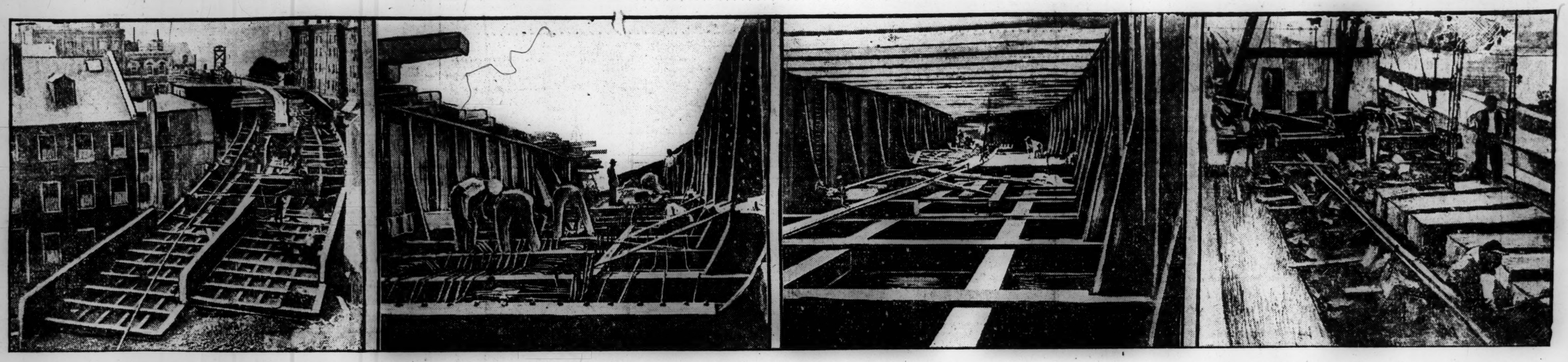
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CONNECTING BEACON HILL TUNNEL WITH THE CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE BY THE NEW SUBWAY



Beginning at the left the first picture is of the section just beyond the tunnel end, first span over Lindall place in foreground where buckle plates are being riveted; tramway for concrete on ties in center of structure. The second, men bending reinforcing rods into place to be embedded in concrete flooring; looking toward bridge on out-bound side. The third picture shows the laying of concrete on in-bound side; compressed air pipe from Harvard square running to Park street station on left. The last, men removing stone coping on original platform at end of bridge preparatory to eliminating dip of four and a half feet at this point

NEGOTIATIONS OVER MOROCCAN QUESTION WELL-KEPT SECRET

No Results of Conversations Definitely Known—France Is Surprisingly Calm, Germany More Disturbed

WAR NOT PROBABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In spite of the apparent confidence with which the despatches of the various correspondents of the European papers are indited, it is perfectly certain that nothing is really known of the negotiations which for weeks past have been taking place between the Wilhemstrasse and the Quai d'Orsay.

To assure oneself of this it is only necessary to collate a few of these so-called inspired and semi-official utterances.

It will be seen in a moment that they are absolutely contradictory and therefore that they cannot be based on any real knowledge. As a matter of fact, the secret of the negotiations has been remarkably well kept, and what has been surmised in one quarter has been promptly contradicted in the other.

Only the other day, the Lokalanzeiger sternly repudiated the view put forward by certain other German papers that what the Wilhelmstrasse was demanding was special economic rights in Morocco.

To this so-called semi-official utterance comes a semi-official contradiction in the French press to the effect that the German paper must be extremely badly informed if it really believes that no such demand has been made by Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter. This is, of course, only one example of scores which could be quoted, but it is sufficient to show the straits to which certain papers are driven in their efforts to supply their readers with information about negotiations of which they are profoundly ignorant themselves.

French Calm Remarkable

The most remarkable phase perhaps of the whole diplomatic struggle is to be witnessed in the calmness with which France is awaiting the conclusion of the conversations. For the first time since Sedan the French people are facing a critical negotiation with Germany not only without alarm but even without excitement.

It is only a short span of years since M. Delcasse fell from office because

(Continued on page eight, column four)

TWO OFFICIALS OF NATION WHO FIGURE IN DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE



(Copyright by Stanley & Co.)
M. MESSIMY
French war minister



(Copyright by Stanley & Co.)
M. CAILLAUX
French premier

CLOSING SUBWAY GAP FROM BEACON HILL TO CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE

Elevated Steel Structure Connecting Tunnel and Charles River Span Rapidly Nearing Completion

WORK BEING RUSHED

On the elevated steel structure which forms the approach to the Beacon hill tunnel from the Cambridge bridge on the line of the Cambridge subway the steel workers are joining the buckle plates today to the cross girders and I-beams in the last span before the tunnel entrance. The men are expected to complete their work on Tuesday.

The carpenters are following, putting in the wooden false work in the open spaces between the girders to hold the concrete which will shortly be poured in to form the train floor. After the carpenters come the men with the rods of iron for reinforcing the floor. These roads are bent specially to conform with

(Continued on page 14, column 6)

OBEDIAH GARDINER NAMED TO SUCCEED U. S. SENATOR FRYE

Governor Plaisted of Maine Announces His Selection From the Several Candidates for the Office

APPOINTEE FARMER

AUGUSTA, Me.—Obediah Gardiner of Rockland was appointed by Governor Plaisted today to complete the unexpired term of the late United States Senator William P. Frye of Lewiston. Though the appointment gave surprise in some quarters it had been the general impression for some days that Mr. Gardiner would be the Governor's selection of the several candidates for the position. His term will expire March 3, 1913.

Mr. Gardiner is a native of Huron, Mich., but has been a resident of Rockland since he was a young man. He is a farmer and was master of the state grange for 10 years.

Rockland, Me., Man Who Is Appointed to U. S. Senate by the Governor of Maine



OBEDIAH GARDINER

SEES TWO PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION BY THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS

Panama Canal and Canada Grain Factors in Boston Harbor Development, Says Thomas F. Anderson

URGES COOPERATION

Canada's rejection of reciprocity and the Panama canal, when completed, are two problems of paramount importance for the proposed dock commission to consider in the development of Boston harbor, the first, because it will tend to check the flow of Canadian grain shipments to this port—the second, because the completion of the canal will induce a further diversion of the western trade current to the South.

Such, in effect, are the conclusions of Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, who for 15 years past has made an exhaustive study of docking systems and terminal facilities of great seaports in this country as well as in Europe.

"One of the problems facing the commission, when appointed," says Mr. Anderson, "will be to secure Boston's share of the enormous grain crops and other products of the Canadian northwest, in the securing of which we relied upon the passage of the reciprocity measure by Canada as an effective aid. Canada's adverse decision, however, has deprived us of that assistance and has raised several important questions of this character to be solved by the future.

"To a certain extent we must depend upon the development of our own New England industries to fill the holds of the ocean steamships sailing from this port, since our share of the American grain crops is sure to lessen with the ever-increasing diversion of the freight traffic of the middle West down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Thus the West is gradually depriving us of export freights and they have already become so uncertain in quantity that the steamship companies are much bothered by the matter. So, unless we can obtain a large part of the Canadian crops that must come East, we shall be obliged to fall back upon New England.

"The Panama canal introduces another

(Continued on page 14, column 6)

MR. TAFT'S PATHWAY AND CHAMP CLARK'S CROSS AT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—President Taft crossed the Mississippi river today and began his western campaign with three speeches in St. Louis, the first of which was a short talk at the Mercantile Club breakfast.

An automobile ride through the city, luncheon at the Jefferson hotel, the St. Louis University football game, the National league baseball game and a big meeting tonight complete the day's events.

Champ Clark and President Taft were in the Union station here at the same time this morning, but did not meet. Mr. Clark, who is starting on a speaking tour through Kansas, was on hand to take an early train for Hutchinson, Kan., where he is to deliver an address. Mr. Taft left the depot as Speaker Clark was making his way toward his train.

"I am sorry to announce—you may not have heard it—that the reciprocity policy between this country and Canada is not going through," said the President when introduced at the Mercantile Club by Governor Hadley. "I observe that

(Continued on page five, column three)

ANCIENTS ENCAMPED, READY FOR BELMONT MUSTER AND REUNION

Breaking the precedents of 100 years the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts will hold a reunion and muster next Monday on the grounds of the company captain, Col. Everett C. Benton of Belmont. Early this morning the construction of streets and tents of Camp Robert Keayne, as it is to be called, was started, and by noon the camp was pitched.

Ove 3000 invitations have been sent out by Colonel Benton. Governor Foss has promised to attend with his staff and the battery of artillery stationed at the Watertown arsenal has been assigned to the muster to fire the official salute to the Governor.

Mayor Fitzgerald and family have been invited but replies have not been received from them.

Officers of the state militia have been asked to accompany the artillery to the encampment early in the day. Congressmen, members of the city council and officers from the Charlestown navy yard, the battleships in the harbor and the forts are to be the other guest of honor.

One of the features will be the presence of 6000 school children from Belmont, Waverly and Watertown.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER BOOMED FOR LONDON HIGH COMMISSIONER

OTTAWA, Ont.—The recommendation is being made today by a number of Conservative newspapers that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in view of his long public service, be appointed high commissioner at London in succession to Lord Strathcona. Sir Wilfrid arrived home Friday at midnight and was welcomed at the station by about 2000 of his admirers.

ABOUT 5000 PERSONS ATTEND DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE IN ROXBURY

Nearly 5000 persons were at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury, this afternoon when Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic city committee, formally opened the big barbecue by carving the first sandwich from the steer which had been on the spit since 9 o'clock last night.

Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Democratic state committeemen, the Democratic congressmen of Massachusetts and several prominent Rhode Island Democrats are billed to speak while Mayor Fitzgerald and some of the State House officials are due to face each other as rivals in the baseball diamond.

Dudley Field Malone, assistant corporation counsel for the city of New York, will be the principal speaker of the afternoon. He is in Boston in the interests of Gov. Woodrow Wilson's presidential boom.

Word was received that a big delegation of Rhode Island Democrats would be at the outing with a band. The party will include Judge Fitzsimmons, Louis E. Waterman, Democratic candidate for Governor; Congressman O'Shaughnessey and a delegation of over 100 Providence Democrats.

U. S. TO PUSH ITS SUIT AGAINST TEN PACKERS SAYS PROSECUTOR

CHICAGO—That the prosecution of the 10 meat packers indicted for conspiracy in restraint of trade will be pushed to trial no matter how the trusts change their business to conform to the recent rulings of the United States supreme court, was the declaration made today by District Attorney Wilkerson, following a conference between Judge Landis, Senator Kenyon of Iowa and himself.

Although he will retain his interest in

(Continued on page five, column two)

CANDIDATES RUSHING AS CAMPAIGN CLOSES

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Speaker Joseph Walker, candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, today are invading what is considered in political circles each other's particular stronghold.

Mr. Frothingham is campaigning up the Connecticut valley in western Massachusetts with meetings scheduled at Holyoke, Northampton and Greenfield. The Walker campaign managers claim that this region, comprising the counties of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden, as well as the county of Berkshire, will give a plurality vote to Speaker Walker at the primaries next Tuesday. It is to attempt to break this hold of Speaker Walker on the western voters that the Frothingham party is said to have taken the field there today.

In Boston, Lieut.-Governor Frothingham's home city, where politicians generally declare he will run ahead of his opponents, Speaker Walker today is devoting the closing hours of the final week of the primary campaign to strengthening his position. He plans for conferences with his Boston workers this afternoon and a tour of the Dorchester and Jamaica Plain district this evening.

Representative Norman H. White, the third candidate, plans to devote the latter part of the day to another tour of Essex county. This county has been traversed by the three candidates in the course of the campaign more than any other county of the state, it is said. The vote of the Essex county voters is expected to be fairly well split among the three.

Friday evening Speaker Walker and Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham spent with their political lieutenants of Springfield in that city. Mr. Walker addressed a rally in Apollo hall and the Lieutenant-Governor was tendered a reception at the Hotel Kimball.

Representative White, speaking in New Bedford and Fall River Friday evening said that if elected Governor he would recommend a bill for a minmum wage scale commission.

BORING FOR THE BOYLSTON SUBWAY



Samples of the earth being taken to better estimate cost of construction

BORINGS ARE BEGUN FOR EARTH TESTS IN BOYLSTON SUBWAY

Many persons walking along Boylston street this week looked with some curiosity at the boring parties of the Boston transit commission at Clarendon, Berkley and Arlington streets. With their four-legged derrick each crew was engaged in sinking a long tube into the earth many feet deep.

The sample of earth brought up by the end of the borer was saved to be studied by the engineers that they might determine through what sort of material the Boylston street subway would have to run. This is important in estimating the cost of construction.

This work is the first of the boring to be done for the new tunnels and extensions. The borings on the lines of the other subways will be at later dates.

Bids for the enamel tiling to line the walls of the Park street station of the new Cambridge subway will be opened next Monday.



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BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

The Office Boy

PEOPLE commonly think of the office boy in terms of a past generation, and mingle a little romance with him. He is pictured as Dick Bright, the poor woman's son, starting life without money or friends. Applying at the office of Johnson Jones, the rich merchant, he is engaged after showing that he is careful to save old wrapping paper and twine. An hour after he finds a situation his employer sends him out with an important message. On the way there is sudden excitement in the street. A runaway horse dashes madly through the fleeing crowd. The office boy stops it at great peril and rescues Johnson Jones' beautiful daughter, who thereafter takes an interest in him, and they are married in the last chapter.

That sort of office boy probably fitted into the business world of 1881. But today he has utterly disappeared except in boyish romances and machinery does his work.

For example, take the important message confided to him by Johnson Jones. It has been estimated that if all the business messages that pass about New York in one day were sent by boys, the narrow streets between the skyscrapers would not hold the throng, nor would it be possible to provide enough elevators and stairways for the messengers to get about the tall office buildings. Johnson Jones now uses the telephone, and his office boy may manipulate a little private switchboard through which pass in a busy hour about as many messages as he could carry personally in a month. The parcels he used to deliver now go by wagon or motor truck, and other characteristic duties have been taken from him with the expansion of business.

But the office boy is still necessary, and his place holds just as many opportunities for rising as formerly, if not more of them.

The office boy nowadays usually finds when he has secured his first job, that he is attached to some particular department of a big business. The extent to which he will climb depends pretty much on his interest in the work of that department, and the study he gives to fitting himself for the next place above.

In the days of Johnson Jones, the magnate, departmental organization was practically unknown in commercial affairs. That eminent merchant did a trade confined to one city, and had it all under his own eye.

Business National

But now the business is national in scope, and the size of the manufacturing, mercantile and other corporations makes it necessary to divide the organization into departments, each with its responsible chief. The ideal organization ought to be able to duplicate itself at short notice. If the head of the department is called away in emergency, his assistant should be capable of stepping into his place, and its records be clear. The assistant, in turn, should have his understudy, and so on down the line to the very boy who takes in visitors' cards and seals the mail. Business is organized like a long ladder, one might say, and so the boy who steps on to the bottom rung may climb to places and rewards unknown a generation ago.

The world, too, has organized itself on behalf of the present-day office boy. Formerly, the youngster who entered a business office or store might study bookkeeping, penmanship and a few other routine branches that were supplementary to business. For the most part, though, all he learned had to be drawn from the business itself, and how much he picked up depended upon his own ingenuity.

But that has all been changed. Today there is hardly a branch of any business that a boy can enter but will offer inducements to advance himself by outside study. Suppose he is assigned to the service of the factory superintendent, for example. A whole world of information regarding materials, methods and management waits for his investigation, and is available in books, trade journals and technical schools. Six months' application in night classes may fit him for a position that he could not have won in as many years in former times. If he becomes office boy to the president, the treasurer, the accountant, the sales manager or any other departmental chief, it is the same. Everywhere practise is being reduced to principles, and the principles laid bare to the student.

How the Boy Rose

This is helpful even to the boy who gets a place in a small concern.

Some years ago a young Jewish lad went to work in the office of a small trade journal in New York. His wages were only three dollars a week, and they put him in a dark basement opening newspaper mail. That publication belonged to a retired publisher who kept it largely as a hobby. He spent most of his time traveling. The business did not earn anything above running expenses. The entire staff was made up of foggy old chaps who said "Let well enough alone and be thankful." Chances to rise were so slim that usually, after a smart boy had worked there a week, he got a better place.

But this boy stuck. His ambition was to learn business. At night he studied shorthand and typewriting. After a time the old bookkeeper had him come upstairs a couple of hours each day and help with the accounts. The boy began studying accounting too. By and by he did so well on the books that he was sent out collecting money. Thereupon he read every article he could find dealing with collections, and talked to every man he met engaged in similar work. This led him to understand credits, as well as to get a wide grasp of methods in different fields of business.

More time went by, and finally the old bookkeeper retired to take his ease and raise chickens in a suburb. The Jewish lad was able to carry on that work, and was made bookkeeper accordingly. He had long had his own ideas of improvements, and had seen the waste that came of wrong methods. At one business house he visited frequently there was a system of accounting that seemed to him ideal. He adapted most of its good points, worked out a system of his own, cut off slow-pay customers, make quicker collections, and by running the accounting end of the business in a skilful way was able to show a small profit at the end of his first half-year.

That surprised the owner of the publication, for it was the first time his property had shown a balance on the right side of the ledger in years. Yet he contented himself with increasing the bookkeeper's pay a couple of dollars weekly. The editor, the business manager and other members of the staff were as leisurely and foggy as ever, so there seemed to be little chance of going further with improvements. Most people would have considered the outlook rather hopeless.

But the average commercial house passes through stages of energy and these are succeeded by slack methods as the men concerned with the management grow careless and indifferent to business changes. The young Jewish lad thought he saw better days coming, and he was right. Two years later the owner of that publication grew tired of his hobby and the property was sold outright to two young men skilled in publishing. The journal had long enjoyed a reputation for its individuality. The new owners undertook to develop it. A corporation was formed and every department reorganized. One after another, as their work and methods were investigated, the foggy editor, business manager, advertising man and many other members of the old staff were discharged and new men put into their places. When the owners looked into the bookkeeping end, however, they were glad to keep the ex-office boy. Today he is treasurer of the company and a stockholder.

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT GROWERS MANAGING THEIR OWN ELEVATORS

Dissatisfied With Treatment Accorded Them Under Old System, Farmers Enter on Big Finance, State Helping

ORGANIZE COMPANY

Question of What to Do for Man Who Pulls Up Stakes and Goes to New Locality Has to Be Considered Now

WHAT is the magnet which is attracting the stream of eager humanity to Saskatchewan, the newest province in confederation? It can be summed up in one word, and that word is wheat. Scarcely ever before in the world's history has a province been called upon to absorb such a heterogeneous mass of people from the older countries, some of them richly endowed with this world's goods, but the majority possessed of little except strong bodies and willing hands. Representatives of nearly every nationality under the sun are here, speaking divers languages, living their lives away from their mother country, dreaming happily of home and of harvest. Truly a cosmopolitan, yet withal a well-governed and successful community.

Saskatchewan is by far the largest producer of wheat in the Dominion, and this year is expected to rank first on the North American continent. With the enormous acreage in grass lying idle, needing only the ploughshare and disc to turn it into veritable granaries of wealth, and the tide of immigration steadily flowing toward this young province, it will before long be far and away ahead in this particular on the continent.

When we consider how small in proportion to the whole of the province is the area now under cultivation, we may well stand amazed at the possibilities of this young giant. Great trans-continental railways are pushing their way West and North, and throwing out feeders in all directions. Towns are rapidly being opened up, enough to support thousands of families, the cities are increasing by strides and bounds, and everywhere evidence is to be seen of abundant prosperity, which, as Saskatchewan is not to any great extent a manufacturing province, tells of one thing and that is, that nature showers a rich and certain reward for work well done in the shape of wheat.

The question then which naturally appeals to every grain grower in Saskatchewan—and this question has been vigorously debated for many years past—is, "Am I getting real value for my products? After plowing, harrowing, seeding, sharing the glorious uncertainties of the harvest, incurring strenuous toil both to myself, to the members of my family and to those who have joined hands with me in my venture, shall I allow myself to be robbed of the fruits of my labor by get-rich-quick individuals manipulating the strings at the elevator points, so that I lose a grade, am charged for dockage and suffer other hardships which I and my brother farmers have borne so long?"

"Ten thousand times no!" said the grain growers, who declined to be further systematically squeezed by the line elevators.

Both parties in the Legislature were unanimously of the opinion that something should be done, and that very quickly. Saskatchewan had many serious problems facing her; but burning questions such as reciprocity, additional railways and excessive freight charges were for the moment relegated to the background to find a solution to the elevator problem.

The vast majority of the grain growers believed that the greatest good to the greatest number would accrue if some satisfactory scheme were evolved which would enable them to secure the best price for their principal product, associated with equitable and just treatment at the points of shipment.

The neighboring province of Manitoba had declared for government-owned elevators, and the fight in Saskatchewan resolved itself into a struggle as to whether the grain growers should operate and control their own elevators, with substantial assistance from the government, or whether the latter should run a system of purely government-owned elevators.

It speaks volumes for the organization and enthusiasm of the Saskatchewan farmers that they won practically all along the line. The Legislature passed a bill incorporating the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company. This act gives effect to the recommendations of the important elevator commission appointed in 1910 and provides a solution of the interior elevator problem. By it, the government is authorized to advance to the company thus established a loan not to exceed 85 per cent of the cost of each elevator purchased or constructed by the company. Elevators owned and operated by the farmers are now an accomplished fact, and the measure granted them is a charter of industrial protection and freedom within the four corners of the province.

Exchange of Stock Debated

The experiment, as some term it, is being watched with profound interest, not only in the other provinces of the Dominion, but also in the United States. Will it accomplish what is expected of it and relieve the farmers of many of their most serious grievances? The future will show, and the grain growers are confident.

Let us inquire for a moment as to how the farmers are supporting this cooperative elevator scheme as individuals. Members of the farming community as a rule are pretty level-headed and shrewd people, who weigh matters up. Many points of interest to these wealth-producers have been discussed in their homes with respect to the scheme.

"Where will the money come from to buy grain and to operate our elevators?"

"Will the shareholders be liable in the event of the failure of the company for more than the amount of stock held?"

"Supposing we move from one locality to another, can our interest be transferred to another local elevator?"

Without doubt the farmers company may borrow from a bank on the security of part of its stock that is not paid up. It may pledge to the bank the grain which it will buy. It may mortgage any real or personal property it acquires, and, generally, it may arrange the necessary funds in much the same manner as other companies do. The farmer is not liable beyond the amount of stock subscribed for. With regard to the transfer of stock from one local elevator to another, which appears to be somewhat of a burning question, the company has power to adapt itself to changing conditions, and when the necessity arises for such transfers, a policy may be decided upon providing for it.

Efforts Genuine

The fact that stock has already, in an incredibly short space of time, been allotted to agriculturists and to them only to the amount in round figures of $400,000 points clearly to the fact that the confidence of the Grain Growers Association in anticipating success for their system of cooperative owned elevators has not been misplaced. Applications for the building or securing of elevators at over 120 different points have been received, and contracts are being gradually let. Much might be written on the commercial side of this undertaking, which seems destined to become one of the most gigantic business organizations in Canada, but space forbids.

Practically all the wealth of Saskatchewan lies in its soil, and agricultural pursuits must of necessity be followed by the great body of its people. Better prices for the farmers and just treatment at the elevators is assured by the fact that they themselves have the management of the concern in their own hands. They are sincere and honest in their efforts, they have elected a responsible body of representative farmrs to secure their purposes and at the same time work on business lines. Thanksgiving day will see an increased number of these cooperative owned elevators in active operation, and time will tell as to the success of the undertaking. The consensus of opinion is that the farmers will make good.

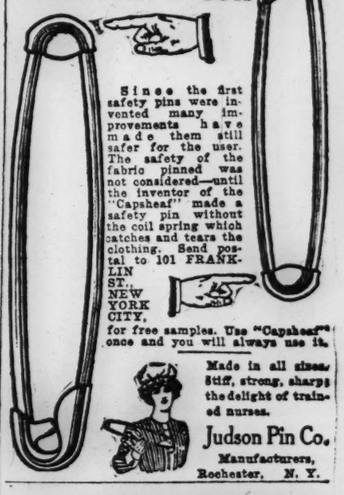
GUESTS LINGER FOR AUTUMN AT MT. WASHINGTON

THE MT. WASHINGTON, Bretton Woods, N. H.—The Mt. Washington hotel, with over 450 guests on Sept. 20, has proved the popularity of the autumn season in the White mountains, and there seems to be no cessation in the arrivals, which have been greater during this month than ever before during the history of the hotel. Manager Kenney may well feel proud of the success of this, the first year under his own regime, and the hotel bids fair to be well filled up to the closing day, Oct. 2, many of the guests remaining having planned to go over to the Mt. Pleasant to end the season there.

The swimming pool has been a popular rendezvous during the rainy weather, and Mrs. Stickney with her guests have been enjoying water polo and diving in the great pool, as well as bowling and billiards. Mrs. Stickney swims well, and has also spent much time in the saddle since her arrival. One of the most enjoyable events of the season was the trail pony picnic enjoyed by Mrs. Stickney and her party on Friday when Guide Buckley threaded 30 miles of trails on the Bretton Woods estate, around the range and over the famous Dartmouth trail. William S. Kenney acted as chief cook, and broiled the steaks and chops over the coals of the hardwood fire for every one.

United States Atty.-Gen. G. A. Wickersham and Mrs. Wickersham have arrived at the Mt. Washington from New York for an autumn visit, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman of Washington, friends of President and Mrs. Taft, have come to make an autumn visit. It is expected that the Hon. John Hays Hammond will also pay a visit to the Mt. Washington this month.

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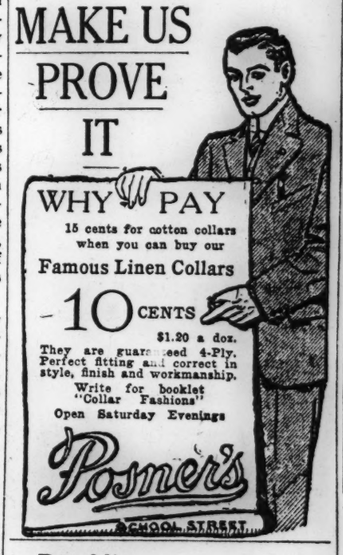
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Brookline

Cliftondale

Mr. Francis H. Owen has purchased an estate on Sewall avenue in Brookline.

Mrs. Mary J. Russell has purchased an estate on Morton avenue, Cliftondale.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

AT THE THEATERS

NEW YORK

BIJOU—Cyril Scott.
CASINO—"The Kiss Waltz."
CENTURY—"The Blue Bird."
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
COLLIERS—"Speed."
CRITERION—"Passers-By."
DALY—"When Sweet Sixteen."
EMPIRE—"A Single Man."
GAIETY—"Excuse Me."
HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper."
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"Snobs."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren."
LYRIC—"Everywoman."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Real Thing."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
PLAYHOUSE—"The Rack."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"As a Man Thinks."
WALLACKS—"Disraeli."
WEBER—Edmund Breese.
WEST END—William Faversham.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Littlest Rebel."
CORT—"An Everyday Man."
GARRICK—"The Boss."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Man From Home."
ILLINOIS—"The Ladies' Lion."
LYRIC—Lew Dockstader.
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
McVICKERS—"The Deep Purple."
OLYMPIC—"Uncle Sam."
POWERS—Kyrle Bellew.

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Round-up."
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Beverly of Graustark."
COLONIAL—"The Red Widow."
GLOBE—Thurston.
HOLLIS—"The Price."
MAJESTIC—"The Bohemian Girl."
NATIONAL—Vaudeville.
PARK—"The Nest Egg."
SHUBERT—"Over Night."
TREMONT—"Excuse Me."

LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 26—The Letter Scribe's Opportunity

WORKERS who pen or dictate letters of business import have an opportunity to accomplish much good for themselves and for their employers. A careful, courteous, polite, forbearing, truthful, appreciative letter writer can do a great deal to advance the reputation of his concern; for, as a modern humorist tells us: "A man is known by the company he keeps; likewise a company is known by the men it keeps."

Three factors especially make the business letter acceptable and influential with the one who receives it. These three elements are simple, wonderfully effective and easily applied. They are: Gratitude for favors received, truthful statement for the body of the letter, and, courtesy in closing the epistle. Other substantial elements can be included, but these three factors do much to make the letter a forceful instrument of goodwill and good results. They do not a little to give general or form letters a warm, individual character.

One such communication sent out on the last day of a recent calendar year by a jobbing corporation in Los Angeles lies before us. It starts out as follows: "In looking back at the events of the year we are impressed with a sense of gratitude to our friends—both to customers and to those from whom we purchase our supplies, and it is with sincere appreciation that we make acknowledgment of their many evidences of forbearance and consideration." Then follows the principal or central feature of the letter. Then, in closing, these words: "It is in the power of every earnest, sincere man to be helpful to his fellows, and it is our desire to be of real service to our friends, to aid them in making the most of the opportunities before us. This is the time to 'boost.' Let us 'boost' together, to the end that the coming year may be more profitable and satisfactory than any that has gone before. In this spirit every employee of this company extends to you his best wishes, etc., etc."

A grateful, truthful, courteous letter is to the favored recipient as a caller who comes to his office with a beaming, kindly smile, making the impress of earnestness and fact by his well chosen words—and then bowing himself out with a genial, courteous adieu and good wishes. The worker at letter writing surely owns a gold mine of opportunity, full of pay ore and pleasure.

Leading Events in Athletic World Talk Football Rules

LARNED TO CAPTAIN AMERICAN DAVIS CUP CHALLENGING TEAM

Maurice E. McLoughlin and Beals C. Wright Are Other Tennis Players Selected for Australian Trip

TO SAIL OCTOBER 4

With W. A. Larned, the national champion; M. E. McLoughlin of California, the winner of the thirty-first all-comers tournament at Newport last month, and Beals C. Wright, the former national champion, named as the American challenging team, which will go to Australia to meet the holders of the Dwight F. Davis international cup, the chances of the cup coming to America today appear brighter than ever before.

The fact that Larned would act as captain of the American team this year has been known ever since the challenge was despatched last Feburary. It will be the first time that Larned has led an American team of challengers to Australia. McLoughlin visited Australia as one of the challengers along with M. H. Long in 1909. Wright was there with F. B. Alexander in 1908. It has been arranged that the American trio will sail from Vancouver, B. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 4.

Following the preliminary series it was certain that Larned and McLoughlin would go to Australia. The third member of the team remained to be decided upon, however, and rumors were divided between T. C. Bundy and B. C. Wright. According to the official bulletin, it is planned to have the players sail on Oct. 4, which will time their arrival in Australia about Oct. 28. From Sydney it is five days by boat to Christchurch, New Zealand, where the cup matches will be played this year.

According to the American plans, Larned is to play only in the singles, while McLoughlin and Wright are to pair for the doubles. Which of the pair will take his place in the singles depends upon which shows the better form in practise after arrival. Larned is to act in the capacity of captain to the team, and all of the playing details are left entirely at his discretion. It appears likely that the original dates for the matches, Friday, Dec. 29; Saturday, Dec. 30, and Monday, Jan. 1, will be changed. Dr. Dwight recently cabled the Australian committee that earlier dates must be decided upon, as it was imperative that the Americans sail for home not later than Dec. 22.

MANCHESTER TO OPEN MUNICIPAL GOLFING COURSE

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—An interesting fact, illustrating both the growing inclination to place golf within the reach of the man of moderate means and also the popularity of the game, is shown by the latest enterprise of the Manchester corporation. Hitherto no English municipality has attempted to place golf at the disposal of all who might wish to play. There is no really cheap golf in England, and as the Manchester scheme will modify the expense very largely it is sure to receive a hearty welcome.

The charge under Manchester's new scheme is one shilling for the first round and sixpence for subsequent rounds, but provision is made for sixpenny rounds on Wednesdays and Saturdays after 1 p. m. and all day on public holidays. Season tickets are issued at one guinea and half a guinea, the latter with certain time restrictions and a ladies' ticket also is issued at half a guinea without restrictions.

J. H. Taylor, who is well known as a player and architect (as far as golf courses are concerned) has marked out an 18-hole course of 6112 yards in length in what is known as Heaton park, which is only 3½ miles from the center of the city of Manchester. The course presents an undulating appearance, the turf is good and the putting greens should before long be excellent. Six of the holes are at least 400 yards, while two extend to 500 yards.

TECH TRACK HEAD LEAVES

Capt. Harold G. Watkins, 1912, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team will not return to the institute this year, having accepted a position in the engineering department of the Boston & Maine railroad.

HARVARD DONATES CLOTHING

The Harvard Athletic Association has sent from its boat house two barrels of old athletic clothing to the George Junior Republic Association at Freeville, N. Y.

HARVARD HOLDS ONE FOOTBALL SESSION TODAY

Men Not to Be Called Out This Afternoon on Account of Absence of Haughton and Donovan

The Harvard varsity football squad held only one practise session today, the men being given about an hour's work on Soldiers field this morning and then excused for the day. It had been planned to have a hard afternoon practise but owing to the fact that Trainer Donovan an Coach Haughton could not be present, it was postponed until the first of next week.

The candidates were put through two long sessions Friday, but the work was not quite as strenuous as it has been. In the morning Trainer Donovan had general charge of the men. The two teams, A and B, were given a signal drill of nearly an hour. No attempt was made at speed, but particular attention was paid to perfecting plays. A great deal of attention was paid to the forward pass and the onside kick, and it looks now as though Harvard would play a very open game this season.

The squad was further increased by the appearance of Rogers who was detained in Maine. He was an end on Fish's team. He is big and husky and should make a powerful end or formidable line man. It is probable that he will be used in the line, as there is a scarcity of fast heavy men for line positions. Reynolds, the fast halfback of the freshman team last season, was also on the field, but did not get into clothes as there is some doubt as to whether he will be able to play or not.

In the afternoon neither Coach Haughton nor Trainer Donovan were on hand. The squad was in charge of Captain Fisher. He was assisted by Paul and Lothrop Withington, Leary and Leslie. The men were put through a long single drill, and for the first time this year were allowed to put on speed, the last part of the practise resembling midseason form. The signal drill lasted for about an hour, and then the squad was divided and a great deal of time was spent in individual coaching.

The work of the backs was light, consisting of kicking and catching punts. The line-men and ends were given a rather severe session practising breaking through. The ends were lined-up against the second team and plays were sent at them at full tilt which they had to break up.

Smith showed his old-time form, smashing everything that was sent at him with ease. Howard and O'Brien also did good work. The latter was very fast in getting down under kicks and with Leary's coaching should make a strong man for the position.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Per cent 1911	Per cent 1910
New York	88	47	.652	.579
Chicago	83	56	.597	.682
Pittsburgh	82	61	.573	.587
Philadelphia	75	63	.543	.511
St. Louis	72	67	.518	.408
Cincinnati	65	78	.455	.493
Brooklyn	55	82	.402	.399
Boston	55	101	.257	.345

TODAY'S GAMES

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

CY YOUNG BLANKS PITTSBURGH

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1

Batteries, Young and Rariden; Adams and Simon. Umpires, Eason and Johnstone.

CINCINNATI BEATS BROOKLYN

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	5	7	2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	3	8	0

Batteries, Boyd and Severoid; Dent, Ragon and Miller. Umpires, Bush and Emslie.

NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4	6	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3	10	2

Batteries, Ames, Marquard and Meyers; Radabaugh, Zackert and Bliss. Umpires, Rigler and Finneran.

CHICAGO WINS WITH EASE

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	—	8	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3		6	0

Batteries, Brown and Archer; Burns and Cotter. Umpires, Klem and Brennan.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Rochester	98	53	.650
Baltimore	93	56	.624
Toronto	93	59	.612
Buffalo	74	74	.500
Montreal	71	80	.470
Jersey City	61	87	.412
Newark	56	93	.376
Providence	52	96	.351

RESULTS FRIDAY

Providence 5, Baltimore 0.
Toronto 10, Rochester 8.
Buffalo 2, Montreal 1.
Montreal 4, Buffalo 2.

TODAY'S GAMES

Baltimore at Providence.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Newark.

MISS RIGHTER SETS GOLF MARK

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H.—Miss Constance Righter of Brae-Burn lowered the women's record for the nine-hole course at Crawford Notch Friday. Mrs. W. D. Moffatt of New York held the record at 50 over this very tricky and hilly course, but Miss Righter scored a 48 despite the fact that she lost her ball after a splendid tee shot on the eighth hole, where she required an 8.

To California in Perfect Comfort. Very Low Fares.

Surprisingly low fares via Rock Island Lines to California and Pacific Northwest Sept. 15 to Oct. 15. For information write S. L. Parrott, 288 Washington st., Boston. L. M. Allen, La Salle Station, Chicago, or nearest representative Rock Island Lines. Adv.

FOOTBALL SEASON FOR BATES BEGINS TODAY AT DURHAM

Lewiston Eleven Meets New Hampshire State Team on Latter's Field—Maine College's Prospects Bright

THIRTY CANDIDATES

LEWISTON, Me.—The Bates College varsity football squad opens its season of 1911 this afternoon, meeting New Hampshire State at Durham, N. H., in the first game. Coach Purington has been working the men hard during the past week and has brought them around into pretty good form.

For a week the men have been given work falling on the ball, kicking and formation. The practise has been so strenuous that many of the old men are already considered in very good condition.

Every day that the squad has held practise more candidates have reported and from seven men the first day the number has increased to about 30 in uniform.

The material from which to build a team is the best in years. The best part of last year's squad is back reenforced by as many freshman stars as will enter any Maine college this year, and coaches, captain and manager are all very enthusiastic over the prospects for a championship team this year.

The old men out are Captain Cole, Dennis, Remmert, Conklin, Dyer, Bolster, Hooper, Jecusco, Danahy, Thompson, Shepard, Eldridge, Cobb and Shay.

Among the freshman candidates are O'Donnell, an East Boston boy; Talbot and Blanchard, Gardiner High players last year; Hill and Butler, halfback and tackle respectively on Cushing High last year; Small, Foss and Miner.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Per cent 1911	Per cent 1910
Philadelphia	93	45	.674	.694
Detroit	84	56	.600	.573
Cleveland	73	66	.525	.553
New York	73	68	.518	.568
Chicago	69	70	.497	.421
Boston	69	72	.490	.565
Washington	59	82	.419	.425
St. Louis	40	101	.284	.307

TODAY'S GAMES

St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

DETROIT DEFEATS BOSTON

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	—8	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3	11	3

Batteries, Donovan and Casey; Cicotte, Killilay and Tonneman, Williams. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Egan.

ATHLETICS WIN IN ELEVENTH

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	13	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	13	1

Batteries, Coombs and Lapp; Hamilton and Clarke. Umpires, Evans and Mullen.

CHICAGO WINS 5 TO 0 AND 1 TO 0

FIRST GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	—5	12	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	0

Batteries, Scott and Block; Walker and Street. Umpires, Perrine and Dineen.

SECOND GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	2	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	2

Batteries, Lange, Walsh and Sullivan; Cashion and Ainsmith. Umpires, Dineen and Perrine.

NEW YORK WINS IN TENTH

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4	7	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3	11	2

Batteries, Kaler, Baskette, O'Neill and Easterly; Ford and Blair. Umpires, Westervelt and Connolly.

SHEPPARD AFTER HALF-MILE MARK

MONTREAL—A number of the leading athletes in America will take part today in the Canadian championship track and field games, to be held here this afternoon. Great interest is manifest in American circles over the outcome of some of the events, chiefly that of the half-mile, in which M. W. Sheppard of the I. A. A. C., will make an attempt to better the record of Emilio Lunghi, an Italian runner, who set up a mark of 1m. 52 4-5s. Sept. 15, 1909.

Sheppard has been in Canada for the past week preparing himself for the event, which is thought to be well within his powers, because of recent work on tracks which are said not to be anything like as fast as the third-of-a-mile oval at Montreal. It is the intention of the A. C. to have H. Gissing, a clubmate, pace Sheppard for the first 750 yards of the attempt, with which help the Olympic champion is expected to profit.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCH

BEVERLY, Mass.—Those who enjoy association football will have an opportunity to see one of the best games of the season this afternoon on the McKay street field when a league game will be played between the United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association team and the strong Charlestowns. Beverly has a fast team in the league, has a legion of supporters and the match will draw a big crowd.

CHICAGO SELLS TWO PLAYERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — President Cantillon of the Minneapolis baseball club announced the purchase of Pitchers Irving Young and Fred Olmstead from the Chicago Americans Friday. The pair will join Minneapolis immediately.

Fast Football End Who Is Again a Candidate for His College Eleven



R. G. ASHBAUGH '13
Brown varsity football squad

SCHOOL ELEVENS START SEASON IN COMING WEEK

Nearly all of the local high schools will start the football season next week. During the past ten days the local gridirons have been the scene of enthusiastic play among the candidates, and from squad of players, first and second teams will begin to weed out the less proficient candidates. Where there is a large squad of players, a first and second team are chosen and schedules are arranged for both while in the smaller schools, the spare men are used to scrimmage with the regulars.

Waltham high as usual was the first team in this vicinity to open the school season and will play its second game this afternoon with Natick high as its opponent. There have been some changes made in the line up of the team which should strengthen the attack.

The present coaching system whereby some of the Boston school teams are being coached by teachers in those schools will in all probability be developed. It has been pointed out that the scheme will be a good thing for both the players and the school, and that there will be better discipline among the boys, while the coach will be enabled to keep in touch with the boys to a greater extent. Fred J. O'Brien is expected to become an instructor at one of the local schools next year, and O'Flaherty is preparing to do likewise.

PLAYING SECOND ROUND OF GOLF FOR EQUINOX CUP

MANCHESTER, Vt.—The second round of match play in the golf tournament for the Equinox cup is being contested today over the links of the Ekwanok Country Club here. The matches of Charles Evans, Jr., the French amateur champion, are attracting a good sized gallery.

F. T. Clark of the Philadelphia Country Club was the medalist in the qualification round Friday. Scores generally were rather high, but Mr. Clark negotiated the course in a 78, taking 38 for the out-yard trip and coming home in 40. Hamilton Kerr ranked second with an 80. Mr. Clark's card

Out	5	5	4	3	4	3	6	4	4	—38
In	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	—40—78

Charles Evans, Jr., reached Manchester too late for a practise round of the course which he never had played. He took 89 in the qualifying round and apparently learned what was necessary about the course, as in his first round of match play, in which he defeated Paul Waterman, Ekwanok, 6 and 5, he was one under 48 when the match ended, having gone out in 37 and started home with 4, 3, 4, 3.

Six men tied at 93 for the last two placed in the first division, and F. C. Davidson, the Harvard captain, was among those to fall to the lower flight.

James Standish, Jr., a Williams player, won the play-off and remained with the first division, where he played James L. Taylor, Garden City, to the nineteenth hole and won with a stymie. The summary:

Qualifying round, first 16 for Equinox cup:

F. T. Clark, Philadelphia C. C.	78
H. K. Kerr, Ekwanok	80
F. A. Martin, Ekwanok	84
Paul Waterman, Ekwanok	85
George Morss, Rutland C. C.	88
Appleton Gregory, Albany C. C.	89
Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater	89
A. M. Reed, Albany C. C.	90
Holden Wilson, Cincinnati G. C.	90
James L. Taylor, Garden City	90
E. L. Pruyn, Albany C. C.	92
G. Scott, Ekwanok	92
C. A. Spofford, Apawamis	92
S. Rhodes, Nassau	92
C. B. Storrs, Essex Co.	93
J. D. Standish, Jr., Williams	93

BIG COLLEGE MEET AT HARVARD HAS NEW RECORD MARK

Almost $7000 in Net Receipts Taken in at Intercollegiate Track Games in Cambridge Last May

That the Harvard stadium is the most profitable place to hold the annual championship track and field sports of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America, both from a financial and record breaking point of view, is most apparent today following the annual report issued by Graduate Treasurer W. F. Garcelon of Harvard on the meeting held there last May.

Athletes and trainers attending that meeting also stated that it seemed as if every minor detail was perfectly provided for. The credit for this is due to the undergraduate manager, R. C. Floyd, who had the advantage of the experience of J. P. Leland, who made a record in managing the meet of two years ago.

The rules of the association provide that a graduate shall manage the meet. Graduate Treasurer Garcelon of Harvard was appointed manager, but turned the whole business over to Mr. Floyd, giving advice to him only when called for.

Mr. Floyd has just made his financial report. He has beaten the record of previous years in financial returns over $1200. The net receipts from games have been as follows:

101—At Mott Haven	$603.65
1902—At Mott Haven	1,380.04
1903—At Mott Haven	1,404.74
1904—At Philadelphia	2,363.01
1905—At Philadelphia	1,612.24
1906—At Cambridge	3,912.91
1907—At Cambridge	4,218.49
1908—At Philadelphia	994.87
1909—At Cambridge	5,559.07
1910—At Philadelphia	4,322.76
1911—At Cambridge	6,782.42

The net receipts, as always computed, have not included the medals, badges and immediate cost of management. These expenses this year amounted to $958.74, so that the check going from Mr. Floyd to the Intercollegiate Association is over $5800.

PRACTISE DROP AND PLACEMENT KICKING AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale football candidates had their first real work in drop kicking from placement Friday. Nearly half the afternoon's work was in kicking, with the varsity line lined up against the backs to try to break through and block the kicks.

The greater part of the kicking was done by Capt. Arthur Howe, James Reilly and Anderson, but all the candidates for the backfield and some of the linemen were sent in to kick. The kicking was done from the 25, 30, 35 and 40-yard lines.

The regular force of coaches was assisted by Dupee, the old drop kicker. The practise was shorter than usual this afternoon and the men went in at 5:15.

The line which has tried to stop the backs from kicking was made up of Camp l.e., Tomlinson l.t., Francis l. g., Ketcham c, McDevitt r.g., Scully r.t., Gallauer r.e.

Gaitins, who was halfback on last year's freshman team, will return next week to try for the position.

WOMEN'S TENNIS AT LONGWOOD

Entries for the open tennis tournament for women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles to be held on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club beginning Monday morning at 10 o'clock, close this afternoon at 4 o'clock with Miss Edith Rotch. Indications point to a large entry, including many brilliant women players.

TEICHMANN IS STILL HOLDING LEAD AT CHESS

Careful Play Marks Semi-Final Round in International Chess Master's Tournament at Carsbad

CARLSBAD, Bohemia — Careful play marked the semi-final round of the international chessmasters' tournament, contested here Friday, and at the end of the day's play Teichmann still had a safe lead of 1½ points over Rotlewi, his nearest competitor.

Both drew their games, Teichmann with Alapin and Rotlewi with Duras. Schlechter did not finish with Loewenfisch, and he was passed by Rubinstein, who defeated Fahrni, and by Niemzowitsch, who drew against Kostic. Marshall, the United States champion, drew with Dr. Parlis and is bracketed with Vidmar, who disposed of Chotimirski.

Of the other American representatives, Johner took his turn to lose, being defeated by Salwe, but Jaffe won from Burn, of Liverpool, while Chajes, of Chicago, defeated Tartakower. Victories were also tallied by Alechine against Cohn and by Babinowitsch against Leonhardt. A drawn game was registered between Spielmann and Suechting.

After 24 rounds the standing of the contestants is as follows:

Players.	W.	L.	Players.	W.	L.
Teichmann	17½	5½	Suechting	11½	12½
Rotlewi	16	7	Cohn	10½	13½
Rubinstein	15½	7½	Salwe	10½	13½
Niemzow'ch	15	9	Loewenfisch	10	12
Schlechter	14½	7½	Chotimirski	10	14
Marshall	14½	9½	Kostic	10	14
Vidmar	13½	9½	Rabin'witsch	9½	13½
Alechine	13	10	John	9½	14½
Tartakower	12½	10½	Burn	8½	14½
Leonhardt	12½	11½	Fahrni	8½	14½
Duras	11½	10½	Alapin	8½	15½
Spielmann	11½	10½	Chajes	8½	15½
Perlis	11½	12½	Jaffe	8½	15½

DARTMOUTH TO SEE FOUR EIGHT MINUTE PERIODS

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's first and second football elevens will line up this afternoon for four eight-minute periods.

The varsity scored on the second eleven Friday afternoon for the first time in the two days of scrimmage which Coach Cavanaugh has been giving the squad. On an extra down Captain Daley caught a well thrown forward pass from Quarterback Hogsett, and then took it 10 yards for the first score of the year.

The teams showed decided signs of improvement, the backs and the line working together well and displaying a good knowledge of the signals. The men were kept scrimmaging for 45 minutes, during which several shifts were made. Elcock was taken from left tackle and placed at right half. Estep was in the backfield and Barends was at left tackle.

Estep showed up extremely well at left half, his line bucking being the most conspicuous feature of the afternoon's work. Gibson and Dana also did well. Morey played at right half on the second team, but the strong opposing line kept him from gaining through it. The line-up Friday of the first team was as folows:

Daley l.e., Elcock l.t., Dunbar l.g., Gibson c., Bennett r.g., Barends r.t., Dunbar r.e., Hogsett q.b., Estep l.h.b., Dana r.h.b., Snow f.b.

The freshmen were in charge of George Hoban, halfback of last year's varsity. Among the men out were Rogers, captain of Andover last year; Jones, Andover end last year; Curtis of Exeter, Wayman, a man from Chicago with a reputation; Milmore, the all-interscholastic center last year, and Tuck of Winchester, Mass.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
		Batting									Fielding			
Thomas, p.	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	3	1	..	1.000
Henriksen, rf.	18	61	7	22	2	3	1	1	..	.360	19	2	2	.913
Speaker, cf.	129	458	79	153	17	27	30	8	8	.334	273	24	13	.958
Hooper, rf.	125	493	91	153	15	37	20	7	4	.310	175	28	10	.953
Lewis, lf.	119	424	78	129	22	7	30	5	7	.304	194	27	13	.904
Carrigan, c., 1b.	72	230	29	68	3	5	6	1	1	.295	395	55	13	.938
Gardner, 3b., 2b.	130	461	75	130	26	24	14	11	2	.281	235	335	30	.950
Engle, utility	135	482	57	131	16	22	15	3	2	.271	619	171	45	.946
Lonergan, ss.	10	26	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	.269	20	16	5	.878
Yerkes, ss., 2b., 3b.	129½	457	64	122	23	11	22	4	1	.267	259	337	47	.928
J. Lewis, 2b.	6	19	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	.263	6	11	3	.898
Wagner, 2b., ss.	83	258	34	67	5	13	12	8	1	.259	179	192	36	.910
Wood, p.	43	83	12	21	5	1	4	2	2	.253	20	69	5	.946
Nunamaker, c.	55	172	16	44	9	2	4	3	..	.244	281	70	9	.975
Williams, 1b., c.	85	250	31	61	15	9	8	4	..	.235	666	75	22	.972
Riggert, lf., rf.	47	133	18	29	6	6	4	4	..	.217	60	2	7	.898
Pape, p.	26	63	3	12	3	..	1	..	..	.190	7	11	4	.954
Janvrin, 1b.	6	22	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	.181	43	7	6	.892
Carlstrom, ss.	2	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	.166	3	1	..	1.000
Cicotte, p.	29	65	7	10	5	..	1	..	..	.153	11	62	8	.901
Collins, p.	29	53	2	7	3	..	1	1	..	.132	5	33	4	.902
Hall, p.	37	54	4	7	5	..	1	1	..	.132	5	29	1	.971
Gunning, 1b.	3	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	.125	23	..	..	1.000
Killilay, p.	13	22	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	.045	1	15	..	1.000
McHale, p.	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	4	..	1.000
Wilson, lf., cf.	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.000	4	..	..	1.000
O'Brien, p.	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	1	6	..	1.000
Bushelman, p.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	1	2	1	.750
Hagerman, p.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	.000
Tonneman, c.	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	10	..	..	1.000
Totals	135	4340	593	1186	187	169	170	63	29	.273	3385	1698	284	.954

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
		Batting									Fielding			
Hogg, p.	6	8	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	.375	2	7	1	.900
Jackson, lf.	47	134	27	49	7	11	9	2	..	.365	67	4	5	.934
Kirke, 1b., 2b.	3	14	..	5	..	1	2	1	..	.357	26	3	..	1.000
Donnelly, p.	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.333	2	..	..	1.000
Miller, rf.	129	508	60	164	11	29	32	3	6	.322	215	24	10	.959
Sweeney, 2b.	117	453	74	139	10	47	27	6	3	.307	317	362	41	.943
Doolin, cf.	53	163	25	48	3	7	9	1	2	.294	80	3	5	.943
Flaherty, cf., p.	42	94	5	27	1	2	3	2	..	.287	57	4	3	.921
Bridwell, ss.	113	403	51	110	16	9	15	..	1	.272	196	264	40	.922
Tenney, 1b.	98	367	52	100	11	6	14	1	1	.272	907	63	10	.491
Gowdy, 1b.	30	93	7	25	2	2	5	..	..	.268	259	11	6	.978
Steinfeldt, 3b.	19	30	1	1	..	1	4	..	1	.233	23	11	11	.886
Ingerton (utility).	126	406	37	125	13	7	25	4	5	.232	251	147	26	.953
Spratt, 2b., 3b., ss.	62	155	22	37	5	2	4	4	2	.228	76	75	17	.898
Griffin, p.	7	30	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	.233	3	24	2	.931
Kaiser, lf., cf.	87	273	36	62	10	12	6	4	1	.227	136	9	13	.917
Brown, p.	39	70	5	17	4	..	1	..	..	.223	7	64	5	.934
McDonald, 3b.	40	125	16	26	2	3	6	3	..	.208	51	49	5	.952
Kling, c.	96	301	36	62	8	1	12	2	3	.205	403	172	13	.978
Rariden, c.	59	210	14	43	2	3	6	..	..	.204	244	112	21	.944
Perdue, p.	22	44	5	9	3	..	1	..	..	.204	6	33	4	.907
Pfeffer, p., cf.	52	45	4	9	..	..	2	..	1	.200	11	22	1	.970
Houser, 1b.	5	16	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	.187	37	3	1	.975
Tyler, p.	24	45	8	8	1	..	1	..	..	.177	7	47	5	.915
Mattern, p.	33	64	5	11	4	1	..	1	..	.171	5	58	2	.969
Weaver, p.	28	51	4	6	2	..	1	..	..	.117	2	20	1	.940
McTighe, p.	14	12	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	.083	1	7	1	.888
Young, p.	7	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.000	2	14	1	.941
Thompson, p.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	1	..	1.000
Totals	129	4260	529	1115	118	123	192	38	29	.261	3455	1731	270	.955

FOOTBALL RULES ARE INTERPRETED AT BIG NEW YORK MEETING

Several Changes Are Also Made Which Should Simplify Work of Officials and Improve the Game

CAMP TAKES CHARGE

NEW YORK—The football rules committee and the central board of officials held one of its annual interpretation meetings at Hotel Manhattan Friday night. In addition to the majority of the members of the rules committee there were present 100 or more men who have, at one time or another, been conspicuous on the gridiron, both as players and as officials.

J. A. Babbitt of Haverford, was the first speaker, but Walter Camp of Yale, acted as chairman and was elucidator-in-chief. He was assisted by P. H. Davis of Princeton, P. Haughton of Harvard, W. S. Langford of Trinity, A. L. Sharpe of Yale, and W. N. Morice of Pennsylvania,

Entirely New Styles will be shown this week in MILLINERY, SUITS and DRESSES. Special sales are announced in Gloves, Silk Hose, Handkerchiefs, Fine Blankets and Oriental Rugs.

Tremont St. Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St. Near West

Entirely New Styles will be shown this week in MILLINERY, SUITS and DRESSES. Special sales are announced in Gloves, Silk Hose, Handkerchiefs, Fine Blankets and Oriental Rugs.

The Great Autumn Sale of Women's Suits, Dresses and Coats

This is *the* great presentation and sale of the Autumn season—which occurs annually when the stock is at the topmost notch of variety and quantity—and while it includes the many beautiful single garments and distinctive styles in cloths and trimmings, which are always the first to be sold and can seldom be duplicated later on.

Superb Fur Coats

Mink	650.00	Near Seal	78.00
Hudson Seal	325.00	Marmot	75.00
Hud.Seal Caracul	225.00	Muskrat	175.00
Persian Lamb	285.00	Black Pony	65.00
French Rat	175.00	Lock-lined	95.00
Caracul	115.00	Marmot-lined	120.00
Taupe Squirrel	200.00	Muskrat-lined	60.00
Natural Pony	100.00	Hamster-lined	60.00
Blended Squirrel	135.00	Siberian Plate-lined	245.00
Natural Muskrat	110.00	Squirrel-lined	120.00

Chandler & Co. take ... position of absolute pre-eminence in suits of FINE QUALITY

TAILORED SUITS
DRESS SUITS
SEMI-DRESS SUITS
VELVET SUITS
ENGLISH WALKING SUITS
PEAU DE SOURIS SUITS
COSTUME SUITS
BROADCLOTH SUITS
DIAGONAL CLOTH SUITS
WIDE WALE CHEVIOT SUITS
SCOTCH HOMESPUN SUITS
ENGLISH MIXTURE SUITS
ENGLISH NOVELTY SUITS
EVENING DRESSES

VELVET DRESSES
BROADCLOTH & SERGE DRESSES
CHIFFON & PERSIAN DRESSES
CHIFFON & CLOTH DRESSES
BEADED CHIFFON DRESSES
SATIN METEOR DRESSES
CREPE METEOR DRESSES
THEATRE DRESSES
DECOLLETE DRESSES
AFTERNOON DRESSES
RECEPTION DRESSES
PARTY DRESSES
TAILORED SERGE DRESSES
ENGLISH STREET DRESSES

NET AND LACE DRESSES
MESSALINE DRESSES
BRAIDED BROADCLOTH COATS
TAILORED BROADCLOTH COATS
EVENING AND OPERA COATS
HEAVY POLO COATS
GRAY MIXTURE COATS
VELVET COATS
FUR TRIMMED COATS
SEAL COATS
CARACUL COATS
MARMOT COATS
RUG COATS
PONY COATS

Gold Laces

LACES OF GOLD, BRONZE AND SILVER—Very fashionable and effective, and Paris approves of them. They are truly the most sumptuous and beautiful laces yet produced.

The narrow bands 25c to 1.25 yard
The wide bands 2.00 to 10.00 yard

WHITE LACES in sets—real Venise, real Irish, French Crochet, Duchesse, Val and Filet.

The narrow bands 25c to 1.25 yard
The wide bands 2.00 to 35.00 yard

Plain-Tailored Suits	Velvet Suits	Afternoon & Reception Dresses	Semi-Dress and Dress Suits	Decollete Dresses	Serge Street Dresses
25.00, 35.00, 45.00	68.00, 75.00, 110.00	32.50, 48.00 to 125.00	45.00, 58.00, 75.00	29.00, 35.00 to 295.00	20.00, 25.00 to 48.00

TRANSATLANTIC TRIP IS IN CONTEMPLATION BY A DANISH AVIATOR

NEW YORK—Conquest of the Atlantic, an exploit that is the desire of many an aviator, is contemplated by a Danish airman, who describes his plans in a letter to the Nord Lyset, a Danish newspaper published in Brooklyn.

This aviator writes that he has enlisted the necessary financial aid and made arrangements to fly next spring from Copenhagen to New York, resting only at London and Queenstown and upon ships stationed at intervals across the North sea and the Atlantic ocean.

At the aviator's request his name is withheld from publication by the paper at this time. He says that he has the aid of English and American capital, and will use a biplane of American manufacture.

One steamship will be stationed in the middle of the North sea, and six others will be strung out across the Atlantic at intervals of 700 kilometers, or approximately 400 miles. He expects to fly at the rate of 90 kilometers, or about 50 miles an hour.

The steamers will be equipped with landing stages and apparatus for generating a wireless current which will supplement gasoline as motive power for his engines, thus enabling him, he hopes, to make continuous flights of unprecedented length. By the same means he expects to communicate with his auxiliary ships by wireless telegraphy.

In case of mishap the Danish airman believes he can notify the nearest ship. The precise date for starting the flight has not been settled.

IRRIGATION STARTS RAISING OF BEETS

WASHINGTON — The reclamation service announces that its latest homestead undertaking, the Huntley irrigation project in Montana, is fast being settled up by newcomers to the west, and that splendid crops of all sorts are being produced. One of the principal crops being raised with success in the new country is sugar beets. A report received here said:

"Thirty-six hundred acres were planted to sugar beets this year. The heavy lands on the project which at first were avoided by the settlers are proving the most desirable for sugar beet culture. Seven beet dumps on the project make short hauls for the farmers."

NEW B. & O. ROUTE IN PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is about to open an important new traffic route to eastern markets by altering from narrow gauge to standard gauge its 94-mile line between Foxburg and Mount Jewett, in northwestern Pennsylvania. The new line will furnish an entrance into Buffalo and the Canadian cities for traffic originating on Baltimore & Ohio lines and their connections, as it will connect at Mount Jewett with the Erie. The same connection will afford a new route for reaching New York city and the eastern states for the traffic originating in the Pittsburgh district.

PARLOR CAR SERVICE NEW

CHICAGO—On Monday, Sept. 18, was inaugurated a new daily parlor car line between Chicago and Peoria via the Chicago & Alton railroad. This parlor car will be operated on train No. 9, leaving Chicago at 6:30 p. m., arriving Peoria 10:30 p. m. and in the opposite direction in train No. 12 leaving Peoria at 7:40 a. m. arriving Chicago at 12:15 noon.

Paris Notes

Hats are still being worn down over the ears, but extremely large hats are the vogue for dress occasions. Soft, collapsible hats are very smart. Simplicity is the keynote for semi-dress hats, but many elaborate hats are in the other extreme and completely covered with ostrich, marabout or plumage.

The colors most in demand are old gold, corbeau and white and a soft shade of tan, called "twine," in connection with black, brown or blue.

Russian and Bulgarian effects are much used for fur and fur-trimmed hats.

The vivid shades of last year have given place to the softer shades, the few bright colors worn being in connection with hair ornaments.

The evening shades are pastel tints of pink, ciel, lavender and mais.



Special attention is called to
Recent Importations of

Model Hats

from Paris and London
and to the

Copies of These Hats

made in Chandler & Co.'s own workrooms entirely of French materials at

Remarkably Low Prices

Dress Hats which actually cost to import from 35.00 to 50.00 and which milliners would sell at from 50.00 to 65.00, reproduced in the exact materials for
25.00 to 38.00

Semi-Dress and Tailored Hats which would cost 18.00 to 25.00 to import and sell by the milliners at 25.00 to 38.00, reproduced exactly for
15.00 to 20.00

Veils

Ombre Shaded Chiffon Veils
French hemmed—two yards long and one yard wide. The regular value is 3.00. Price 1.75

This seems to be quite the veil of the hour—there are nearly a thousand available.

Satin Bordered Chiffon Veils
All colors—two yards long and 27 inches wide. Regular value 1.50 and 2.00. Price 1.25

Fancy Mesh Shetland Veils
New designs—new shades—purples, blues, greens, browns, navies, black and white. Some in shadow weaves. Regular value 1.50 ..... 95c

Frills

In addition to all of the latest patterns, great values are offered in effective patterns at 1.50

Large Collars

Of beautiful laces and hand embroideries. Specials in real Irish lace collars at 5.00

Marabout from Paris

Beautiful quality, and the styles are up to the very hour as they left Paris less than twelve days ago.
Muffs, Stoles, Scarfs, Capes and Sets. A large line of inexpensive pieces at 3.50 to 10.00 and upward as high as 42.50.

Washable Doeskin Gloves — Special sale of popular English Doeskin Gloves at Reduced Prices. FOR ONE DAY ONLY: Monday, September 25. Never before to Chandler & Co.'s knowledge, have these fine English Washable Gloves been sold at such reduced prices.
Two-button, P. K. sewn, Imperial embroidered backs, every pair guaranteed to wash perfectly. Chandler & Co.'s regular value 1.50. — 1.15

Sale of Seven Hundred and Twenty Pairs

Kayser Black Silk Hose

Values 1.50, 2.00, 2.25 and 2.50. Price 95c and 1.15

It is sufficient to say that Kayser's Silk Hose are on a par with **Kayser's Silk Gloves**—nothing in knit silks excels them.

During the month of August there were some uncontrollable difficulties in weaving the finest silk Hose owing to the exceedingly wet weather; the fine silk threads would not respond with their accustomed smoothness to the rapid action of the knitting machines—here and there would appear a slightly uneven thread—none other than a silk expert could detect it. This accounts, however, for the very low price on these 720 pairs. Not a pair worth less than 1.50 and from that up to 2.50. Every pair carries Chandler & Co.'s guarantee, the same as if sold at the original prices. All are priced 95c and 1.15.

460 Finely Woven Italian Silk Vests

Plain, Value 1.75. Price 1.35 — Emb'd, Value 2.50 to 3.00. Price 1.95

Plain styles have narrow French shoulderstraps, the embroidered styles show many new and charming designs—they are **shaped** to the figure, with the **close fitting, clinging quality** so desirable in underwear, conforming with the close lines of the new Dresses.

Handkerchiefs

Two Cases From Belfast

They are large cases and contain hundreds of dozens of fine handkerchiefs, but the shipment is three months in advance of orders, as they were intended for Christmas—These two cases comprise what are called "mill-runs" or "seconds" from the greatest mill in Belfast.

Every mill has more or less of these handkerchiefs that cannot get by the close scrutiny of the examiners—a thread here or there that is a trifle too large, or possibly some slight stain from the machinery, but owing to their fine quality and low price they are sought for by all dealers.

As they are here they will be sold now instead of later.

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Values 10c and 12½c each. Price ..... 6 for 35c

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Values 15c and 20c each. Price ..... 6 for 50c

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Value 25c each. Price ..... 6 for 65c

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Values 20c and 25c each. Price ..... 6 for 75c

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
Value 35c each. Price ..... 6 for 1.00

MAINE HARVEST OF HARDWOOD TO BEGIN SOON

BANGOR, Me.—Despite the fact that only about 33 per cent of the usual spruce cut will be taken out of the Maine woods this winter, the annual harvest of birch and other hard woods will be fully up to last year's record. The hardwood operators are now getting their camps ready for the season's campaign and two weeks from now they will be actively engaged in cutting.

By far the greater part of the hard wood will be made into spool bars, a large proportion of which will be shipped to England and Scotland by tramp steamers next summer. Last blocks and railroad shims will also be extensively manufactured.

About the largest hard wood operators in this section of Maine are the American Thread Company at Milo, John McGregor Company at South Lincoln and Foxcroft and the Perkins & Danforth Spoolwood Company of Bangor who will operate mills at West Sebois and Ambejejus as they have for several seasons.

They will discontinue their mill at Katahdin Iron Works, however, and will saw at LaGrange where they have purchased the Snell & Sons mill. All of the birch manufactured here will be shipped in by rail. A considerable quantity of it will come from Katahdin Iron Works although it will be cut by other operators and purchased by Perkins & Danforth. They expect to manufacture between 9000 and 10,000 cords of birch into spool wood this winter and will employ between 250 and 300 men in the woods.

ARMY MANEUVERS CALLED WASTEFUL

WASHINGTON—Brig.-Gen Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the department of California, criticizes the maneuver camps of the army under the present plan in a report to the war department. He says the maneuvers fail to accomplish the primary purpose of training the soldiers under simulated war conditions.

He adds that there is "a wasteful and indefensible use of the nation's money" in transporting to the encampments militia organizations which have not received the preliminary training essential to participation in the broader instruction.

VOTE $16,417.16 FOR ROADS

MADISON, Wis.—Fourteen towns of Dane county have voted special tax levies for permanent road improvements. The total amount to be raised by these towns is $16,417.16.

OFFICERS OF U. S. S. UTAH GUESTS ON CHINESE CRUISER

NEW YORK—Petty officers of the battleship Utah were entertained Friday on board the Hai Chi, the Chinese cruiser, at anchor in the Hudson, near Eighty-sixth street. This was a return engagement for the hospitality which the men of the same rating on board the American vessel had bestowed upon the Chinese visitors, who had been on board the Utah, at the New York navy yard.

Among those who greeted the visitors with special cordiality was T. Y. Whong, a gunner, who with a group of minor officers had enjoyed the afternoon on board the Utah. Among the American guests were A. De Sommer, turret captain; M. Garland, chief electrician; E. E. Manson, turret captain, and Robert Starr, chief carpenter's mate. The commander of the cruiser, Captain Tong, made a speech of welcome to which two of the visitors replied. As mementoes of the visit the petty officers of the Utah received small standards of China and also cap bands bearing in Chinese letters the name of the Chinese cruiser.

U. S. OVERPAID BY CHINA $72,474

WASHINGTON—The United States owes China $72,474 as a result of overpayments to the Boxer indemnity fund. The excess amount will be sent back to China by Secretary of State Knox.

China has been making monthly payments to the United States on the $13,000,000 due this country as a result of the Boxer uprising of some years ago. Congress, on the recommendation of the President, remitted $2,000,000 of this amount, but China continued to make payments on the old basis until the amount referred to had accumulated.

MUSTARD MARKET EARLIER

WISBECH, Eng.—An unusually fine season has enabled the farmers in the Fen country to fix the first mustard market a week earlier than in previous years. Business will begin at Wisbech in October. The acreage used for growing mustard has been increased enormously this year, and many farmers who had given up growing mustard have returned to its cultivation this year, and have raised very large crops

ESSEX COUNTY FAIR OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Essex County Agricultural Society has elected these officers for the coming year: President, John M. Danforth, Lynnfield Center; vice-presidents, Asa T. Newhall, Lynn; Elliott A. Emerson, Haverhill; Charles H. Preston, Danvers; George L. Averill, Andover; secretary, Fred A. Smith, Ipswich; directors: John J. Mason, Amesbury; Samuel H. Bailey, Andover; John W. Lovett, Beverly; John W. Parkhurst, Boxford; Walter H. Brown, Danvers; Elias Andrews, Essex; M. Hilliard, Georgetown; George M. Wonson, Gloucester; Samuel B. George, Groveland; Isaac F. Knowlton, Hamilton; B. Frank Barnes, Haverhill; W. F. Gould, Ipswich; Edward A. Fuller, Lawrence; Edwin Bates, Lynn; John H. Perkins, Lynnfield; Lorenzo Baker, Manchester; Frank Brown, Marblehead; George W. White, Merrimac; N. W. Shirley, Methuen; Lyman S. Wilkins, Middleton; Frank Perkins, Newbury; A. D. Ordway, Newburyport; John Parker, North Andover; Isaac O. Goodale, Peabody; Allen Smith, Rockport; Frank P. Todd, Raleigh; George A. Dow, Salisbury; R. W. Ropes, L. W. Hawkes, Saugus; W. H. Bates, Swampscott; C. J. Peabody, Topsfield; N. P. Perkins, Wenham; C. B. Ordway, West Newbury, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant.

THREE MILITARY MEN ENTER TECH

Three registrations yesterday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were those of Capts. Edward Canfield and F. Q. C. Gardner, U. S. A., and Ensign Guy Knight Calhoun, U. S. N.

The army men come from Ft. Monroe, where they have been instructors at the coast artillery school. They will take up electrical engineering for one year and will specialize in motive power maintenance.

Ensign Calhoun graduated from the Naval Academy in 1908. His last duty was at the United States naval observatory in Washington, where he was the government representative in the manufacturing development of gyroscopic compasses and chronometers. He is the first officer of the navy who has ever been sent out by the government to study electrical science.

INDIANA COAL OPERATORS CLAIM BUSINESS IS SLOW

BRAZIL, Ind.—Coal operators of this district and of the bituminous fields of the state are unable to understand the failure of the fall rush of orders.

It has been the history of the Indiana coal fields for 40 years that during the middle of August the rush of orders for coal begins to come in, and every mine is put to work at its fullest capacity.

The rush did not come this season. In fact it has not arrived yet, although almost a month overdue. The wisest of the coal producers are of the opinion that the business thus delayed will swamp all the mines and congest all the railroads when it does begin. There is no coal in storage now, and when the orders arrive almost every ounce will have to be mined after the orders come.

These operators also predict a good winter's work. They say there will be much coal mined and stored in preparation for a possible strike, as there are many questions between the miners and operators that have been hanging fire for a number of years and which both sides are determined to thrash out.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Now that the out-of-doors offers fewer inducements to linger by the water side or roam through woodlands as the day wanes, and the indoors must hold the evening interests for the next six or eight months, lighting of the house is brought strongly to people's attention.

The arrangement and distribution of the lights may have even more to do with the coziness of a room than an open fire. Improperly adjusted they can make even that sink into insignificance, while properly arranged they can transform an otherwise unpleasing room into an attractive one. They must be so placed as to give the occupants of the room all the light they want, and where they want it. This differs in the library, the dining room, the drawing room, the dressing rooms and the kitchen.

After this has been carefully decided, quite as important is the selection of the fixtures. Upon the coloring and pattern of the globe depends much of the effect of the light after it has been placed. This should first of all be selected with reference to the use to which the room is to be put and then should harmonize with the furnishing. If any particular idea has been followed in the decoration of the room it should be carried out in the chandeliers, side lights and lamps also. But whether this is so or not, the design must be chosen with care.

A very great variety of styles is carried by the McKenney & Waterbury Company of Boston. It has a large factory in Philadelphia and carries in addition the newest and most beautiful productions of the best manufacturers in this country and Europe. They are for dwellings, hotels and clubhouses and handsome public buildings such as state houses, libraries, etc. It is no unusual thing for this firm to make special designs for special furnishings or to carry out individual ideas.

—ooo—

Styles that are reigning in Paris and which are expected to be followed by American women during the coming winter are on exhibition in the tailoring shop of J. Edelstein & Co. on Berkeley street. One of the handsomest is a two-piece suit of black velvet. The coat has wide revers of robin blue broadcloth ornamented with black and white tubular braid, finished with tiny gilt buttons. The skirt is in tunic effect with fans of the robin blue set in the sides and showing a three-inch band of it around the bottom. It is trimmed in the same way as the coat.

—ooo—

Something new in wedding gifts is being hunted for through the stores almost as sedulously as a becoming hat. At the Smith Patterson Company's store a number of novelties have been brought out for this particular purpose. They are exquisitely beautiful and of reasonable price. It is always a pleasure to visit this store, for it carries the highest class of jewelry, silver and cut glassware and those little ornaments that have come to be included as a part of the stock of a jewelry store.

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Through the university extension courses men and women of whatever age who regret a lack of college education can overcome the deficiency and secure a degree by pursuing courses arranged for hours that will not interfere with their daily work. Harvard, Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College, Boston University, the Museum of Fine Arts, Wellesley and Simmons Colleges have united to give a series of courses that cover many of the branches taken up by them in their regular work.

Principles of economics, industrial organization and business management, elements of accounting, commercial organization and methods, English literature at the time of Shakespeare, elementary composition, appreciation of music, advanced English composition, English literature of the nineteenth century, Moslem art and its influence on the art of Europe and Saturday courses for teachers in geology, geography and botany are some of the subjects covered.

Two courses are given in industrial art under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Boston University offers courses in English, the drama, languages, music and physics and Simmons in shorthand, typewriting, accounts and sewing, and the history of art.

The work is arranged to correspond as closely as possible to courses regularly given in the cooperating institutions and will be conducted the same way with lectures, written and laboratory work, recitations and practical exercises of various kinds. It will be tested also on the same scale as in college courses. The classes are open to both men and women. The work begins the first week in October and covers a period of 30 weeks.

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With Manning's folding umbrella tucked away snugly in one's grip ready to be brought out at a moment's notice, and out of the way when not wanted, one of the bothersome details of traveling is eliminated. It is unwise to go on an extended journey without an umbrella, yet they are sorely in the way and in the hurry of gathering books and papers together and getting out of a conveyance they are frequently left behind. These folding umbrellas are therefore welcome. They are practical, durable and look well. A man can put one in his pocket. They are patented and controlled by John T. Manning of Winter street, Boston.

—ooo—

At the present time all suction cleaners can be reduced to two general types. One draws the air into a cylinder by vacuum suction and the other by creating a draft. Each has its advantages and disadvantages over the other. The Federal vacuum cleaner combines the good features of both types. It is a vacuum rotary pump. The suction is not only intense but evenly sustained, strong enough to take the dirt out of the heaviest floor covering without injury to the fabric. It is strong and compactly built and runs smoothly and silently. As all parts except the motor and light steel jacket enclosing the machine are of aluminum it is comparatively light. It is handled by the Federal Sign System (Electric) of Chicago.

—ooo—

A certain style and quality to the Knox hats distinguishes them from every other and makes them sought by men who are particular about their dress. They can be found in Boston only at Richardson's on Washington street.

—ooo—

The new fancy of wearing the bag strapped from the shoulder intsead of carrying it in the hand has been welcomed with joy by the many women who have found the useful handbag a burden. They have grown so large and are so correspondingly heavy, it has seemed verily like lugging a traveling bag on a railway journey. According to the new way the hands are free and the weight is scarcely noticed. Lovely tapestry bags to be worn in this way or carried in the hand are to be seen at the store of A. Stowell & Co. on Winter street. They are reproductions of old and rare French tapestry, and are dressy as well as serviceable.

—ooo—

Previous to the removal to the new site on Tremont street about Oct. 1, Noyes Bros. are conducting a removal sale at which some bargains can be bought. Hundreds of shirts, outing suits, neckties, etc., having to be disposed of, have been marked down in some instances to a quarter of their original value. This company pays especial attention to mail orders.

—ooo—

King Arthur Flour, coming straight from the great wheat district of Minnesota, has the name of being the highest grade of flour it is possible to produce. It is strictly an unbleached flour and is recommended for the finest cooking. It is handled by Sands, Taylor & Wood Company.

—ooo—

Handy as is the sewing basket, the tables like those our great grandmothers used to use are found invaluable to those who do much sewing. They are ornamental, compact and always ready for the seamstress. C. B. Moller of Cambridge, Mass., is showing one that seems to answer all the requirements. It is built of mahogany on colonial lines. The leaves on either side give ample room for cutting, while its heavy base insures a steady surface. The two drawers are divided into compartments for sewing convenience and are large enough to tuck away a piece of work.

—ooo—

What is claimed to be the only non-alcoholic flavoring extract in the market is put up by the Royilla Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is not as expensive as many other extracts and is said to last longer, while the taste is all that could be desired. Vanilla, lemon, and all the usual flavors are gotten out in this same way.

—ooo—

In recognition of the interest in furnishing or refurnishing the house which is uppermost in many minds at this time, James McCreery & Co. are making a special display of draperies and upholstery. Lace curtains of cluny, renaissance and Marie Antoinette styles and an unusual collection of Lacet Arab have been marked away down. The drapery and upholstery fabrics in French and English period designs are beautiful and make it possible to obtain some unusual effects. Basket weave stuffs, silk poplin and armure have both dignity and beauty. Those wishing special designs, perhaps one idea to be carried out in all the furnishings of a room, can leave orders for them and have them filled in the different materials for wall coverings, lace curtains, hangings and portieres, panels and bed sets.

—ooo—

At the Grimes Hat Company on Bedford street last winter's beaver hats can be reblocked in the latest styles so that they look as good as new. This company manufactures women's hats.

Silks THRESHER BROS. The Specialty Silk Store, 46 TEMPLE PLACE, Boston, Mass.

MR. TAFT'S PATHWAY AND CHAMP CLARK'S CROSS AT ST. LOUIS

(Continued from page one)

the distinguished speaker of the House of Representatives is engaged in discussing who is responsible. Well, I am content with the decision Canada has made and I don't suppose it makes much difference who is responsible.

"I had great hopes that the carrying out of the reciprocity policy would tend greatly to benefit both countries but a majority of the electors of both countries did not coincide with my views. All I can say now is that it is a past issue except in so far as making me responsible for putting through something which did not pass is concerned.

"My friend, Governor Hadley, is just back from New Jersey where he attended the conference of Governors, which body called the attention of Congress to state's rights. I have no doubt that the supreme court in its consideration of the question will give it careful attention in its relation to the constitution."

—

PEORIA, Ill.—"With respect to the trusts, we are in a transition period, in this sense, that the supreme court has decided what the law is and now business has got to square itself with that law. We might as well make up our minds to that, gentlemen." This was President Taft's ultimatum delivered at the luncheon given to him yesterday by the Republican state committee.

"We can protest as much as we will as to what the law ought to be, but the supreme court has said what the law is, and I have learned that when they have to do so the trusts can adjust their affairs without endangering the progress to which they thought some other method absolutely indispensable."

In beginning his speech the President said:

"I am not giving you to understand that I ran away from the nomination for the presidency, but the fact is that it was not in the line which I had marked out."

Senator Cullon who talked of his association with President Taft, had said that with the Chicago convention not six weeks away in 1908, Mr. Taft had told him that if Chief Justice Fuller could be induced to resign, he would prefer that honor to all others.

"I considered with reference to those bills," Mr. Taft explained in defending his vetoes, "that I was as much under an obligation to veto every one of them as if I had said, when I was on the platform running for the presidency, that I would veto just those bills, for the reason that the whole Republican party had taken the position that it was necessary to maintain the industries of this country by protection sufficient to give them a living method of competing with foreign manufacturers, and the whole party had also said, if you could trust the resolutions of the conventions, even in Iowa and Kansas and Wisconsin, that they approved finding out the facts by a tariff board before we passed legislation that might strike down our industries.

"I would have vetoed those bills under any conditions even if it would cost me my life. I say that with all the earnestness possible, because what I did was the result of a conviction as deep seated as any principle I ever had.

"So far as the veto of the Arizona bill is concerned, I just vetoed that because I could not do anything else. I wrote my heart into that veto."

"With respect to much of what has been discussed as to being progressive, the federal government has nothing to do. That is a matter for state governments to settle, and state governments are making different experiments, and I presume the conservative states will wait to see how these experiments work out."

U. S. TO PUSH ITS SUIT AGAINST TEN PACKERS SAYS PROSECUTOR

(Continued from page one)

the case, Senator Kenyon may not have active charge of it when it is called on Nov. 20, it being understood that President Taft selected Mr. Wilkerson for that purpose when he named him district-attorney.

He has been spending much of his time familiarizing himself with all the details of the case and today's conference was for the purpose of going over every detail which may have to be met with when the case is called.

"The case surely will be pushed before a jury," said Mr. Wilkerson at the end of the conference. "There is nothing to the talk that we purpose dropping it to allow the trusts to reorganize."

—

NEW YORK—The following dispatch from Attorney-General Wickersham was received here today:

"Statement attributed to me that United States Steel combination is plainly a violation of law is entirely unwarranted."

This was in answer to an alleged interview with Mr. Wickersham in the World today which contained that statement. Among the many other statements attributed to Mr. Wickersham were the following:

"The only way the great corporations can avoid prosecution is by strictly complying with the law, and they are fools if they do not see that.

"And if I continue to serve as attorney-general till the end of Mr. Taft's term I intend to send some one to prison."

"The heads of the turpentine trust are already sentenced, and nothing can save them from serving their terms in jail except a supreme court decision in their favor.

"The men under indictment in the beef trust cases in Chicago will also go to prison if I have my way, so will all others who knowingly, wilfully and deliberately go on violating the law now that its meaning has been made so clear.

"But is it not true, Mr. Wickersham," the World correspondent next asked, "that you have already arranged all the details with the attorneys of the Harvester trust at Cedarhurst?"

"That is incorrect," said the attorney general.

"George W. Perkins came to see me at my home twice—quite uninvited. He wanted to take the matter up with me direct, but I simply referred him to Assistant Attorney-General Fowler in the department of justice in Washington.

"The corporation will have to come to the bar and accept the orders of the court."

Furs of Highest Quality

After months of careful preparation we offer for the approval of our Patrons the finest and most extensive assortment of High-Grade Furs we have ever assembled.

Every foreword of Fashion indicates a season of *Fine Furs*—a season when the *better* and *best* grades will be in demand more than ever before. To meet such a demand our representatives have made an exhaustive search of the most prominent fur producing localities as well as such fashion centres as Paris and New York. Thus we have obtained not only exclusive original models, but numerous choice reproductions made from our own selection of skins

Our display of Women's Fur Coats is particularly attractive and includes many new ideas in combined furs as well as the practical warm automobile coats and luxurious coats for evening wear

Prices of Women's Fur Coats range from 50.00 to 1000.00

For SETS the furs most in demand this year are the long-haired variety such as black or white fox, lynx, skunk and raccoon. These are shown in a full variety of thoroughly dependable quality

Prices of Women's Fur Sets range from 15.00 to 350.00

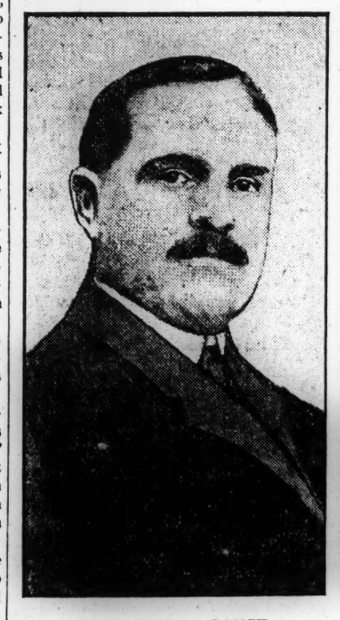
Buying furs calls for utmost confidence in your purchasing place. That is too important a matter to be disregarded. We sell all furs for exactly what they are and guarantee entire satisfaction with every sale.

Early buying of furs is strongly advised as many of our choicest and most exclusive pieces will go early in the season and cannot be duplicated later.

Our attractively appointed Fur Store is conveniently located on the Second Floor of our Main Store, near the Avon Street Elevators

Jordan Marsh Company

NEWTON Y. M. C. A. WORKERS FOR 1000 MEMBERS



FRANKLIN W. GANSE
Team captain



H. C. FRAZER
Chairman of membership committee



C. F. ELLISON
Captain of boys' team

NEWTON Y. M. C. A. NEARS 1000 MARK IN CLOSING HOURS

NEWTON, Mass.—It is promised today that the 1000 new membership mark set in the Y. M. C. A. campaign will be reached tonight when the campaign closes. Up to last evening, the fifth day of the campaign, 382 names had been added to the membership role, but a canvass of the men's and boys' teams shows that nearly every member has at least five new prospective members, whose names will be presented this evening.

Three of the most diligent workers in the campaign are H. C. Frazier, chairman of the membership committee of the association; Franklin W. Ganse, one of the team captains, and C. F. Ellison, captain of the boys' team.

DEFENDANT WINS SUIT OVER LIENS

The United States circuit court of appeals today decided in favor of the defendant in the suit of the Allis-Chalmers Company, against Clara E. Mullin, executrix of James B. Mullin, to enforce prior payments of liens on the property of the Bodwell Water Power Company, on which the defendant holds a mortgage for $1,000,000.

GULF OF GEORGIA ISLANDS BOUGHT

VICTORIA, B. C.—A number of British capitalists have purchased St. James and Pier islands in the Gulf of Georgia and intend to proceed with their development at an early date.

St. James island, comprising some 1400 acres with nine miles of waterfront, will be turned into a public summer resort with modern hotel and private cottages. It is planned to have all the supplies produced on the island. Pier island will be subdivided for the purpose of private summer homes.

FINANCIERS SEEK OPENING IN CHINA

BERLIN—A committee of New York bankers headed by Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., and including Willard D. Straight, F. K. MacKnight, Edward Grenfell and Charles H. Sabin, arrived in Berlin Friday to meet Tung Chen, the Chinese minister of finance, and confer with him regarding the employment of American capital in China. Charles H. Schwab also arrived and it is believed that he also has business with China—probably in connection with warship contracts.

HISTORIC VANE GIVEN MALDEN

MALDEN, Mass.—The weather vane which has been on the spirt of the Universalist church on Main street for nearly a century was lowered to the street Friday and presented to the city. It will be placed on the tower of the new central fire station.

PHOTOGRAPHY

MAIL FILMS to E. Spalding, West Newton, Mass. Devel. 5c roll; prints up to 3½ x3½, 3c; 4x5, 4c; price list free; work A1.

REMOVAL OF THE
RESTAURANT SHOOSHAN

On Wednesday, Sept. 27, on account of alterations in our present location in Chickering Hall Building, this well-known Cafe will remove to more commodious quarters at

146 Massachusetts Ave.

Block South of Boylston Street Transfer Station

Remember! SHOOSHAN Cuisine, Service and Popular Prices will prevail.

D. M. SHOOSHAN, Prop.

SCHEME OUTLINED FOR PUSHING WATERFRONT SEAWARD, MAKING BOSTON EXPORT TERMINAL

Ideas for the wider use and development of Boston harbor are likely to be welcomed by the business men who are working to increase the port activities here. One plan for making the facilities of the port of Boston more like those of Antwerp and other foreign ports has been proposed by E. S. Groves, formerly of the U. S. S. Enterprise, under the Massachusetts nautical training school commission. The Monitor is glad to print Mr. Groves' statement for the sake of getting all proposals that might benefit the port fairly before the public. We print the statement just as Mr. Groves wrote it.

ALMOST the last act of Governor Foss at the end of the last legislative year was to sign the "Boston port bill" carrying with it an appropriation of $9,000,000 for the improvement of Boston harbor. By many this is thought the most important piece of legislation enacted during the past year.

Now that the appropriation has been made many people are wondering how and where Boston harbor can be improved. Does Boston harbor need improvement? Where can the improvements be made? At present, there being no large rivers emptying into the harbor, Boston has a comparatively small water front. To be sure there is the water front along Atlantic avenue, cut up and used almost entirely by the passenger traffic of the city. There are the Hoosac Tunnel docks at the mouth of the Charles which are reached through a tortuous channel. Heavily laden vessels must leave at high water. There are also the Mystic docks in Charlestown at the mouth of the Mystic river, and the docks at East Boston. None seem to be able to handle export freight of Boston in a successful manner.

A few years ago the New England docks were built on the south side of Boston harbor. The question can quite naturally be asked if these docks have brought any business to the city. Why is it that these docks seem like deserted warehouses?

The Commonwealth docks in East Boston have been discussed and discussed again. How long would it be before the Commonwealth docks would be outgrown? If we are going to spend this large amount on the improvement of the harbor, let the Commonwealth build something that will answer the needs of the city for all time.

Quays Recommended

Boston harbor does need improvement. Vessels will enter a port where they can get freight. It hasn't been unusual in the past for every pier at the Hoosac Tunnel docks to be taken and a freighter or two to be lying in the stream waiting for a berth. Let Boston at least take care of the business that comes to her door.

Why should Boston be a great export city? Because of her geographical position. Boston will probably never be as large a passenger port as the port of New York. New York has the facilities to handle passengers, being the terminal of many railroads. But Boston should be the great freight port of the United States. New York's water front is all taken up and there is no room for warehouses and grain elevators. Be this as it may, the fact that Boston is 100 miles nearer Europe and is the terminal of direct lines from the West and the lake shipping ports gives her preeminence as a great export city.

Where, then, will the harbor improvements be made? To accommodate the railroad that will bring it the freight, and that is the railroad that has the most direct line from the West. The New England docks handle no freight because they are at the terminal of a railroad that would have to bring freight almost into the city of New York and divert it to Boston.

The day of the wooden pier has passed. Boston cannot afford to build any more. How many disastrous fires Boston has had on her waterfront! Let us have some quays; they surely cannot burn down. Let us also be able to unload directly on cars if we wish and not handle our freight twice as we do with our wooden piers. Southampton has her extensive municipal docks all of stone. Marseilles, in lower France, has thrown out a breakwater into the Mediterranean, and has made an extensive harbor where no natural facilities existed. Antwerp has five miles of quay wall.

Method Indicated

Nature has cooperated with man in offering an opportunity to enlarge the port of Boston an hundred fold. Bird island flats show 800 feet from Jeffries' point, East Boston, clear of water at low tide. From this point for nearly 5000 feet across the flats toward Governor's island there is less than two feet of water at mean low water. Governor's island lies 2000 feet from the lower end of Bird island flats. Between the end of the flats and the island there is a narrow channel of deep water. Each side of the channel there are only from five to six feet at mean low water.

Build a stone pier across these flats connecting with railroad at the shore end and Governors island at the other, and Boston will have a way to handle all the shipping that will ever come to her port. Make the pier 200 feet wide, or even 300 or 400 feet wide. Instead of dredging, as has been proposed, to make an anchorage for the Commonwealth docks at East Boston, fill in the breakwater with what is dredged to make an approach to the pier.

Some few years ago Governors island was offered to the city of Boston by the federal government to be used as a pleasure park, but was declined for the reason that the care and expense of upkeep would be too heavy. Let us now have this island, which is about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. What a freight yard it would make. It could be razed and the material could also be used to build the breakwater.

Not only would this give Boston an extensive pier, but also the pier would form a breakwater that would afford safer anchorage for vessels in the inner harbor.

Two-Sided Pier Sketched

Another question to be taken into consideration in improving a port is the expeditious arrangements to handle freight. A steamer could almost come alongside this proposed pier under her own steam. When ready for sea her lines could be cast off and she could clear for sea under her own power.

Of course the first thought would be, in making improvements, to facilitate the railroads. Teams could reach these docks across Bird Island flats by using the East Boston ferries. Vessels could tie up on both sides of this pier. There is plenty of water on the Winthrop side of Governors island and vessels berthing on this side would have almost a direct course to Broad Sound channel, which has recently been dredged by the federal government at great expense.

A resolution on file at the United States engineer's office reads as follows:

(Public Resolution, No. 29)

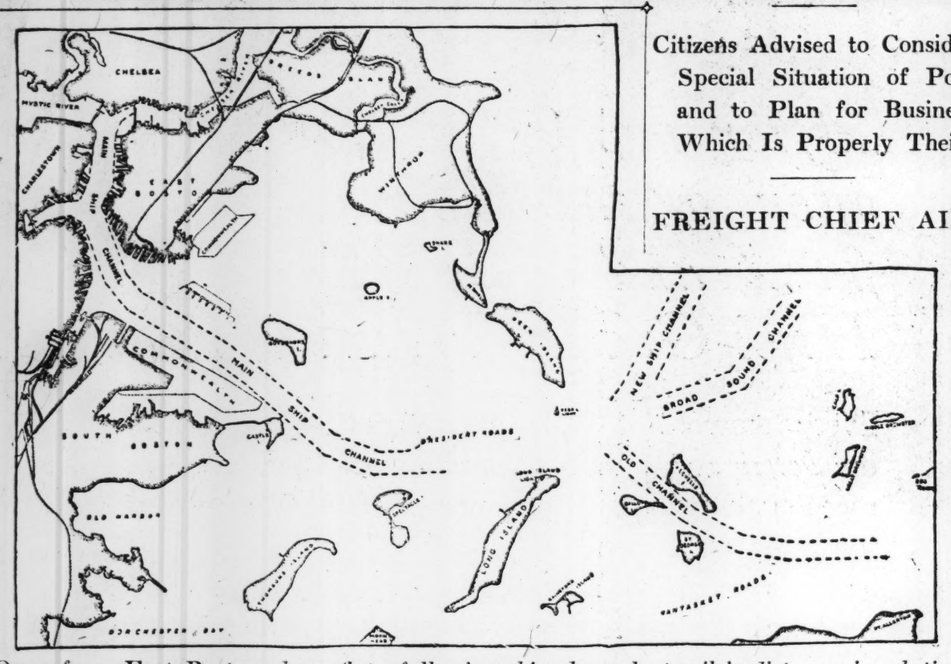
Joint resolution authorizing the use and improvement of Governors island, Boston harbor.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war is hereby authorized to permit the city of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, to improve and beautify Governors island, or a portion thereof, situated in said city and belonging to the United States, in connection with mooring berths to be built adjoining said island, and to make such excavations and fillings and erect and maintain such structures as may be considered proper for the purpose; all upon plans to be previously approved by the secretary of war;

Provided, That the permission given pursuant to this resolution shall not pass any right or title in said island, but shall be revokable at will by the secretary of war, and the ownership of said island shall remain entirely in the United States, and it shall be subject to such uses for military or other purposes as the secretary of war may at any time direct.

Approved, June 5, 1902.

This resolve was approved away back in June of 1902, and if the island up to this time had been found of any value it surely would have been used. As far as the army is concerned, the island will probably never be used; for the reason that it is too near the city to be used as we play the war game now. The island has recently been used by campers.

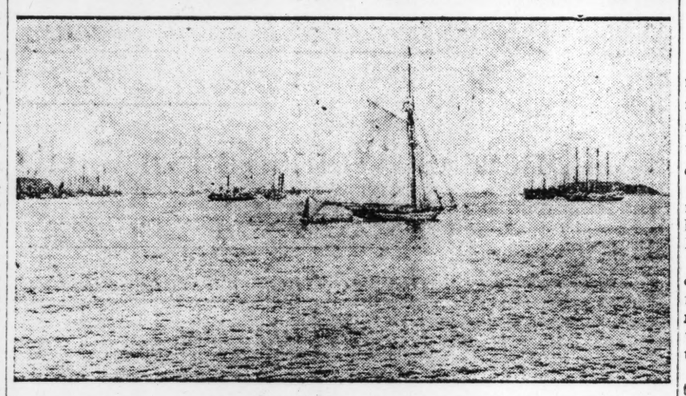


Quay from East Boston along flats, following ship channel at mile's distance, is solution of traffic problem offered

PIER TO GOVERNOR'S ISLAND PROPOSED

Citizens Advised to Consider Special Situation of Port and to Plan for Business Which Is Properly Theirs

FREIGHT CHIEF AIM



As Mr. Groves foresees future ocean liners will dock far down present harbor of Boston

Magee Ranges

LEAD WITH



GLASS DOORS AND GAS OVENS

On Exhibition at Our Show Rooms 64 Summer Stree.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

PROGRAM FOR MEET OF THE AVIATORS AT NASSAU AERODROME

NEW YORK—Everything is in readiness at the Nassau boulevard aviation field for the meet that begins this afternoon. The program for the opening day, which is designated as army and navy day, follows:

3 p. m.—Passenger carrying race for monoplanes; five miles (four laps) for heats; 10 miles (eight laps) for final. First prize $600, second $300, third $100.

3:45 p. m—Aerial scouting contest; discovery of concealed detachments of infantry by air scouts; reporting to commanding-general of the department of the East. First prize $300, second $150, third $50.

4:15 p. m.—Communication from land to air forces; messages conveyed by balloons or other means to air scouts in flight to obviate necessity of their landing. First prize $300, second $150, third $50.

4:45 p. m.—Cross-country race for women pilots. First prize $600, second $300, third $100.

5:15 p. m.—Cross-country race for biplanes; courses to be announced (obligatory stops to take on despatches). First prize $600, second $300, third $100.

5:45 p. m.—General maneuvers by entire aerial squadron.

COLFAX, Cal. — After more than a week's delay resulting from the necessity of practically rebuilding his machine, Robert G. Fowler resumed his coast-to-coast flight early today, determined to cross the Sierra Nevadas and reach Reno, Nev., before nightfall.

Mr. Fowler's official start was made at 6:57 a. m. When he went up at that hour and sailed toward the mountains, his assistants announced that this was merely a trial flight.

Returning from the flight, however, Fowler did not alight. He merely circled Colfax again and was off at high speed towards Truckee canyon.

He passed Towle, Cal., at 7:36 a. m., flying very high and very fast. He passed Midas at 7:53 a. m.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The fifth aviator to announce his intention to compete in the $50,000 cross-continent flight is Phil O. Parmelee, for whom two new machines have already been shipped to Los Angeles, Cal.

He expects to start from New York during the first week of October and believes that he can complete the trip in 26 days. He outlined his route as New York, Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, El Paso and Los Angeles.

PARIS—Emile du Bonnet, representative of the Aero Club of France in the forthcoming balloon race, which starts from Kansas City, for the Coupe Aeronautique, left here Friday for Havre, whence he embarks for the United States aboard the steamship Savoie.

He is accompanied by Pierre du Pont, who will be his companion in the race. They will use a white Japanese silk balloon designed to hold 2200 cubic meters of gas.

ST. LOUIS—Raymond M. Raymond, amateur aviator, and mechanician for Amedee V. Reyburn, Jr., passed away Friday following inquiries sustained while attempting to start the engine of an aeroplane at Kinoch field.

ST. LOUIS—The Aero Club of St. Louis has posted a purse of $1000 to be claimed only by the first aviator starting from Atlantic or Pacific coast to alight here the first week of October, when there will be an aviation tournament.

DAYTON, O.—Frank H. Miller, a Toledo aviator, passed away when he fell with his aeroplane Friday, the gasoline tank exploding.

WASHINGTON—Aeroplanes are soon to be put to a further severe test by the war department to ascertain if a 200-pound bomb could be dropped from the sky without endangering the machines or the lives of their operators.

Sergt. M. Idzereick, an explosive expert, has been ordered from San Diego, Cal., to the army aviation school in College Park, Md. He will try to solve certain problems that now stand in the way of attaching the bomb to an aeroplane, its transportation by that carrier and its release in midair.

S. G. THOMPSON GIVES AN ADDRESS ON THE ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR

"The Electric Vehicle and the Central Station" was the subject of an address given by S. G. Thompson of the Public Service Electric Company of Newark before the New England branch of the Electric Vehicle Association of America at the Edison building last evening. Mr. Thompson, was introduced by E. S. Mansfield of the Edison Company, and said in part:

"The electric vehicle industry has reached a point of good business health, and reports show that the number of orders placed so far this year exceeds the total number of vehicles sold for the entire year of 1910, and also that from 80 to 90 per cent of the orders placed are for additional equipment in existing installations, where the economies and advantages have been sufficient to warrant the entire replacement of the horse equipment.

"Every electric commercial vehicle sold is a forerunner of additional machines for the same company, as is evidenced by the magnitude of the older electrical installations which have gradually grown from two or three machines to a dozen or more. There are 40 large installations, which alone comprise over 2000 vehicles.

"The advent of the self-propelled vehicle has brought merchandise transfer more closely to the attention of the business executive, and a realization of the inadequate methods of operation under the old regime is forcibly presented each day. Where a comparatively short time ago few merchants had any conception of their transportation costs today the country is flooded with more or less comparisons of horse and motor vehicle operation for the same work performance and the problem of economic transportation is undergoing an exhaustive study.

"The project of mechanical road transportation of merchandise is but the extension of machinery application to another division of business undertaking, and the essence of the whole question of the introduction of these vehicles is the education of the public in their proper application, care and operation. But, generally speaking, educational work can be much better applied in disseminating as widely as possible the general principles governing the application of electric and gasoline power wagons and the consideration which should control the question of their adoption, and the problem now is to localize it, particularize it, and bring it home to the users, and our best efforts at this time can be expended in self-education.

"The presentation of the electric vehicle to the public and its adoption entails problems foreign to the province of both the power salesman and the electrical engineer, namely questions of merchandise transportation, and not solely of electricity. This emphasizes the necessity for the employment by the electric lighting companies, either collectively or individually, of some one especially trained in transportation engineering and familiar with the requirements and intricacies of vehicle application. A study of the situation will show a general lack of information on the part of the public regarding the electric vehicle. In fact, the subject has been but tentatively presented in most localities.

"While the advent of the commercial motor wagon will undoubtedly open up new fields of business and bring the adjacent country territories in closer touch with the city, nevertheless it must be remembered that the greatest field for application is in the replacement of horses for an existing work performance.

"The electric vehicle presents the advantage of an extended period of existence so that the manufacturers are able to predetermine the operation costs for any given conditions, and there are few existing conditions to which electric commercial vehicles cannot be applied."

MEMBER OF BOSTON TOURIST PARTY TELLS OF CONDITIONS ABROAD

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Conditions in American and European municipalities were compared in an address by Postmaster E. C. Stackpole at the September meeting of the Board of Trade. Mr. Stackpole was the board's representative on the Boston Chamber of Commerce tour of Europe and his address was in the nature of a report.

"Everywhere we were received with generous hospitality, and the official functions in honor of our delegation were most elaborate and interesting," said Mr. Stackpole. "The tour has undoubtedly stimulated interest in and attracted attention to the International Congress of the Chambers of Commerce to be held at Boston next year.

"There is much in Europe that could be applied in any American city with benefit. There is much more that we are glad to say is impossible here.

"Our people would never consent to the arbitrary rule of the average European city. There is the shadow of militarism everywhere and the burden of the great armies rests heavily upon the people.

"Throughout the German cities in particular the interests of the individual are second to the interests of the community at large. No man is big enough or influential enough to hinder the work undertaken for the entire city.

"There is a point here for our own consideration which need not be emphasized.

"Municipal plans for the housing of the working people in many of the cities are general. Ground is purchased at a low price and the houses are built for comfort and convenience at prices within the reach of the working classes. In some places these houses take the form of detached cottages with flowers and plenty of sunlight; in others, apartment houses on sanitary lines are built for employees of large industrial plants.

"All thoughtful and discriminating men of our party admitted on the return voyage that there was much to learn of the progressive communities in Europe, but they also declared with practical unanimity that fifty years hence the American city would be an example for the world. Of course, we shall have to wait many years for the many art galleries, the imposing public buildings, the palaces and castles, but with the increasing civic pride and the more generous attitude of municipalities toward the improvement of our cities, even these things will come; perhaps more rapidly than we can now foresee.

"There is much cultivation of flowers on the other side of the ocean. These flowers attracted the attention of our party everywhere and were the subject of much admiration. Geraniums are largely utilized for the window baxes. Flowers are found not only on the window ledges, but over the doorways, along the driveways, and wherever a flower will grow."

SHIPOWNERS FORM NEW ASSOCIATION

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The owners of vessels operating in British Columbia waters have organized a Shipowners Association for mutual interest and the development of traffic, to have headquarters in this city.

This is said to be practically the only organization of its kind on the Pacific coast, and includes such large companies as the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, the Union Steamship and others.

WEDDINGS IN OCTOBER.

When a man is to be married he should not economize by buying ordinary clothes. For once in his life, if never again, he is in the limelight. We have made a specialty for years of Evening Dress and Dinner Suits, also Morning and Frock Coats for Day Weddings. Nothing but the best English woolens used; fashionably cut, yet conservative clothes for "Gentlemen."

F. D. SOMERS & CO.,
30 Years at 5 Park St., Boston.

AWARD MANY PRIZES AT FRAMINGHAM FAIR AND LIVE STOCK SHOW

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—The fifty-seventh annual cattle show and fair of Middlesex South Agricultural Society continues today. In connection with this is the annual show of the Guernsey Cattle Club of America with prize stock valued at more than $25,000 on exhibition in competition for prizes in money and plate aggregating $1000.

It is an agricultural fair through and through, with displays of fruit, vegetables and other farm and dairy products.

In a large marquee the Guernsey cattle exhibits were judged by F. Lothrop Ames of North Easton and Boston. The premium of $50 in gold offered for the best herd of Guernseys, including bull and four cows, was awarded to the Linda Vista farm of Holliston. In the class for the best bull and four of his pure-bred progeny Henry S. Howe of Holliston took the first prize of $65 and Linda Vista farm second.

Linda Vista farm captured the special prize of $100 for the best exhibit of four cows in milk, three years or over, and Charles H. Jones of Wellesley farms second. Linda Vista farm also won the premium of $45 for the best bull three years old and over, Henry S. Howe of Holliston second, Robert Winsor of Weston third.

The prize of $22 for the best bull of two years went to Linda Vista farm, Robert Winsor of Weston second and Roy B. Baker of Waltham third. Charles H. Jones of Wellesley farms won first money in the premium of $22 for the best one-year-old bull, Nathaniel I. Bowditch of Framingham second and Rockbottom farms, William Ellery Bright of Boston owner, third.

John Hopewell of Natick took the first prize in the premium of $22 for the best bull calf under one year, Linda Vista farm of Holliston second and Charles H. Jones of Wellesley farms third. For the best cow four years and over Charles H. Jones of Wellesley farms won the prize of $50, Linda Vista farm of Holliston second and third. Linda Vista farm also won first prize in premium of $22 in gold offered for the best three-year-old cow.

For the best two-year-old heifer Edward Porter May of Framingham won first prize, John Hopewell, second, and Charles H. Jones of Wellesley, third. For the best year-old heifer, Henry S. Howe of Holliston won first prize, George W. Claflin of Holliston, second, and Charles H. Jones of Wellesley farms, third. For the best heifer calf under one year, Henry S. Howe of Holliston won first money and Linda Vista farm of Holliston third.

The silver cup donated by Robert Scoville of Chapinsville, Conn., for the inheritance class, was carrier off by Langwater Rose of Linda Vista farm. Antilas May Rose of the Linda Vista herd captured the Burnside farm cup donated by S. M. Shoemaker of Eccleston, Md., for the cow having first in the number of points in the show.

Friday afternoon Speaker Joseph Walker received an enthusiastic greeting as he drove on to the ground in his automobile, from which he delivered an address.

READY TO LAUNCH BIGGEST WARSHIP

CAMDEN, N. J.—Although it is the biggest warship yet constructed, less than 100 persons are expected to witness the launching of the Argentine Republic's super-dreadnought Morena at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards here today. Senora Isabella Betbeder, wife of Admiral Betbeder of the Argentine navy, acting as proxy for Senora Josefa Figueroa Alcorta, wife of an ex-president of the republic, will be the vessel's sponsor.

The Morena is almost 600 feet long, and draws 27 feet 7 inches. Its trial displacement is 27,500 tons, and its speed is 22½ knots. The main armament includes twelve 12-inch, 50 caliber guns. The cost of the Morena will be $11,000,000.

HARVEST SUPPER AT BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—The season at the Brockton Country Club was brought to a close Friday evening with a harvest supper at the clubhouse, more than 160 being present. Following the entertainment there was dancing in the clubhouse.

INTEREST OF PUBLIC CAUSES EXTENSION OF VEGETABLE SHOW

Interest in the free vegetable show at Horticultural hall is so great that officials of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have decided to keep the hall open until 10 p. m. tonight and from 2 to 10 p. m. Sunday.

Additional prizes awarded today from the list of $2000 cash prizes are:

Michael Cabalan first, $30, for best collection of six; Alice Warburton, second, $20.

Waban Gardens, first, $60, for best 12, and first, $20, for best salad collection. Waban Gardens also has a special display of exotic vegetables, including Chinese melons, mustard, and cabbages, kale, Spanish peanuts, snake cucumbers, spoon and egg gourds, vine peach, and pomogranate.

Frederick Mason second, $40, for best 12, and second, $15, for salad collection. Mr. Mason took 16 firsts Friday.

For the largest squash Oliver Ames was awarded first prize, $20, for a specimen weighing 77 lbs. 5 oz. Mr. Ames has taken 18 firsts at this show. He also shows a group of vegetables, including pop corn, shallots, citrons and peanuts.

There was a large attendance Friday and today. Many professional growers spent a long time before the exhibit of Edwin Jenkins of Lenox, which took first prize of $100 for the best collection of 20. The judges counted high on the artichoke and asparagus. The onions in this group weigh from three to four pounds each.

BAKERS RAISE OFFICERS' PAY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—At the triennial convention of the International Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union, which closed here Friday, the international officers were reelected. Their salaries were raised from $35 to $40 a week. Milwaukee obtained the convention for 1914.

NEW SCHOOL YEAR AUSPICIOUS

Among Novelties Awaited Is Vocational Director to Assist Boys and Girls to Choose Work



WILLIAM C. CRAWFORD
Who is investigating trade schools before determining what shall be taught in new trade school for boys.



MEYER BLOOMFIELD
Head of vocation bureau

IT is the general belief at the public school headquarters that the year is opening auspiciously. Things that were inaugurated last year have proved successful and this year are incorporated in the regular work, to the improvement of the whole system.

On Monday night Supt. Stratton D. Brooks will recommend to the school committee an appointment for vocational director. This will be a result of the work of investigation systematically pursued last year by Louis P. Nash of the Washington Allston school and a committee of masters, George A. Tyzzer of the Lyman school, chairman; Walter J. Phelan of the Warren school, Frederick W. Swan, Quincy school, Edward L. Raub of the John A. Andrew school, and Caspar Isham of the Hyde school.

Mr. Nash, at first secretary, was made executive secretary later to give the first six months of the last school year to the work. With Meyer Bloomfield, who has charge of the vocation bureau, plans have been worked out which it is believed when put into operation will do much to get boys and girls to select their lines of work through fitness for it rather than chance, and will also assist them to go into it intelligently and prepared for the work. With the appointment of the director work will be taken up vigorously.

William C. Crawford, principal of the new trade school for boys, has just left the city on a tour of several weeks to investigate schools of a similar nature of doing work on this line in other places. His immediate objective point is Tuskegee, the school for negroes established by Booker T. Washington. This school, says Mr. Crawford, is the best example there is in a school of what to do and how to do it.

Mr. Crawford will also visit Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va., where Mr. Washington received his schooling and and which is a normal and agricultural school for negroes and Indians. He will visit Philadelphia and New York also and may possibly extend his trip into the interior.

Last spring Mr. Crawford devoted much time to a study of the industrial conditions in and around Boston as they pertain to the new school. His object was to find what kinds of tradesmen are most in demand, the quality of work most wanted and the practical details that would have a bearing on the work of the schools.

When he returns from this trip it will be definitely decided which trades shall be taught and the methods made out. Then the machinery and other equipment will be installed and it is expected the school will be ready to open early in January. There is no attempt to rush things as it is the desire to make it absolutely practical and satisfactory from the start.

It is the intention of Superintendent Brooks to have the schools well stocked this year with the proper tools for the conduct of the work, maps, books, pictures, etc., which they have never been before. Last year a new system was devised for supplying things of this kind. To each master and headmaster was allowed a per capita sum on which he could draw for the supply of his school. This has been very satisfactory to the masters, putting the control of their supplies into their own hands and giving scope to their originality and economy.

Thus, instead of being allowed so much paper in a year, if a wise economy is exercised enough can be saved to buy something else. One or two of the masters in this way have managed to provide themselves with a stereopticon, which besides giving untold pleasure to the children is of high educational value. Also, a master is able to emphasize the things which he considers of most value to the children in his school, and these vary greatly with the different districts. This is a more equable arrangement than the old way, as by it where each school had a like amount at its disposal some had more than they wanted, not having so many children to provide for, and others had not enough. The purchases made by the masters under the new system are so credited that each one knows always just how his balance stands.

Of the success of the new system of muscular penmanship installed in all the schools last year there can be no doubt, it is said. As Superintendent Brooks says, it is not a system of writing but a system of teaching writing. Under it the improvement of the writing of the children throughout the city is thought to be wonderful. According to a late ruling, all teachers are required to master the method in the course of the present year. It is regarded as too valuable to admit of further delay.

A new special intensified clerical course has been opened in the Roxbury high school, which this year has been turned into a school for girls only. A new evening commercial course will be opened in the Dorchester high school and a new elementary evening course in the Washington school. The central evening high school will be divided into two parts, one for the men as usual in the old English high school building on Montgomery street, and one for girls and women in the Girls' high school on West Newton street.

A new course in elementary science, which was carefully worked out during last year is about completed and will be ready for presentation to the teachers in a short time. The committee in charge was composed of Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent, chairman; George D. Bussey of the East Boston high, Samuel F. Tower of the English high, who worked in the North End; Miss Alice M. Barton, who took the Brimmer and Winthrop school district, and Leonard C. Packard of the normal school, who took the Jamaica Pond district.

For preparatory work they formed subcommittees and made a thorough study of their respective districts. From this they have laid out a complete course in elementary science that covers the opportunities and conditions in each district or the entire city and from which the teacher can therefore select with ease what is especially suited to her pupils.

Jamaica Plain, full of trees and flowers, lends itself readily to what is popularly known as nature study, but obviously the North End with its two struggling trees, which are all it can call its own, would not profit so greatly by a study of these things. The seasons in the North End are typified in quite a different way from what they are at Jamaica Plain. Instead of the bursting buds and song birds, the little people of this district rivet their attention on the weather, the sun, the temperature, the size of the rain drops and whether they come down straight or slanting. They note its effects on the streets, gutters and how cool it makes the air. In winter they will note the time the streets are lighted. Of course they have the sky, too, that is not denied them, but they do not get such sweeps of it as do the children of Jamaica Plain.

The purpose of the course is to train the children into habits of independent observation and thought, opening their eyes to what is about them and drawing simple, obvious conclusions for the power to get ideas about an object and its relations without aid is essential in the pursuit of any study, induces a habit of mind useful in the performance of any work. Hence the study of things and phenomena is urged with a minimum of instruction and direction by the teacher and a maximum of study and thoughtful inference by the pupil. One aim is to enrich the child's life by arousing an interest in the material in hand, exciting a wholesome curiosity in it, and securing a keen study of it. The topics are selected as the conditions and environment of the schools indicate. They include suitable forms of animal and plant life and manufactured objects. The park and public grounds departments have agreed to supply all materials that come within their range.

GRANTS PETITIONS OF BAY STATE LINE

The railroad commission today authorized the Bay State Street Railway Company to operate cars on a section of the new double tracks in Haverhill, and on tracks in Salem, Lawrence and Gloucester.

On application of the Boston & Lowell railroad the time for filing its annual return is extended to Oct. 9, 1911.

SENATE CANDIDATES IN FIRST SUFFOLK



WILLIAM M. ROBINSON



ERNEST W. WOODSIDE

BOTH SIDES PLANNING FOR SHARP CONTESTS IN SENATE DISTRICTS

One of the primary objects of the Republican leaders of the state in the present campaign is to increase the Republican representation in the Senate. Immediately after the candidates have been nominated at the primaries Tuesday it is planned to give what support is available to those who are bearing the Republican standard in the close senatorial districts and particularly in the Democratic districts where an overturn seems reasonable.

In the last Legislature there were 26 Republicans to 14 Democrats. This fall the Democrats, under the direction of the Democratic state committee, are said to be working with every means at their disposal to hold their advantage in the Democratic districts and to win at least two additional senatorial seats.

Politicians at the Democratic state headquarters claim that Gen. William Stopford of Beverly will be elected in the place of Senator Arthur S. Adams of Marblehead, Republican, who is seeking a reelection in the second Essex district and that George A. Schofield of Ipswich is a certain winner in the adjoining district, the third Essex.

While Republican leaders who congregate at the headquarters of their party assert that these forecasts of the Democrats are far fetched they generally admit that there is need of unusual activity on the part of the Republicans if these two districts are to be held.

It is to Suffolk county that the Republicans are looking for gains in their senatorial representation this year. In the Legislature of 1910 there were four Republican senators from Suffolk county to five Democrats. In the Senate of the recent Legislature Senator George H. Tinkham was the sole Republican representing Suffolk county. At the election in November the Republicans are planning to win back the three districts lost last fall.

These districts are the first, comprising Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop and ward 1 of Boston; the eighth, which takes in ward 20, Dorchester and ward 21, Roxbury; and the ninth, comprising ward 23, Roslindale, and ward 24, Dorchester.

Some of the members of the Republican city committee believe that the fourth Suffolk district also may swing to the Republican column. There is a sharp contest on in the district among six Democrats for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Many believe that the present breach in the Democratic ranks will not be entirely closed by election time and that the Republican candidate, former Representative Freeman O. Emerson, with the help of a few hundred votes has an even chance of being elected.

Mr. Emerson has served five terms in the House of Representatives, in 1897, 1900, 1901, 1909 and 1910. Previous to his service in the Legislature he was a member of the Boston city council for four consecutive years. He is regarded by many politicians as the strongest man the Republican party could have nominated to redeem the district. He has no opponent for the nomination.

In the first Suffolk district, William M. Robinson of Chelsea and Ernest W. Woodside of Boston are engaged in a close tilt for the Republican nomination. Whoever wins at the primaries will have to battle with Senator Edward J. Grainger of Winthrop for the election. The chances of Republican success are considered more than equal by many Republicans of the district.

Both of the Republican candidates are said to be well known in the district. Each has served in the lower branch of the Legislature and has engaged actively in local politics.

Eight Democrats are contesting for the nomination of their party in the eighth district. This unusual number of candidates on the Democratic side is said to be due to the fact that a Democrat, Senator Martin P. F. Curley, was elected last year and is not a candidate for reelection. Former Representative Thomas M. Vinson is the sole candidate for the Republican nomination. As in the case of the fourth district it is expected by the Republican city committee that the candidate here will get practically a solid Republican vote as well as some support from Democrats whose particular choice among the eight candidates was not nominated.

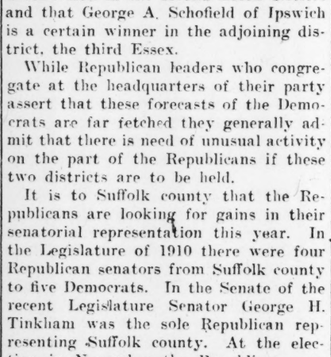
The Democrats running for the senatorial nomination in this district are Alfred W. Burns, Robert P. Clarkson, John J. Cummings, John F. Cusick, Terence F. Feely, Pierce J. Grace, Edward H. Pinkham and Charles V. Russell.

In the ninth Suffolk district three Republicans and four Democrats are after the nomination for the upper house. Although Senator Michael J. Murray, Democrat, carried this district last fall his victory is said to have been partly caused by a split in the Republican ranks. This year it is hoped to preserve the party unity of the Republicans of the district and to retake what has been usually considered a sure Republican district.

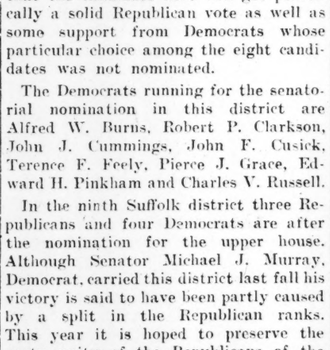
Joseph J. Feely, one of the Republican candidates, was educated in the Boston public school, the Boston Latin school and the Boston University law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was appointed a trial justice of Norfolk county by Governor Ames, which position he held for several years until he resigned. He later served for three years as assistant district attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth counties. He has been town counsel for Norwood, Walpole and other towns in Norfolk county. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts Bar Association, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Cyprus Commandery, K. T., and the Republican Club of Massachusetts, being a member of its executive committee. He has been president of the Alumni Association of Boston University law school.

William E. Hannan, a candidate for the Republican nomination for senator in the ninth district, comprising wards 23 and 24, has always lived in Dorchester. He attended the public schools, and for the past 20 years has been in the civil engineering business. For three years he was a member of the common council, and later served three years as representative. In 1905 he was elected street commissioner, being the first Republican who had served on the board in many years. In 1908-10 he served as water commissioner.

SEEK NOMINATION IN NINTH SUFFOLK



WILLIAM E. HANNA



JOSEPH J. FEELY

Carpets Rugs

John H. Pray & Sons Co.
646-650 Washington St., Opp. Boylston St.

Upholstery Wall Papers

Rugs of Exceeding Merit

At Boston's Oldest Carpet and Rug House

QUALITY is our watchword, and LOW PRICES on dependable merchandise make our establishment the Mecca of discriminating purchasers of Floor Coverings. Some of the new Fall designs in Domestic Rugs surpass all previous efforts and our stock includes practically every pattern of merit made by the great rug manufacturers, Bigelow Carpet Co., Hartford Carpet Corp., & M. J. Whittall.

Bigelow Carpet Co. As early as 1851 Messrs. H. N. & E. B. Bigelow manufactured Brussels Carpets at Clinton, Mass., and in 1854 a stock company was organized and called the Bigelow Carpet Co. As manufacturers of Wiltons, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets they have a wide-spread and enviable reputation, and in more recent years they have become famous for their handsome and serviceable rugs. The name "Bigelow" on the back is a guarantee of quality.

Balkan		Bagdad Wiltons		Bigelow Daghestan	
8.3x10.6	45.00	9.0x12.0	39.50	9.0x12.0	55.00
8.3x10.0	45.00	8.3x10.6	37.00	8.3x10.6	50.00
		6.0x 9.0	25.00		
Arlington Axminsters		**Kymric Wiltons**		**Electra Axminsters**	
9.0x12.0	37.50	9.0x12.0	30.00	9.0x12.0	25.00
8.3x10.6	36.00	8.3x10.6	27.00	8.3x10.6	22.50
6.0x 9.0	27.50			6.0x 9.0	17.50
Bagdad Brussels		**Bigelow Ardebil**		**Brussels**	
9.0x12.0	30.00	9.0x12.0	55.00	9.0x12.0	25.00
8.3x10.6	27.50	8.3x10.6	50.00	8.3x10.6	22.50
6.0x 9.0	22.00	6.0x 9.0	35.00		

Hundreds of Small Rugs and Hall Runners to Match in All the Various Sizes

Hopes To Get Senate Democratic Nomination in the Eighth Suffolk



ALFRED S. BURNS

Republican Candidate For Senate Nomination in the Fourth Suffolk



FREEMAN O. EMERSON

SUPERIOR COURT LISTS OUT EARLY

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk superior civil court, today issued the October trial lists. This is the earliest time the lists have been issued for the members of the bar. They will be of great assistance to lawyers.

HOMESTEAD ACT TO BE DRAWN UP

The homestead commission meets today in the bureau of statistics rooms at the State House to continue the work of preparing an act to be presented at the next Legislature.

Bank Commissioner Chapin, who has just returned from England, has made a comprehensive study of what the English government does for homes for the workingman.

TACOMA JURY BEGINS INQUIRY

TACOMA, Wash.—Investigation of the cases of nine men accused of conspiracy in connection with the denunciation of Judge Hanford at Seattle was begun today by the federal grand jury. Several will be examined in an attempt to show that the accused, especially two editors of the Seattle Star, induced the hanging of Judge Hanford in effigy.

NEW FILTER PLANT AT BROOKLINE GIVES TOWN SATISFACTION

The new filter plant which furnishes an additional supply of water to Brookline completed its first full day of use yesterday and has exceeded the expectations of the water board. Over 250,000 additional gallons of water now enter the reservoir at Chestnut Hill.

The plant is installed in West Roxbury upon what has been known as Cow island. The work was begun last spring and has cost the town of Brookline $10,600. Superintendent F. F. Forbes said today that the water board never estimated that the filter would work out so well.

It was announced today that the plans to perfect the water system will find practical completion with the installation in December of a new pumping engine at the corner of Newton and Grove streets. This new engine will be a high pressure pumping engine and will cost $25,000.

On Monday the water board will meet for organization owing to the fact that a new member, Nathaniel U. Walker, has been appointed. It is believed that Timothy J. Burke will be chosen chairman as he is the senior member. The other member of the board is Dr. George H. Francis.

NEWTON PLAYGROUNDS OPEN

NEWTON, Mass. — The new playgrounds at Newton Center were opened this afternoon. An attractive program was arranged. The events included a basket-ball game, girls taking part; a baseball game between the Newton Center team and the Brookline Y. M. C. A., and five other athletic events.

THE BEST PLACE IN BOSTON
To Buy Boys' or Youths' Clothing

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY invite the attention of parents to their splendid department for the display of Clothing and Furnishings for Boys or Youths. New goods are arriving daily from their own workshops on the premises. Every garment or article in this department has the same attributes of excellence that characterize every other department.

SECOND FLOOR

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 400 Washington Street

ROUTINE OF LIGHTKEEPER INVIOLATE

Alert Men Give Their Whole Career to Holding Sea Horizon Under Guard of Lamp From Sunset to Sunrise

(Special to the Monitor)

IN the early centuries of the Christian era, and even before, there are records of Ireland's trade with her eastern neighbors, but troublous times followed and it is only lately that it has revived at all. The importance of safeguarding the sailor with warning and directing beacons has come home to people within the last 100 years and specially since steamers have made a sea voyage less dependent on wind and tide. When the control of the lighthouses and lightships was put into the hands of the Dublin ports corporation 100 years ago, there were only three sea lights on the southwest corner of Ireland, Loophead at the mouth of the Shannon, the Old Head of Kinsale and Clear island, while now 70 lighthouses and 11 lightships encircle the coast,, under the care of the commissioners of Irish lights, with whose permission the following details are given.

The difference is almost as great between the earliest boat made of skins and the "ocean greyhound" of the present day, as there is between the fire lighted on a high cliff, or even the tallow candles which were used in the first Eddystone lighthouse in 1696, and the electric or incandescent light now in use. As one point after another along the coast which was dangerous to navigation was lit it became necessary to vary the lights and appearance of the lighthouses so that the sailor might recognize from them where he was. In the dark this variation is made by the color of the light, whether it appears as fixed or revolving, and the length and frequency of the flashes.

Lens Causes Flash

The best and most economical light so far has been found to be given by a burner for petroleum, specially refined for lighthouses, with an incandescent mantle and high pressure of air. Round this burner there is an eight-sided lantern frame, where necessary revolving by clockwork, and floating in a trough of mercury, so that the resistance is reduced to the least possible. Exactly on a level with the burner are the great magnifying lenses, with prisms fixed below them at such angles that every scattered ray of light is caught and focussed into one concentrated beam of light which can be seen at least 10 miles away. The rapidity with which the lantern revolves makes the length of the flash, for the light itself does not move, but as each lens passes it appears to flash the light to a given point.

In every lighthouse also there are one or more appliances for making a warning noise during foggy weather; either a gong struck by hand, or a siren blown by compressed air, or gun, with guncotton charge, fired by electricity, while several lighthouses and lightships have a submarine bell, fixed some distance to seaward, and sounded by means of electricity, which can be heard nearly seven miles away, on board vessels which have a special "receiver" installed. A Marconi wireless telegraph apparatus is also in use at the most important of these.

Outpost Held

It can be seen from this, that the lighthouse men have by no means an idle time. Night and day, one, and sometimes two, men are always on the watch for passing ships, to note the force and direction of the wind and signs of change of weather; if a fog comes on, another is at once called to attend to the fog-signals. At night the burners must be tended, and always, the machinery, glass and all apparatus must be kept scrupulously clean. The men in the lighthouse service are all carefully trained, for they must always be alert as well as patient, untiring in attention and ready to face loneliness and rough weather. The wild and storm-swept places where many of the towers are placed are not suitable for dwellings for their families, so most of the men spend at least half their time away from their homes as well as from the busy coming and going of town and city.

One of the most important, as well as isolated, lighthouses in the world, is built on the Fastnet rock, four and a half miles distant from the nearest land, Clear island, off the southwest coast of Ireland. "From the navigator's point of view, the most important outpost of Europe," Sir Robert Ball says. This rock has been held against storm and wave since 1848, to be a guiding star instead of a source of danger to the voyager. This solitary peak rises 98 feet above high tide, out of deep water, and the waves sweep completely over it in stormy weather. In spite of all this more than 4000 tons of solid masonry have been erected on its narrow space of 300 feet of length by 180 feet of breadth.

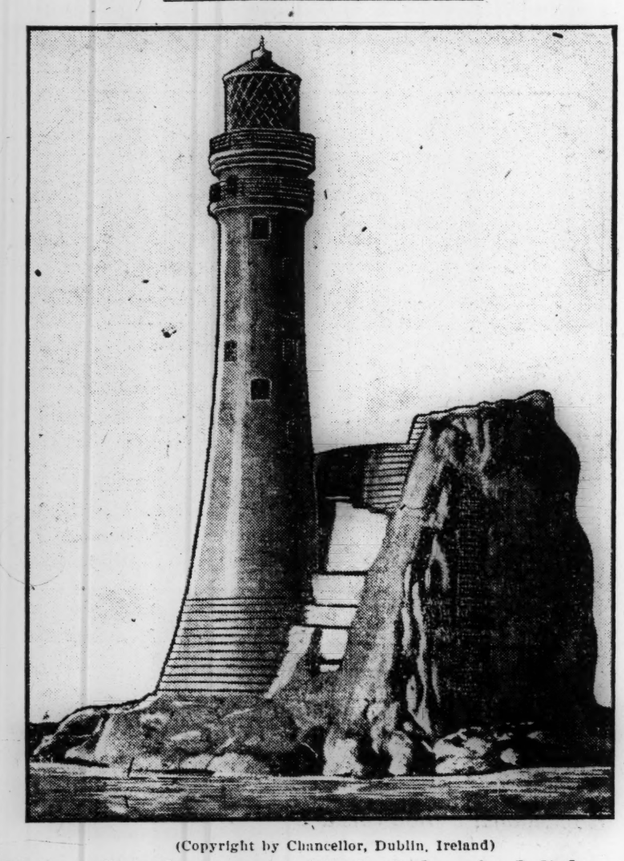
Apparatus Complete

Its first tower was of cast iron, which was securely clamped to the rock with iron bolts, the lower part filled in with rubble and the walls lined with masonry. A derrick mast and winch had been put up to hoist men and stores on to the rock, for only about 12 times in the year could a boat be brought near enough to it for men to land. From that time on light was kept burning during the dark hours, without intermission.

It was found 10 years later that a chasm was being worn in the rock, where the stone was softer, and pieces of two or three tons weight were hurled by the waves against the tower, shaking it very much. It was strengthened and the rift partly filled with masonry. In the meantime plans were begun for a new tower, which was not however erected until many years later. The old tower was very inconvenient in some ways for the men, for their living rooms were built outside, and often the weather made it impossible to use the unprotected iron staircase which led to them. Many preparations were made before the new lighthouse was begun about 10 years ago. A stonecutter quarried the rock into steps into which the blocks of granite were built, to give a secure foothold for its foundation beside the old one, for the light had to be kept burning in the old tower, until the new one, designed by William Douglass, was finished. In four years the masonry was complete and the apparatus for lighting arrived, but in one night a sudden storm rose and washed away part of the fittings before they could be put in place. This was the only loss that occurred in the construction of the new tower, and it delayed work for some months. The old tower was taken down as soon as the light was installed.

It gives a fixed light as well as a very brilliant flash every five seconds. The fog-signal apparatus explodes charges of gun cotton. A Marconi wireless telegraph is installed, and it is one of Lloyd's signaling stations. The six men who tend the light and signals have comfortable quarters in the tower; two of them are relieved every fortnight, weather permitting, and the arrangement gives each man two weeks with his family at Crookhaven for every six weeks on the rock. The new lighthouse cost £84,000, and the annual cost of upkeep is £1000.

FASTNET THROWS 10-MILE FLASH



(Copyright by Chancellor, Dublin, Ireland)

Station off southwest coast of Ireland has fixed light and flash, fog gun, wireless and signaling device

NEGOTIATIONS OVER MOROCCAN QUESTION WELL-KEPT SECRET

(Continued from page one)

the prime minister of the day feared to adopt the stand he had taken with respect to the earlier phases of this very Morocco crisis. Today M. Delcasse, with the full countenance of another prime minister, is found declaring at Toulon that he is "glad that the opinion of the country has on the subject of these negotiations been in entire harmony without any variation with the views of those responsible for the government," and going on even "to emphasize the fact that the fighting services are ready for any strain which may at any moment be placed upon them." For the first time in many years much of the trained military opinion of Europe finds expression in the declaration that never since 1870 has France been in a position to face her formidable neighbor across the Rhine with a more complete confidence than today.

Meantime in Germany the same confidence does not seem to exist. There seems somehow to be a feeling, justified or not, that the military machine is neither so invincible nor so perfect as it has been held to be in the past.

The extraordinary runs on the banks and the panics on the stock exchange are perhaps the best proof of this, for it is in finance that political nervousness first manifests itself. The withdrawal of foreign capital has undoubtedly been heavy, and whatever turn the negotiations may take, the diplomatic encounter can scarcely be said to have been satisfactory to Germany up to the present time.

The tendency to put down Germany's difficulties to the entente between France and the United Kingdom is another proof of this nervousness. The entente was known to have existed for years past, and this being the case the cooperation of Downing street with the Quai d'Orsay was a natural and an inevitable effect.

Such a cry from "the ally in shining armor" is positively incomprehensible. Nobody thought that Germany had acted outside her rights when she stood by the alliance with Austria in the difficulties the latter power encountered over the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and she even went so far as to threaten mobilization on the Russian frontier. Yet the country which legitimately did this and which took credit for doing it should be the last to find fault with the equally legitimate action of the government of the United Kingdom in supporting its ally in a similar crisis.

One element which is causing profound misgiving to every government at the present moment is the attitude of the Socialists. The enormous meeting of workers which pronounced in Germany a few days ago against any attempt to involve the country in war over Morocco has its counterpart in the Socialistic organizations of France and the United Kingdom.

A great European financier discussing this situation not long ago in private declared that the Socialists of Germany would be the first to take action in some form of general strike, which would seriously embarrass the government of the empire in any attempted military operations.

With all respect to the opinion of the gentlemen concerned, who knows, better than most people, the exact pressure which financial interests are able to impose upon the governments of Europe, the German Socialist party will be in no hurry to incur the unpopularity and opprobrium of taking a stand against the government in a national crisis. Such an attitude is far more likely to be taken by the Socialists of England than those of either France or Germany.

The Socialists of Germany will rally to the colors the moment the call is made upon them.

It is true that Herr Bebel in his introductory speech at the Socialist congress which has just opened in Jena spoke strongly in favor of the resolution against war. It is equally true that he declared that the struggle for the disarmament of nations had given place to a struggle against increased armaments, but he said nothing to imply that the Socialists of Germany were prepared to separate themselves from the rest of the country, and to take up an irreconcilable attitude in the event of a declaration of war.

In spite of all this a resort to arms is in the highest degree improbable. The recent panic on the German money markets has shown the extraordinarily complicated influences which are at work, and has justified in practise the propositions in Norman Angell's extraordinary book, "The Great Illusion."

There is not the remotest doubt that a European war would mean disaster of the greatest magnitude to all the countries involved in it, no matter on which side the victory might ultimately lie.

The finances of the United Kingdom have not yet recovered from the dislocation caused by the war in South Africa, while it is the result of the war in Manchuria which prevents Russia at this moment from making its weight decisively felt in the negotiations between Paris and Berlin. In another five years the Russian finances, the Russian transport service and the Russian military organization will have regained the position which they occupied previous to the attack by the Japanese fleet on Port Arthur. By that time, however, a different grouping of the powers may have taken place and a different set of problems may be occupying the chancelleries of Europe.

Whoever loses by the outbreak of a European war, the one gainer will be America—of that there can be no doubt, and of that the great European financiers are too conscious to be in a hurry to witness such a struggle.

The operations of European finance are, however, directed to certain ends in reaching which war is not only always a possibility, but may even be an actual gain to individuals. Such moments arrive when the exploitations of new markets is backed by too vigorous diplomatic action.

The government which makes such a mistake may find itself involved in negociations from which it cannot withdraw without a loss of prestige which may seem to it to be fatal. In such a case, the Gordian knot may be cut by the sword. That it has not more than once been so cut is due largely to the fact that the commercial interests of all nations have now become so interthreaded that it is almost impossible to say where the attempt to unravel the skein by such violent means may end.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

The retirement of Col. G. Ruhlen, assistant Q. M. G., is announced; Maj. F. P. Reynolds and Capt. A. M. Whaley, medical corps, detailed to represent the medical department of the army at the sixteenth annual session of the Seaboard Medical Association of Virginia and North Carolina, to be held at Newport News, Va., Dec. 5, 6 and 7; Capt. E. J. Wallace, signal corps, relieved at Honolulu, thence to Ft. Wood, N. Y.

Navy Orders

These navy orders were issued today:

Commander R. E. Coontz, to temporary duty bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut.-Commander C. W. Cole, detached duty naval academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty the Cincinnati as executive officer.

Lieut. H. Ellis, detached duty command the Iris; to home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Gunnell, to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster H. C. Gwynne, detached duty the Vermont; to duty the Paducah.

Assistant Paymaster P. T. M. Lathrop, to duty the Franklin.

Assistant Paymaster P. A. Clark, detached duty the Paducah; to duty the Cincinnati.

Chief Boatswain J. J. Rochfort, to duty navy yard, New York.

Machinist A. Schulze, detached duty the Pensacola; to Washington, D. C., for examination for ensign.

Paymaster's Clerk G. H. Richards, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, assist settle accounts general storekeeper, naval training station, North Chicago, Ill.

Paymaster's Clerk C. L. Carter, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, assist settle accounts the Georgia.

Paymaster's Clerk C. Blake, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty navy yard, New York.

Lieut. L. M. McNair, detached duty the Chauncey; to home and wait orders.

Ensign A. C. Read, detached duty the Bainbridge; to home and wait orders.

Ensign A. A. Corwin, detached duty the Saratoga; to home and wait orders.

Machinist H. E. Burks, detached duty the naval station, Cavite, P. I.; to home and wait orders.

Machinist F. R. King, detached duty the Monadnock; to home and wait orders.

Lieut.-Commander V. S. Houston, detached duty the New Orleans; to duty the Elcano.

Ensign S. A. Clement and Midshipman F. L. Shea, detached duty the Saratoga; to duty the Elcano.

Lieut. G. M. Baum, detached duty the Albany to duty the New Orleans.

Lieut. W. L. Friedell, detached duty the command of the Villalobos to duty the New Orleans.

Ensigns G. H. Emmerson, J. E. Iseman, Jr., G. E. Bradt, E. M. Woodson and E. F. Buck, to duty the Saratoga.

Ensign P. Seymour, detached duty the Elcano, to duty the New Orleans.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. S. McDonald, detached duty the New Orleans to duty the Villalobos.

Midshipman H. W. Koehler, detached duty the Saatoga, to duty the Villalobos.

Ensign H. H. Forgus, to duty the Samar.

Ensign P. J. Peyton, to duty the Mohican.

Ensign W. J. Peterson, detached duty the Dale, to duty the Monteray.

Ensign J. D. Moore, to duty the Monterey.

Ensign V. J. Dixon, to duty the Monadnock.

Ensign F. Van Valdenburgh, to duty the Rainbow.

Gunner A. E. Skinner, detached duty naval station, Cavite, P. I., to duty the Rainbow.

Ensign B. V. McCandlish, to duty the Pompey.

Ensign B. R. Ware, Jr., detached duty the Monterey to duty the Helena.

Ensign A. D. Denney, detached duty the New Orleans to duty the Helena.

Chief Boatswain F. D. Blakely, to duty naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Chief Gunner R. H. Cheney, to duty naval station, Olongpo, P. I.

Machinist J. E. Jones, to duty naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Sld—Potomac from Norfolk for New York.

Arrd—Dixie at Newport News, Uncas at Norfolk, Michigan at New York, Delaware at navy yard, New York; Walke and Trippe at Newport, Nero at Tompkinsville, North Carolina at Newport, Annapolis at Honolulu, Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Truxton, Paul Jones, Preble, Stewart, Farragut and Rowan at San Pedro.

Navy Notes

William S. Eichelberger, professor of mathematics in the navy and director of the Nautical Almanac at the Naval Observatory, will depart Oct. 14 for Paris to attend the international meeting of directors of nautical almanacs and astronomers interested in preparing the published data.

The Neptune was placed in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20, 1911.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS

Capt. A. H. Matthews, assistant quartermaster, 27 days' leave.

First Lieut. H. F. Wrigman, 14 days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. M. B. Humphrey, detailed marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, to marine barracks, Annapolis.

Capt. Bennet Puryea Jr., assistant quartermaster, detailed headquarters, to depot of supplies, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. R. S. Geiger, 14 days' leave.

Second Lieut. J. T. Reid, 14 days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. J. D. Murray, 20 days' leave.

Capt. J. T. Buttrick, 21 days' leave.

First Lieut. W. D Smith, one month and seven days' leave.

WENTWORTH TRADE INSTITUTE READY TO OPEN FOR FALL TERM ON MONDAY

Everything is ready for the opening of the Wentworth Institute on Huntington avenue, Sept. 25. The building is practically completed. The members of the faculty are now in the city to begin work next Monday.

The aim of the new school is to give students practical instruction which will enable them to enter industrial life prepared to do and to earn from the moment of graduation. Its courses will be for those who wish to become skilled and intelligent artisans and industrial workers, and also for those who wish to prepare themselves for more responsible positions in mechanical and electrical manufacturing plants.

It is to the late Arioch Wentworth that Boston is indepted for this latest accession to its many notable educational institutions. By his will something over $3,500,000 was left to establish a school whose purpose is to furnish "education in the mechanical arts." To do this a corporation was formed in 1904 headed by a board of directors. John D. Long is the president of the board, and the other directors are Paul Barron Watson, treasurer, Robert Grant, William H. Wentworth, Frederic Atherton, secretary, George Wigglesworth and Oliver M. Wentworth. The principal is A. L. Williston.

The directors have waited until this year before commencing active operations in order to be able to build and equip the new school from income and leave the principal sum of the endowment unimpaired. Ground was broken, however, in October of last year for the first group of buildings.

The buildings include the foundry of the institute, and a main shop building 145 feet by 49 feet, five stories high, containing the carpenter shop, pattern shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, plumbing shop and electric wiring room. There are also large laboratories for such departments as practical mechanics, electrical appliance and electrical machinery, building materials and power plant operation.

In addition to the buildings named there is a small wing extending to the south for administrative offices, and also a large power house about 80 feet square.

These buildings cost, exclusive of furnishings and school equipment, about $250,000. They form but a small part of the entire group planned by the architects for the ultimate institution.

The site of Wentworth Institute is on Huntington avenue directly opposite the new Museum of Fine Arts, and contains between 12 and 13 acres of land.

Principal of Wentworth Institute About to Open on Huntington Avenue



A. L. WILLISTON

Both day and evening courses will be offered. The day courses are of two types—short one-year courses, and more thorough two-year courses.

The one-year day courses for beginners and persons who have had little practical experience are as follows:

Manufacturing trades—Machine work, pattern making, foundry work.

Building trades—Carpentry and building, electric wiring, plumbing.

Young men who have already had practical experience will also be provided for and will find opportunities to get training in both the theory and the practise of their trades that will so effectively supplement what they have learned in commercial practise as to enable them to advance to higher grades of work than would otherwise be open to them.

The two-year day courses for persons who wish to become superior workmen, inspectors, master mechanics, foremen, are in machine construction and tool design and electrical construction and operation.

The two-year courses are intended for young men who wish to attain advanced positions.

The graduates from these courses will be prepared to fill positions as inspectors, testers, erection foremen and foremen of departments in mechanical and electrical manufacturing companies and corresponding positions in similar industries.

The directors of Wentworth Institute are also planning to inaugurate part-time courses in addition to the regular full-time courses. These part-time courses will require the students to attend their classes at the institute every other week, but during the alternate weeks will give them opportunity to work at some regular employment. This will make it possible for them to earn wages while attending school and to pay for a portion if not the whole of their living and school expenses.

Another new departure is the establishment of an employment bureau.

LINER WINIFREDIAN WITH BIG CARGO SAILS FOR BRITAIN

Drawing 29 feet of water and filled to her capacity with a large general freight, the Leyland liner Winifredian, Captain Shepherd, sailed for Liverpool today from the B. & A. docks, East Boston. The vessel carried 35 cabin passengers.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton, the former chaplain of the state Senate, and Mrs. Horton, were among the passengers. Mr. Horton was the recipient of a large basket of flowers, presented to him this morning, by the Newsboys Union, Mr. Horton being an honorary member of that organization. Benjamin Waldman, a newspaper agent at the Park street subway, made the presentation.

Accompanying Mr. Horton were Prof. Arthur Bensley of the University of Toronto and Mrs. Bensley. Rear Admiral Joseph Foster, United States navy retired, and Mrs. Foster; Lieut. Scudder Klyce of the United States navy and Mrs. Klyce, of Portsmouth, N. H., were passengers.

SIXTH RIFLEMEN CUT DOWN LEAD OF FIFTH AND WIN BIG MATCH

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—By superior marksmanship at the 1000 yard range the sixth regiment won the state shoot today, although the totals of the winner and the fifth regiment were 2090. The competition was the closest in the history of the shoot and aroused the keenest enthusiasm.

The sixth regiment was 165 points behind the fifth at the close of the 800 yards shooting last night. The sixth regiment made 497 against 476 by the fifth. As the sixth made the better score at the longest distance the team outranks the fifth and wins the state tricolor.

The sixth regiment led the second regiment by 40 points at the close of the 200 yard rapid firing today in the state match for the Douglas trophy. Late today this match will conclude with the skirmish firing section, all teams competing except the eighth regiment, which has withdrawn.

The standing of the teams at 1 p. m. was as follows: Sixth regiment 488, second regiment 448, first corps cadets 434, fifth regiment, 417, coast artillery corps 385, naval brigade 380, first squadron cavalry 375, ninth regiment 354, second corps cadets 342.

Officials of the meet this noon announced the following winners of the silver cups for the best scores: Sergt. Perry S. Scofield, fifth, 192; Capt. F. W. Wise, sixth, 192; Sergt.-Maj. C. J. Van-Amberg, second, 189; Quartermaster-Sergt. J. H. Keogh, sixth, 188; Capt. C. B. Long, fifth, 187; Sergt. Frank H. Kean, fifth, 187; Private Peter J. Dolsen, second, 183; Sergt. Thomas Livingstone, eighth, 181; Sergt.-Maj. W. D. Huddleson, coast artillery, 181; Quartermaster-Sergt. L. T. Castaldini, second, 181; Capt. F. W. Allen, coast artillery, 180; Private J. E. Williams, fifth, 179.



In eighteen of the largest cities of the United States 65% of the rubber heels sold today are Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels.

The majority of people vote for *Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels* because of that friction plug—a patented feature which positively prevents slipping, and makes them wear longer.

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The Name is Easy to Remember



50c Attached
All Dealers

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"It pays to give the public what they want." The majority want *Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels*. Order from your jobber today.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.,
105 Federal St., Boston

FREE—Send us the name of your shoe dealer and we will mail you a Cat's Paw Bangle Pin free.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WALTHAM

The establishment of a public park on the north side of the Charles river and the placing of convenience stations about the city are being taken up by the civic planning committee of the Board of Trade.

Officers chosen by Massasoit colony of Pilgrim Fathers are: Governor, Roland F. Curran; lieutenant-governor, Miss Edith Davis; secretary, Carl A. Shafer; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Davis; collector, John Stankard; inside guardian, Miss Bessie Coulter; outside guardian, Francis Kimball; sergeant-at-arms, Miss Florence Swallow; deputy sergeant-at-arms, C. A. Chandler; trustee, Lincoln Richardson.

ARLINGTON

The first meeting of Castle Avalon, Knights of King Arthur, will take place Monday evening at the St. Johns Episcopal parish house. The Rev. Samuel Neal Kent, pastor of the Episcopal church, will be present for the first time in his new office as Merlin.

The Rev. Nathan E. Wood, pastor of the First Baptist church, is to be one of the speakers tomorrow afternoon at the union Religious Forward Movement meeting at the Prospect Street Congregational church of Cambridge.

DEDHAM

The Fairbanks Family Association in America is to erect a bungalow on the grounds about the old house in this town. Plans are out and the cost will be about $4000. The bungalow will contain a hall for family meeting and the living apartments of the custodian. The plan is to have the old homestead filled with colonial heirlooms connected with the history of the town and house and a custodian is needed before this can be done.

HANOVER

A meeting of the Third District Poultry Association was held last evening in the engine house hall at North Hanover. A supper was served by the members of the ladies auxiliary of the Firemen's Association.

The West Hanover Library Aid Society held its first party of the season last evening at Library hall at West Hanover.

NORWELL

The Rev. Wallace W. Rose will resume his duties as pastor of the Universalist church at Assinippi tomorrow.

The annual harvest festival of the Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church will be held in Union hall at Assinippi next Friday and Saturday evenings.

LEXINGTON

A bubbling drinking fountain has been installed in East Lexington at Massachusetts avenue and Middle street.

The selectmen are advertising for bids on the proposed improvements in front of the town hall building, according to modified plans.

HANSON

The fall convention of the Plymouth county G. A. R. and W. R. C. associations is to be held in this town on Thursday, Oct. 12, when the visiting delegates will be the guests of the T. L. Bonney post and W. R. C. of this town.

QUINCY

The Rev. Alfred R. Hussey of Baltimore will preach at the First Unitarian church Sunday. He is a candidate for the pastorate soon to become vacant.

Quincy commandery will hold a conclave in Masonic hall Monday evening.

ABINGTON

The Boy Scouts held a social at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Friday evening. Vocal and instrumental music, games and refreshments contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion.

BROOKLINE

The Men's Club of the Second Unitarian church will begin its fall meetings next Monday night.

The selectmen are considering the advisability of extending University road.

WAKEFIELD

The selectmen will call for bids again on the former Richardson Light Guard armory and land and will set $4500 as the lowest price. Bids of $4000 by Barnard & Godfrey, $3000 by the L. B. Evans Son Company and $775 (for the building only) by F. E. Cutler have been rejected.

The selectmen have issued building permits to George W. Killorin for three frame dwellings on Chestnut street and two on Cedar street, to Dennis Greaney for a house on Rockland street and to R. E. Carlisle for two additions to his Bay State Squab Company plant on Prospect street.

MELROSE

The Woman's Union of the First Congregational church will hold a bazaar early in November in the city auditorium to start a fund for a new church organ. Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway is chairman of the general committee in charge.

Mrs. Zilvah Kempton of 37 Baxter street entertained the members of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Suffolk county Good Templars at dinner at her home Thursday evening, 60 members being present.

MALDEN

The work of covering the West End brook will commence Monday. The street commission has awarded the contract to Daniel Brandano. The appropriation was $8000, but it is believed that the work cannot be carried out for less than $10,000.

A rally in the interests of Claude L. Allen for senator was held Friday night in ward 2.

EVERETT

The school committee has voted to place the two rooms in the high school fitted up with extensive machinery for the regular manual training classes at the disposal of the evening schools this fall.

The Rev. William I. Sweet will preach his farewell sermon at the First Congregational church tomorrow.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Happy Hour Club are guests of Mrs. Martin Hayward at her summer home at Nantasket for a few days.

The senior class of the high school is serving lunches at the school at recess time for the benefit of the Washington fund.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Last evening the Christian Endeavor society of the Baptist church held a rally at the church.

According to reports from the school committee, the attendance at the public schools numbers about 450.

NEWTON

Officers elected by the Christian Endeavor Society are: President, Edward A. Aiken; vice-president, Albert Hennrickus; secretary, Miss Ruth F. Barber.

HOLBROOK

The new bungalow of the Mingo Gunning Club, which is being erected on the shores of Canterbury pond, is nearly completed.

MIDDLEBORO

The local tribe of Red Men will attend the anniversary of the Rockland tribe at Rockland next Monday evening.

PEMBROKE

The Pembroke fire department netted about $200 as the result of its annual barbecue held at Mayflower grove.

RANDOLPH

Golden Star Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., paid a fraternal visit to Azar lodge of Dorchester Friday evening.

NORWOOD

The ordination of the Rev. Ralph A. Stone as pastor of the Baptist church will take place Oct. 8.

WESTWOOD

The new town hall will be dedicated Sept. 27.

The Wholesale Silk and Dressgoods House

1911 FALL SEASON 1911

Opening Announcement

Quality and Originality are the prominent characteristics of our extensive showing for this season in

SILKS — MARQUISETTES
SUITINGS — CHIFFON CLOTHS
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Every new weave and color that fashion dictates are liberally represented in this exhibit. A cordial invitation is respectfully extended.

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WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

THE schoolroom was quiet, save for the occasional rustle of a slip of paper or the shifting of a pair of feet on the floor. The children were having their writing lesson. Suddenly was borne to them on the sunny air a familiar melody from a hurdy-gurdy in the street below. One head was raised and then another and a pleased smile spread over the faces.

"From the opera, is it?" asked the teacher. "Do you know?" "Il Trovatore," answered eight or 10 voices at once. Then they put down their pens and listened. Presently a jingly street song was struck up and softly they all began to sing it, 'The Good Old U. S. A." keeping their voices down to the hurdy-gurdy. When the music trailed off down the street they returned literally to their p's and q's.

"We always do that when the music is really good," explained the teacher, Miss Frances A. Putnam of the Abraham Lincoln school. "Most of the children are foreigners and know all the operas. Sometimes it's 'By the Light of the Silvery Moon' we sing," she laugned, "and sometimes it's 'Rings on My Fingers.' Things like that make them enjoy coming to school. And sometimes we talk about the operas afterward."

At the Rice school they have a way of "earning the flag" which gives a live interest to the fact of being there every day and not skipping a session. It is the idea of the master, Lincoln Owen. A record is kept and on Monday morning every room in the upper grades that had an attendance of 95 per cent or over is presented a beautiful silk American flag for a week. Excitement runs high. Sometimes it comes to Friday noon and there has been an attendance of 100 per cent and then somebody stays out! Then there is wailing and gnashing of teeth! The one who did it has things to answer for the next time he comes to school.

In the room of Miss Margaret A. Nichols in this school, they make quite a feature of the flag. They salute it every Monday morning whether they have "earned" it or not. Always on the board is a picture in crayon showing the evolution of the American flag. First are the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, or the British Union Jack, then the early American flag, which had the red and white bars with the crosses in the corner. Next is the bars with the white stars in a circle on a blue ground. These are grouped about Washington's coat of arms from which the flag is supposed to have been in part designed. The children know the story of the flag and not a child but thinks there is not a flag in the world that can compare with their own stars and stripes.

John and his sister, Grace, returned to the Dudley school this week with all the importance of having been to Albany.

"And what did you see in Albany?" asked the master, William L. Phinney when informed of this momentous experience.

"Oh, I went up in an alligator," said John, his eyes big.

"No, it wasn't an alligator, John," corrected his little sister, "it was an alleviator."

"What would it have been to England if the thirteen American colonies had not banded themselves together?" asked Miss Nellie A. Manning, master's assistant at the Abraham Lincoln school, to her eighth-grade boys.

They thought deeply. Albert, who was sure he could tell, began by relating how it all came about.

"No," said Miss Manning, "I did not ask you for the events preceding the revolution." After several more answers that were equally unsatisfactory she said:

"I want you boys to think. I do not care at all about what you find in your books unless it helps you to think. History is a repetition of cause and effect. Whatever is done has a cause and it also has a result. The result has a cause and the cause has an effect. When we learn that the 13 colonies did band themselves together the main thing is to know why they did it, and what effect it had. Now, if they had not banded themselves together what would it have been to England?"

Thus enlightened Solov ventured to think it would have been good. Yes, it would have been good for England, Miss Manning conceded, but there was a certain word she was thinking of and she wanted them to think of it, too.

They thought England would have been sorry, and they thought she would have been glad, and they thought of a lot of other words but few of them began with S, and Miss Manning told them after a time that the word she had in mind began with that wriggly letter. No one could think and finally she had to tell them. It was "satisfaction."

It would have been a satisfaction to England, she said if the American colonies had not banded themselves together. Then she asked them why?

The temptation, she says, is to get the words without the understanding of what they are intended to convey. She wants the boys to seek the logic of things, dipping beneath what appears on the surface. Also she wants them to understand that if a person asks how to get to Bunker Hill monument he does not want to be told the way to the South station, and that is about as far off as some of the boys get.

The lesson was an exercise in English also. Many of the boys in the room are of foreign parentage and hear nothing but Yiddish or some other language in their own homes and it is necessary that they shall have their vocabulary enlarged. She thought this a good way of doing it as the exact meaning of the word was brought out.

Until they get used to the names of the new pupils who have come to them through the promotions of the first year, many of the teachers write them down on cards which they keep in a little pack and use for calling the names in recitations. It is no small thing to memorize the names of 40 children. Even after they do know them all some of the teachers frequently use the cards for by means of them there is no calling on some children much of the time and not calling on others, but each has an equal chance.

The boys and girls in grade 8 of the Rice school, of which Miss Mary E. Mailman is teacher, thought last Wednesday afternoon that they would like to pretend they were reporters for a newspaper and write something that would be suitable for a newspaper to print. They had been talking about seeing things and how many things could be seen just as they went to and from the school room. They were given 10 minutes in which to do it. At the end of that time they were permitted to read as many of them as there was time for. It was surprisng how many sought for something startling.

Fires and accidents were their hobby—so many of them that Miss Mailman was called upon to say that she had forgotten to mention that they would not have that sort of thing after this and they were all to remember it. Two, a boy and a girl, spoke of the evidences of fall, and one wrote something of the school garden across the way, for he confessed to a love for flowers. A few could think of nothing at all, or had just gotten started when time was called. One of the best, good enough to print, was by Charles Aronson and was as follows:

"THE PRIMARY CHILDREN

"This noon time when I went home for dinner I past by the Cook school. As I looked at the yard I saw little primary children were forming their lines. I stopped and waited until they went out into the street. They have past out one behind the other and I didn't hear any talking in the lines. I said to myself if those little primary children can do as well as that than we the boy's from the Rice school the graduating classes ought of done ninty nine percent better than them, scince I am in the Rice school I never saw a line filing as well as they did this noon time, but just the same they didn't beat Miss Mailman's class which is the graduating class of 1911."

After this Joseph L. Caverly, the submaster, came up to give them a singing lesson but they prefaced this with a game of ball, the windows opened inside. Ball in school time is a novelty that makes their parents look up and their grandparents say, "Well, well, we didn't do such things when I was young." It was relay ball in the seats.

There were two balls, big and soft. Each was given to the occupant of a front seat who tossed it up over his (or her) head to the one behind who caught it and tossed it on its way down the line. The last one catching it rushed down to the first seat while everybody in the row moved back a seat and so on until everybody had had a front seat.

The thing was to see which did it the quickest. This time it was a boys' row and a girls' row and the boys won but nobody was especially surprised as the boys have been at ball so much longer than girls. Then they took two more rows and this time the one who brought the ball forward had to thrust it up over his head and out in front of him before taking his seat. It was terribly hard to do it, they were in such a hurry, but not one fouled.

The third time they played it the last one in the row had to hop to the front on one foot. As Clarissa told her father the day before it was the "excitingest thing!" A marked thing about it was that they made no noise. They clapped, and laughed, and had the best kind of a time, but they did it quietly so as not to disturb the other rooms.

Then they had the singing lesson. It was more of a beginning to begin than a real lesson for they had to be divided into first soprano, second soprano, alto, etc., and that takes time. Later they will be examined, each one separately to get the exact range of the voice. They sang very sweetly though, their voices ringing through the great building in one or two songs in a way that was good to hear.

Once they had to change places and a boy slipped and fell backward, his full length upon the floor. Nobody even snickered but Mr. Caverly caused a laugh by remarking, "I suppose that is what you would call a foul if you were playing relay, for he touched the floor."

MELROSE G. A. R. TO ENTERTAIN

U. S. Grant post, G. A. R. will entertain the Middlesex county Grand Army Association at its hall in Melrose next Tuesday when the guests will gather at 10 o'clock in the morning. Officers of the state and national departments are expected to be present and address the gathering. Accompanying the veterans will be members of the Woman's Relief corps from all of the cities and towns in the counties. A dinner is to be served by the women of the Melrose relief corps.

NEW ZEALAND SANCTIONS LINE

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The New Zealand Parliament has sanctioned a mail service between Auckland, N. Z., and Vancouver, B. C., providing for the receipt and despatch of mails once in every four weeks. Canada will cooperate.

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Fine Imported Silks

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A fine satin with the desirable dull lustre. Street and evening shades; 40 inches wide.

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Black faille crepes and fine corded bengaline crepes. 44 inches wide.

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TEACHERS' ROOM IMPROVED

Educational Periodicals at the Public Library Added to Its Attractions

THE special teachers' room in the Boston public library is not a new thing, at all," says Mr. Fleischner. At the education conference of the Boston-1915 committee a plank was introduced calling for a central library for teachers. The room leading out of the children's room at the central library has long been used in this way. The only change will be that all the educational periodicals will be brought up from down stairs.

The room is fitted with reading tables and chairs, is quiet and well lighted. Around the upper part of the room is the John Adams library and on the ceiling John Eliot's painting of "Time and the Hours."

Framed on the wall, hangs an autograph copy of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," written by Julia Ward Howe for the library when the new building was first opened, and one of "America," written by Mr. Smith at the same time.

On the shelves are found dictionaries and encyclopedias of value to high school students, who use the room constantly, and works on the history of education and psychology and child study of unusual interest to teachers. Books of children's songs are important to kindergarten teachers, and one alcove holds the finest editions of children's classics to be obtained, some beautifully illustrated. The teachers often propose one of these when consulted by parents regarding gift books for children. There is a large relief map of France and one of Palestine, and a rack holds many hanging maps for reference.

Over one door is a wooden panel carved with the Adams coat of arms and his motto, "I will keep liberty, friendship and faith," and the dates 1822-82.

In passing through the children's room two large colored engravings are seen on the wall, one of "Franklin at the Court of France," from a painting by Christian Schussele, engraved by W. O. Geller, London; the other "Franklin Before the Lords in Council," painted by Andre E. Jolly and engraved by Robert White Church.

Near the door are copies of the four great American documents: The constitution, May, 1787; the articles of federation, November, 1777; the declaration of independence, July 4, 1776, and the address to the King, 1774. Each of these documents has pasted below it the authentic autographs of the original signers. Below these are 63 framed tablets with historical autographs, all from the Chamberlain collection owned by the library.

Other interesting pictures are the original water colors by Howard Pyle for the "Life of Washington."

GOLFERS PLAY AMONG ALPS

Elevated Course at Montana Affords Grand Views of Mountains and Rhone Valley

MONTANA-SUR-SIERRE—This is no place for poetic golfers. The scenery from every part of the golf course would have a disturbing influence on their games.

Montana is an Alpine resort—discovered only a few years ago. It stands over 5000 feet high, on a great plateau overlooking the little town of Sierre, in the Rhone valley. It is the mildest resort of that altitude in Switzerland. The pine forests and mountain sides provide delightful walks, and there are many inviting peaks within a day's climb.

In summer the chief relaxation of visitors is golf. The course is on a great undulating plateau, surrounded immediately by pine trees, including within its bounds—except in the golf sense—several plantations. Few situations in Switzerland command such magnificant views. The vast range of the Alps, from the majestic dome of Mont Blanc on the west to the mountains above Zermatt on the east, are within view from almost every tee; the whole valley of the Rhone, from Martigny to the Simplon, is in sight.

As for the course itself, golfers will find little to complain of. The turf, short and springy, asks for the wooden club, while natural hazards and cup-shaped greens nestling beneath the pines are inviting for expert and beginner alike.

Life at Montana in the winter is a curious mixture of indoor and outdoor sports, and perhaps the dances constitute one of its greatest attractions for at least one sex. The event of the season is the race for the Roberts cup. Lord Roberts was at Montana when the war broke out, and the cup named after him is awarded for long-distance skiing. The race is from the Glacier de la Plaine Morte to Montana, a vertical distance of 4000 feet over every variety of countr It takes about six hours to reach the starting point, and last year the winner covered the return journey in 30 minutes.

It was English enterprise which gave Montana its great advance, and started the golf club. The course belongs to the English company which owns the Palace hotel.—London Chronicle.

PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS ADVANCES AS CANADA REJECTS RECIPROCITY

CHICAGO—A sharp increase in the price of foodstuffs in all American supply centers Friday is laid to the defeat of reciprocity in Canada. Wheat led the advance, and was followed late in the day by flour.

Oats, too, are said to have felt the effect of the Canadian vote, and as a result consumers may expect soon to pay increased prices for breakfast foods.

The greatest advance in wheat during the day was recorded at Duluth. There traders were paying as high as 8 cents a bushel more for the grain than they did before reciprocity was rejected. Minneapolis, the greatest milling center of the country, showed a maximum net advance of 6 cents.

Increases were recorded at Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago. Immense stocks of grain in the elevators of this city acted as a check to a severe advance here, and brokers on the board of trade bought wheat for about 3 cents more a bushel than they had paid Thursday. The Chicago market was the lowest of the important grain centers.

One of the most prominent wheat traders of Chicago advanced the opinion that spring wheat, the grade used most extensively for fine flour, is due to increase in cost 20 cents a bushel. In some centers the price of barley advanced as much as 8 cents.

While packing-house products rose in price today, they did so only out of sympathy with grain. Reciprocity, according to experts, had no direct effect upon meat products, and its defeat is not likely to add to the cost of lard, bacon and ham.

LYNN HAS PLAN TO ADVERTISE CITY

LYNN, Mass.—If the plans of the president of the Lynn Board of Trade, Ralph S. Bauer, are carried out, visitors to Lynn who enter the city through Commercial street, West Lynn, will be informed of the name of the city, its industries and a short history of the foundation of Lynn. Mr. Bauer proposes the erection of an arch, suitably inscribed on city land adjacent to Commercial street. This street connects directly with the state boulevard, over which thousands of automobiles travel every season.

EFFORT MADE TO END STRIKE

DUBLIN—Lord Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Ireland, is cooperating with the Board of Trade representative, Mr. Mitchell, in an endeavor to settle the differences between the railway companies and their employees, who are on strike. The movement for a national strike has only been partly successful.

Manufacturers

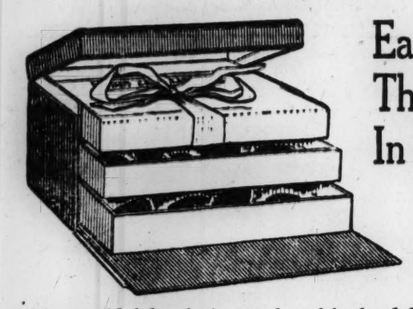
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TABLE FOR HATS

A novel and practical idea has been evolved to meet the needs of the woman who possesses half a dozen hats and doesn't know where to put them. A light stand, made of four slender posts with a shelf or two, containing prettily decorated boxes, is a gay addition to a room, and does not mar its beauty, according to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The stand contains no sides, so that the box may easily slip in and out, or a better arrangement is to have one side of the box attached on hinges, so that one need not go to the trouble of lifting off the lid each time you wish to remove the hat.

Sometimes these stands are stained to match the furniture of the room, or they look fresh and pretty when enameled in white paint, or, again, they may be draped in chintz to match the hangings of the boudoir.

CASE FOR VEILS

Veils should be carefully handled. A special case will keep veilings in perfect condition, says the Indianapolis News. These cases usually resemble a large flat book, covered with silk, brocade, leather or fancy paper. They are finished off with ribbon tie and loops, and are slightly perfumed. Some women prefer padded and scented rolls upon which they keep their veilings in perfect condition. The rolls themselves are made with stuffed hair, covered with lace or satin, and also serve as cushions for the veil pins. It is a good plan to attach cushions for the pins to the flat cases.

TO CLEAN SUEDE

Suede gloves can be cleaned with oatmeal by putting the gloves on the hands and rubbing them through a bowl of meal exactly as you would do when washing the hands, says the Philadelphia North American.

If there is a very dirty spot, rub it well with a clean flannel cloth and the meal. When the nap on suede gloves or shoes becomes flatened down or slightly soiled, rub them lightly with sandpaper. This will effectively restore the good appearance of the suede.

EMBROIDERY HINT

When putting solid embroidery on marquisette, always insert your needle between the threads that make the material and you will have no difficulty in making your work look smooth. A woman who has just finished some handsome waists says that her success was due partly to this and to the fact that she used a hoop large enough to take all her pattern at the same time, thus her material was always in the same relation to her design.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

NEW SKIRT MODELS

Ever so many of the new skirt models show a fulness about the feet, according to the New Haven Journal-Courier. In one design this is a deep plaited flounce, but it does not extend across the front. The front is a panel, and running as it does farther down than the sides, gives height to a figure and might well be chosen by a woman of short stature. Its back is also a panel, but falls over the flounce instead of taking its place.

HOOKS AND EYES

To sew on hooks and eyes evenly, take a needle just the length of the distance apart you want your hooks, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Make eyes with double thread by taking two stitches at same place the width of the hook, buttonhole the stitch and run needle between the material just the length of the needle to make the next, and so on. Sew on hooks a needle length apart and you have them all even.

FASHIONS AND T

FRINGE GIVES TUNIC EFFECT

Gown of striped voile and satin

FRINGE as trimming makes a notable feature of the season's styles. This gown shows it combined with lace banding to give the tunic effect, while in reality the skirt is made all in one. The gown is a most attractive one, available for afternoon functions, for luncheon and occasions of the sort. It is graceful and becoming at the same time that it is simple. The materials are striped voile and satin with guimpe of all-over lace.

The overblouse is made in two pieces only, being cut in one with the sleeves. It is arranged over the guimpe, and the two are closed at the back.

The skirt is circular with a double box plait at the back. In this case it is made of two materials, one above and one below the band, with the box plait matching the upper portion, but it can be made of one material, either with or without the band trimming, and it can be cut off to walking length if a simpler skirt is wanted.

Silk poplin is fashionable, and this gown would be attractive made from poplin throughout without the band trimming and with a hem of velvet on the skirt and trimming of velvet on the blouse. It would be distinctly different from this gown yet fundamentally the same, variation being found in materials only.

The high waist line is a favorite one for gowns of this sort, but both it and the natural line are fashionable. If narrow material is used the skirt can be made with a seam at the center front.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2¼ yards of material 27 or 36, 1⅛ yards 44 inches wide with 1¾ yards of all-over lace 36 inches wide for the guimpe and ½ yard of silk for the trimming; for the skirt as illustrated will be needed 5 yards 27, 4 yards 36, 3 yards 44 inches wide with 1½ yards of satin 27 inches wide for the lower portion, 1⅜ yards of banding and 1⅜ yards of fringe.

A pattern of the blouse (7161), sizes 34 to 40 bust, or of the skirt (7129),



sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

BOUDOIR CAPS

Those who know how to net can make very dainty little boudoir caps, says an exchange. Made in the usual mob cap style, with lace edge, and gathered into shape with pretty ribbon and bow, the finished article is as charming a bit of headgear as you could ask for.

VELVET BOWS

Black velvet in some fashion always gives character to a jabot, says an exchange. One sees it in little bows so often that you really feel that you are not in fashion unless you have one. Some of the very latest are edged with tiny rhinestones.

GRACEFUL SKIRT

Far more graceful than the skirt with tunic is the draped skirt, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. After the material is hung as is most graceful and becoming, the lower edge is measured and hemmed—an operation quite possible for the amateur dressmaker to handle successfully.

MESH BAGS AGAIN

The mesh bags of German silver are, seemingly, to be carried a great deal this winter—almost as much as they have in the past, says the Newark News. Those with the shirred skirts are newer and really more satisfactory because more capacious than the plain ones.

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SELECTION OF A TROUSSEAU

How autumn bride may spend her money

MOST sensible girls have already accepted the modern plan of not spending all their trousseau allowance before they are married, but wait until the season is settled before they get their very best clothes.

To saunter through the shops and purchase the things which are very pretty or much reduced does not show caution or forethought, and is not a good beginning for a young woman who soon will have to be the head of a house, as far as the spending of money and the management of details go, says the New York Times.

She wants to make out a schedule of what she needs and then go through it deliberately with as good judgment as she can muster. In September it is only natural that a good many of the shops should wish to get rid of some of the clothes left over from the early summer. If any one of these is presentable and is becoming and does not bear an especial fashion date on it, it is a wise purchase.

Coat suits have not materially changed since June, and there is not much evidence that they will. Loose belts, deep yokes, plaits from shoulder or bust to the hem, and long sleeves are the features.

The materials are changing, but serge and cheviot are both in especially good fashion. Checks, but especially stripes, will continue in favor.

The changeable materials are the newest, but a woman cannot get these among the reduced suits. They belong to the high-priced ones. If she intends to buy two suits, she should not put money for them into two reduced ones; it is wiser to get an everyday one at a small price and a smart one for rest of the money.

The bride of this season does divide her money into coat suits evening gowns; she also has one-p frocks to think of. More than other gowns, they are home-made. can get excellent patterns for them, the task is not difficult if there seamstress who knows how to cut g lines and hang fabric well. Soft s has taken a high place again for mo ing frocks.

The new models are quaintly pret They are not made with the straight pa in the back and front of the skirt, with three deep, straight flounces or folds. Even with this seeming fuln the skirt is not materially widened. still clings to the figure and has slim, graceful outline that is girlish usually becoming.

If a young woman would choose every-day frock made of a broad g and black stripe with a triple s each division edged with a two-inch and a half-inch strip of black silk br and a surplice waist with long slee put into corded armholes and finis with braid at edge and up back, would have a gown that would be av able for all emergencies, to serve or without a coat.

For house gowns, the bride may safely ahead in choosing thin materi like satin, chiffon cloth, net, lace silk marquisette. She should have or three of these for the different fairs in the daytime, when she will wish to appear in a tailor suit, and her own dinner table, as well as theater in the evening.

There is no decrease in the popular of chiffon draped over satin, alth the newer gowns are of net.

PARIS ALREADY CLAD IN FU

Its extreme use and variety in coloring are astonishing

THE luxury and beauty of evening manteaux are extreme. No material is too elegant, no garniture too rich, to enter into their composition, and the linings are of equal beauty and splendor. And one of these magnificent garments is not enough for a season's wear. Even women of moderate means consider that three at least must be provided, to wear on different occasions and with different costumes, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune.

The extreme use of fur is also remarked, and the variety of its coloring is astonishing. Besides being used in the adornment of evening wraps, street and sporting costumes, in narrow bands and panels, it appears on the thinnest of stuffs in evening gowns.

Ermine and sable are used most for this purpose, and narrow bands of sable fur, set at even distances apart, circling a skirt of cream white mousseline de soie, is distinctly charming. Ermine is better employed when a wider band is desired, as in hemming a tunic overdress of white or pale colored mousseline de soie, and its beauty is enhanced by a fringe of white tubes hanging below the fur.

Lovely taupe fur and breitschwanz compose entire garments and dresses. Extremely beautiful is a long manteau of breitschwanz, shaped of two long narrow breadths, draped about the figure. Though it is impossible to divine the manner of its draping, it is quite easy to adjust and to discard. Long, narrow scarfs of this charming fur, beautifully lined and fringed at the ends, are wound twice about the neck, and one end is allowed to fall over one shoulder. The weight of the heavy fringe keeps it in place.

There is little color seen in new costumes. Black, blue and white are the prevailing colors. Naturally, white at this season of the year will be to the fortunate ones who ha consider ways and means; but fa beauty of a gown or costume surfaced white velvet, smooth shining ottoman silk! All these rials, as well as camel's hair, are t into delectable garments and ro trimmed with black fur. An all-b hat completes the toilette, or a hat trimmed with black.

Little "abbe" gowns of thin velvet, the white satin ones of the late summ are in order for the autumn months afternon street wear, with one of new fur neckpieces—a straight strip fur, fastening at one side under a l bow, with one short, wide end hang over the shoulder. These gowns are parently made in one straight garm lightly belted or sashed at a round li line, and buttoned from hem to thro A round, flat collar of the velvet finish the neck, with a second smaller co lace or ruffled white mull turning ov on to it.

The preferred sleeve is a long gig sleeve, buttoned closely from elbow wrist. Long sleeves prevail in many the new model gowns; in fact, slee pointing to the thumbs and coll mounting to the ears are strong char teristics of the new gowns. After open, short sleeves and low cut nec finished with only one thickness mousseline or gauze, one wonders if th new fashions offered will be accepte

Sleeves, collars, belts and sashes the most important features of the n gowns.

Sleeves of evening corsages retain idea of the kimono in many cases is quite banished from all other gow In outer garments it is still used, a probably will continue to be, on acco of the ease of adjustment, a quality preciated in an overwrap.

MODES IN BRIEF

Butterfly bows of lace are used in hats, on sashes of velvet, on girdles of satin and of slashed tunics at the side.

* * *

The sleeve, cut in two pieces, if fancy at all, is often brought into a band, either just below the turn of the elbow or at the wrist.

* * *

Broad collars are an important feature in both the tailored suits and separate wraps of light weight worsteds, silks and linens.

* * *

When making up cheap satin line it with very thin flannelette, as this gives it a much richer appearance and prevents it from creasing.

* * *

The newest skirt may be termed circular and is slightly fuller, says the Pittsburgh Sun. It is, however, straight and will still give a woman the narrow long line.

MEAT BOARDS

In selecting a meat board, a pastry board or even a board for cutting bread in the kitchen, it is well to get them with mortised crosspieces, says an exchange. A board so fashioned will not warp out of shape.

FALL MILLINERY

The mushroom shape continues a vorite for the small girl. Among h of this style, the ones of tartan p are especially becoming to the youth face, says the Newark News.

Ribbon bows and quills continue p ular for trimming school hats for o girls.

Two-colored hats are seen much am the fall millinery. The crown and u brim is of white, while the underb is of black, blue or some other co Hats of this kind are found not only felt, but in broadcloth, velour and vel

CHOICE OF SHADE

No matter what color you have pain the outside of your house you cannot wrong if you choose a light tan natural linen shade for the windows, a the Ladies' Home Journal. This is ways considered good taste. Wh though often used and quite proper more conspicuous and less durable.

FLAVOR IMPROVE

When making wild crabapple j boil white ginger root (an ounce of to a quart of juice), in the juice nearly half an hour before adding heated sugar.—Commoner.

THE HOUSEHOLD

MOTIF FOR BAGS OR CUSHIONS

Design to be worked out in embroidery



WORK BAGS or cushions may be effectively embroidered in this motif. The flowers should be worked in the solid satin-stitch and the leaves and dots in the eylet stitch. The stems are done in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 will be suitable for the embroidery.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



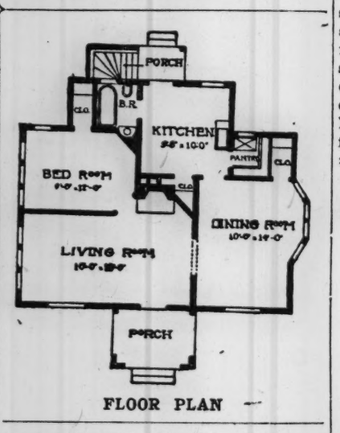
Attractive appearing five-room bungalow, estimated to cost $1000, exclusive of heating and plumbing

THE great demand at the present time seems to be for small five or six-room bungalows. The illustration shows a five-room bungalow and one that can be erected for $1000, without heating or plumbing.

The size on the ground is 30 feet in width and 20 feet deep, exclusive of the rear extension. The main floor is elevated two feet above grade. There is a good foundation with a small basement under the kitchen, and a heater can be used if desired. There is but one chimney, and this is planned to have a wide fireplace in the main living room.

The frame of house is well built, sheathed and papered on the outside and covered with wide Washington fir, rough siding up to the window sill course and above the walls to be shingled. For warmth the outside walls are back plastered and plastered on the inside and papered. The roof is shingled and all shingles and rough siding stained in shades of brown creosote stain. The floor is of plain birch left natural and the woodwork of Washington fir finished with a dark brown mission stain. The story is 8 feet 6 inches high. A plate rail is carried around the two main rooms 5 feet above the floor. The doors are of mission design. The rooms are good sized, open prettily together and are well lighted. At the side of the dining room is a Dutch window extended out with a seat.

The bath room opens out of kitchen, bringing the plumbing close together. There is a small rear porch and cellar steps leading down from it.



FLOOR PLAN

STEP-SAVER

To save time and steps for the woman doing her own cooking have a small wooden shelf screwed on to the wall as near as convenient to the gas stove, on which place a large glass salt shaker, a smaller one for black pepper, one for cayenne pepper and another for celery salt, all provided with celluloid tops, for they are easily cleaned; a glass jar large enough to hold knives, forks and spoons of various kinds and sizes necessary for cooking purposes, and a flour dredger.

PICKLED CARROTS

Pickled carrots make a tasty garnish for potato or any green salad, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Select good-sized carrots and scrape them, cut them in two lengthwise and cook them very slowly until tender—about 45 minutes. Then drain them, pack them in jars, put a slice of lemon in each jar, a bay leaf and a spoonful of celery seed and fill each jar with vinegar. They will be ready to use in a day.

PICKING AND STORING FRUIT

Proper time and best ways pointed out

HOW to make fruit keep well is a question uppermost in every amateur fruit grower's mind at this season of the year. Where only a small quantity of fruit is grown, as in the home garden, the methods employed commercially are usually not feasible. They are too cumbersome and too costly for home use. But since many fruits in the home garden ripen close together, unless managed properly and handled promptly, there will be a considerable loss from decay. Much, if not all, of this loss can be prevented by following simple rules of storing.

The fundamental requirements of successful storing are: First, to select only good fruit for the purpose; second, to handle this properly, and third, to keep the temperature as low as may be necessary. The principal reason why only good fruit should be selected for storing is that bruised specimens and specimens otherwise defective do not pay to keep, and whoever puts them in storage with good quality specimens thereby invites a menace to the good fruit he is trying to keep. They should be utilized at once if possible by canning, or preserving or pickling.

In handling the fruit, success depends first on careful sorting, and second on leaving the fruit alone after being stored. After the fruit has been gathered, sorted and placed in storage any further handling will do more harm than good.

Much of the success of storing depends on the maturity of the fruit when gathered. Of course, no general rule can be given for picking fruit. Some varieties must be left on the trees longer than others, and some ripen so unevenly that several pickings must be made. With apples it is a fairly safe rule to gather the specimens when the seeds have turned brown. At this time the fruits may readily be separated by slightly twisting them. The stems will then separate from the twigs on which they have grown without injuring these twigs. No tree fruits should be gathered by directly pulling the specimens.

Pears and peaches should be lifted upward until the stem and twig separate. If they won't part readily the fruit is not ripe enough. Plums may be moved sidewise so the stems will separate readily. Grapes should be cut from the vine. Some varieties of apples may remain for several weeks after the seeds have colored. The Northern Spy is a characteristic instance. It may remain a month after the first frost comes.

As a rule pears should be picked before they fully ripen, because if allowed to remain on the tree they develop grittiness in their flesh and lose flavor. In a small way they can be ripened for home use best by laying them on paper spread in a cool darkened room or in drawers. Larger quantities may be stored in boxes or barrels in the cellar. When peaches and plums are to be stored they should also be picked before fully mature. The proper stage can be determined by gently pressing the fruit against the thick part of the thumb. A slight yielding of the substance indicates the proper stage for gathering to be held in storage.

Such varieties of apples as drop badly when there is wind, for instance, St. Lawrence, Snow and Wagner, should be picked earlier than varieties that ripen at the same time, but are held by the tree better. For best results, grapes should be allowed to hang on the vines as long as they seem to be capable of further development. They can stand a slight frost without serious damage, especially if there has been a period of cool weather leading up to the frost. If the leaves of grapes are injured by frost the fruit should be gathered without delay. The clusters may be laid out on paper, and they may also be placed in drawers or on shelves or in single layers or stored in cork dust if they are of varieties that naturally keep late. The best known of these are Catawba and Salem. The Concord, the Delaware and the Niagara do not keep as well in ordinary home storage.

Doubtless most people have nothing but the house cellar in which to place their fruits. If there is a furnace in this room storage of fruit will almost inevitably be a failure, because the warmth will hasten decay, and the dry air will cause considerable shriveling. A separate compartment, preferably partitioned off by a brick wall from the furnace room should be available for best results. Where this cannot be had a simple storage may often be secured in some other building.

Preferably this storage should be a cellar with good ventilation and with a tight ceiling. Between the ceiling and the floor above there should be either a dead air space or a packing of some such material as chaff.

TRIED RECIPES

STUFFED FILLETS OF FLOUNDER

REMOVE the flesh from each side of flounders into fillets. Season them well with salt and pepper, and then roll in flour and lay half of them in a baking pan. Make a stuffing with fine bread crumbs and minced oysters, season with salt, pepper, onions and melted butter, and spread it on one half of the fillets. Cover with the remaining half and bake in a hot oven. Baste them twice with melted butter, flavored with onion juice, and when brown remove them to a hot platter and serve with oyster sauce. Cook one tablespoon of butter and one tablespoon of flour until bubbling, then add gradually one cup of hot milk and oyster liquid mixed. Stir until thick and smooth and serve hot, with quartered lemon arranged around the fish.—Mary J. Lincoln.

PINEAPPLE LAYER CAKE

Make a cake in three layers by the following recipe: Cream one half cup of butter, add one cup of sugar and beat; then add one half cup of milk and the whites of four eggs beaten stiff. Add 1½ cups of flour sifted with two level teaspoons of baking powder and bake.

For the filling beat the whites of two eggs, add a tablespoon of the juice from a can of grated pineapple and a cup of confectioner's sugar. Beat until light and white, then beat in more sugar until the icing is thick enough to spread well. Cover the top of the cake and to the remainder add as much of the canned grated pineapple as the icing will hold and keep of a right consistency to spread. Use as a filling, then put the iced cake on top.—Gene Weld.

WALNUT CAKE

One cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, two eggs, one half cup of water, pinch of salt, one half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream of tartar, 1½ cups flour, one half teaspoon vanilla, one cup of chopped walnuts. Bake as a loaf cake, or in layers, and put together with frosting flavored with almond. Chopped nuts also are nice in the frosting.—Choice Recipes.

BISCUIT GLACE

Make a syrup with one cup of sugar and one fourth cup of water and half a cup of milk or cream. Beat the yolks of four eggs and add them very slowly to the mixture, cook and stir over hot water until it coats the spoon. Turn into a bowl standing in ice water and beat with an egg beater until the mixture is about the consistency of a sponge cake batter. Fold in carefully one pint of cream beaten to a froth and drained, put into small paper cases, smooth the tops, sprinkle with powdered and sifted macaroons and set in a tin pail with paper between the layers of cases. Bind a strip of cotton cloth wet in hot suet around the edge of the cover and pack well in equal parts of salt and ice. Let it stand four hours before serving.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

RICH DESSERT

An angel cake that has been in the house for a day or two is turned into a delectable dessert if it is cut into sliced and spread with marshmallow icing, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Put the slices together and ice the top and sides of the loaf with regular frosting and sprinkle the top with candied cherries, rose petals or violets. Surround with whipped cream which has been beaten into ice cream.

WHEN IRONING

When heating irons over a gas flame, set them in pyramid form, the upper iron across the lower two, and they will heat quicker. Or turn an old graniteware pan over the irons. Three irons are hardly enough, and the irons are cheap enough to have two sets.—Commoner.

SAUSAGE TASTY

Sandwiches made of toast with a paste of fried sausage between are liked by many as well as are club sandwiches with their bacon and toast, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Some have added lettuce and a bit of mayonnaise to the seasoned sausage with excellent result.

BOIL THE SILVER

Put on a big saucepan of water, with a bit of soap and a handful of borax, and boil the silver, and then polish it while it is still hot. It looks like new and has a shine on it that lasts for several days without more rubbing.—Indianapolis News.

IF ICING SLIDES

When putting a layer of cake together with icing, and the layers seem determined to slide off one side, insert one or two toothpicks around the outer edge and leave until the icing is thoroughly set, when they may be easily removed, if desired.—Modern Priscilla.

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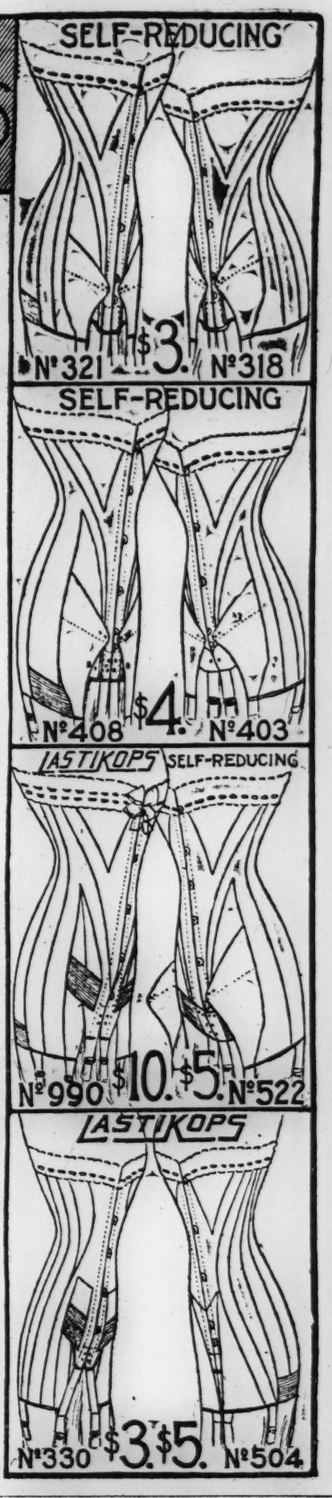
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The Monitor is read in every English-speaking city in the world

BRITISH POSTOFFICE DEPOSITOR LOOKS INTO CONSOL QUOTATIONS

State of Market May Indicate Attractive Interest Rate but Change Is Likely to Result in Smaller Capital

INVESTOR HELPED

Movement of Converting Savings Into Stock Shown to Be Self-Checking if It Advanced to Any Extent

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The thrifty workman, collecting his pence till they become shillings and his shillings till they become pounds, is often sore puzzled to find a safe place for his hoardings. Hoardings, indeed, is the wrong word, but its wrongness strikes out an idea, and therefore let it stand. For the old stocking, with which hoarding is inseparably connected, is out of date; we no longer bury this particular kind of talent in a napkin, but let it out to the usurers. But the point is to find a sound and solid usurer. The old-time hoarder had to seek a safe and secret hiding-place, whereas the modern investor looks out for the best known and most public company or fund wherein to place his savings.

But interest, in a double sense, sways us all; and high interest has tempted many an unwary one to his undoing. Here a paternal government steps in with its postoffice savings bank, offering undoubted security but only 2½ per cent interest. That this facility is largely used figures testify; thus in the United Kingdom, the number of accounts open at the end of 1908 was 11,000,000, and the amount deposited over £160,000,000. Growth is exhibited; thus the number of accounts in 1899 was 8,000,000 and the amount deposited £130,000,000.

Consols Neglected

The British postoffice, in the obscure recesses of its Postal Guide, which the man in the street probably never sees, has also encouraged investment in government stocks. For many years past it has been prepared to turn any of its depositors into holders of the funds if they so desired. In other words, a depositor having, say, £5 to his credit, could buy £5 worth of stock. Depositors as a whole have not made much use of this facility. Indeed when consols were at par there would have been no advantage to them in so doing, as the stock only yielded the same interest (2½ per cent) as the deposit. With consols above par, of course the depositor would loose by the process. Now, however, that consols are down at 78, investment is distinctly tempting.

It is a realization of this fact, doubtless, which has led the general postoffice to issue an interesting circular, which is now being distributed at all the local postoffices. To the man who is totally unaccustomed to financial matters it is perhaps difficult to explain the difference between stock and deposits, and doubtless there are at this moment many people puzzling over the difficult problem given to them by the simple language of the postoffice handbill.

"It is important to realize," it says, "that there is an element of uncertainty in all stock transactions, and that when a depositor employs the postoffice as his agent, he stands to gain or lose by the transaction just as he would if he engaged a stockbroker to do the business for him. The state guarantees a fixed dividend on the investment, but it is not responsible if there is a fall in price between the dates of purchase and sale. Perhaps an illustration of what may happen in the case of an investment may be useful. Let us say you decide to purchase consols for the nominal value of £5, and the price of the day is £80 per cent. This means that you will have to pay £4 for the stock with 9d. commission. The dividend, which is 2½ per cent, will be calculated on £5 and not on the money you apply to the purchase.

Commission Charged

"If later you decide to sell your stock the sale will bring you in less than the £4 which the stock cost you if the price has in the meantime gone down, and will bring you in more if it has gone up. If it has fallen from £80 to, let us say, £78 per cent, your holding would only bring you in £3 18s. If, on the other hand, the price has risen, say, to £82 per cent, your holding would bring in £4 2s.

"In either case, there would be a charge of 9d. for commission on the transaction. But so long as you hold the stock which you purchased at £80 per cent, you are getting a little over 3 per cent interest on your money. The higher rate of interest is, indeed, the chief advantage you may expect from an investment compared with money placed on deposit in your savings bank account. But, of course, if the investment were made when the price was £85 or £90 per cent, the interest would not be as high as 3 per cent. The current price of stock can be ascertained from the columns of the daily papers. There is little or no trouble in carrying through such a transaction."

No one having read this could say that he was not fully warned that his embarking on the policy of investment rather than that of deposit might end in loss rather than gain. Yet the fact that at the present price the yield of interest would be 3 per cent instead of 2½ per cent, coupled with the fact that a gain in capital is just as likely as a loss, will doubtless turn many a strict depositor into the mildest and most innocent kind of speculator.

If the movement "catches on" in a sufficiently extensive way in course of time it must have an effect in raising the price of consols: on the other hand, the higher the price rises, the less temptation will there be to effect the exchange. Even so, it is the first step that calls for the most effort, and if the working class public have once become accustomed to investment they will acquire the habit.

As for the postoffice itself it is difficult to see that it will be a gainer. Obliged itself to invest in consols and kindred stocks the deposits which it receives, for every deposit withdrawn for direct investment in consols, it will have to sell consols to raise the money to buy the consols for the erstwhile depositor. In practise, of course, this roundabout method will not be pursued; there will simply be a transfer of a portion of the postoffice holding of stock to the name of the investor. But if the movement is a genuine success, it will doubtless at the same time attract a quantity of new money toward the support of consols.

In any case the outcome will be watched with much interest, and certainly the postoffice is to be congratulated on a step which seems likely to benefit the community at large.

Books and Writers

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Monday's Monitor

STATE TAKES UP QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING A NEW UNIVERSITY

Hearings by the State Board Will Determine Necessity and David Snedden Is Busy Gathering Information

FIELD TO BE OPEN

Liberal Educational Policy Pursued by Western States Has Aroused New England to Needs Felt on All Sides

A NEW ENGLAND university free to all the young men and women resident in New England states, and reaching out through extension courses to every nook and corner of them, is the plan behind the movement which has succeeded in getting through the Legislature of Massachusetts a bill directing the state board of education "to investigate the matter of improving and making more uniform the education now furnished by the various high schools in the commonwealth, and also of providing higher and supplementary education as a sequel to the public school education now provided." David Snedden, state commissioner of education, is now busy gathering information and arranging for a conference of educators to be held in Boston next month.

The technical work of the board is to ascertain if existing institutions do meet the real need of the Massachusetts public, and if not wherein it can be met, whether by the state working with or through those already in existence and to which it makes yearly contributions, or by establishing a university absolutely under its own control. The investigation will include not only Massachusetts but New England as all of these states will be asked to cooperate, this being the expressed wish of the Massachusetts Legislature.

This will be done by inviting the Governor of each state to appoint two persons, one the chief educational officer of the state, to unite with the board of education for Massachusetts to work out an educational plan. Public hearings for the purpose of getting a free expression from all the people will be held in different parts of New England.

Machinery Lightened

The immediate and original factor in the movement is the New England Education League, which for years has conducted a campaign for spreading education among the masses. The executive committee is composed of E. H. Clement, Litt.D., Boston; Richard Burton, LL.D., Boston; George Hodges, D. D., Cambridge; R. G. Huling, Ph.D., Cambridge; N. E. Wood, D. D., Arlington, Mass.; W. A. Mowry, Ph.D., LL.D., Hyde Park, Mass.; G. C. Chase, D. D., LL.D., Lewiston, Me.; H. P. Amen, A. M., Exeter, N H.; H. D. Holton, M. D., Brattleboro, Vt.; G. F. Weston, A. M., Providence, R. I.; the Rev. J. H. Twitchell, Hartford, Conn.; T. M. Balliet, Ph.D., New York city.

The secretary is W. Scott, West Somerville station, Mass.; the treasurer, M. L. Walton, Cambridge. A general committee is widely distributed over New England.

With its other work the league has carried a fund to assist youths desirous of further education through college and technical schools and has gathered abundant data showing the great hardships that have to be undergone by large numbers of worthy young people in order to secure sufficient education to accomplish successfully their aims in life.

With nearly 100 higher institutions of learning in the state, Massachusetts is awakening to the startling fact that many of her youth do not have the educational advantages beyond the high school possessed by the young men and women of other states.

As the situation stands the Massachusetts Agricultural College is the only institution above high school grade in the state which is supported and controlled by the state. It does get some financial aid under the Morrill act of 1840 from the United States, but the latter has no voice in its government. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been awarded $100,000 a year for the next 10 years by the state of Massachusetts, in return for which she gives 84 scholarships a year, but the state has no control over its policy. Still other schools receive financial support from the state government, but their control is kept wholly within their own hands.

Industrialism Favored

Without necessarily criticizing these institutions the stand taken by a growing number of persons interested in educational advancement is that these schools are for privileged classes rather than for the great masses of young people thirsty for more knowledge but barred from attaining it by reason of the entrance and laboratory fees. A second objection raised is that existing higher institutions are not immediately responsive to the public need. While Harvard has done much toward popularizing education through more liberal entrance examinations, most colleges and universities, it is held, are conducted along conservative and what might be called classical lines which, while satisfactory to certain constituents, do not meet the demand of the average individual for a higher education. They too often make for leadership along professional lines rather than leadership along productive lines.

In proof of these statements, it is pointed out, the Massachusetts Agricultural College has more applicants for admission than it can take ca of. Many of the students have no intention of becoming farmers or agriculturists, but they do want education, and the agricultural college offers the only way in which they can receive any higher instruction without going to an expensive college. This is resulting in what is considered a deplorable condition, taking from it the real object of the college and weakening both its agricultural ends and its cultural efforts. What is needed, they say, is a state university with an agricultural department. It is further pointed out that many of the young people are going from Massachusetts to Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, where educational facilities are more suited to their needs.

States to Be Studied

In nearly all of the states of the middle West and West are free state colleges and universities. The University of Wisconsin is pointed to as a model of what a state university can be. It has put a university extension course into practically every corner of the state, and offers special courses to fit men and women for all kinds of professional and commercial work. The cost for this instruction is practically nothing, and the whole thing is accepted as sound public policy. The charge in Massachusetts is that its educational authorities have been dominated by the colleges already in existence, catering to them rather than branching out along the freer lines that would meet the practical needs of the masses of the people, as is done in the West.

It is believed that the present agitation will result in an educational institution for Massachusetts and New England as liberal in its tendencies as those in any of the western states.

FRENCH FIRST BEGAN WORK ON PANAMA CANAL BUT SPANISH KING ORDERED SURVEY IN 1534

Numerous Projects on American Isthmus Broached by Citizens of England and United States—Nicaragua and Panama Only Routes Found Feasible

CONCESSIONS SECURED BUT CASH SHORT TILL UNCLE SAM TOOK HOLD

PANAMA CITY, C. Z.—The honor of being the first actually to begin the construction of a canal across the American isthmus belongs to the French people, who contributed $255,000,000 to this enterprise.

But although the French were first to begin work, the project itself was first broached by Spaniards, only a few years after Columbus failed to find the straits to India, and when Balboa had discovered that the Pacific ocean lay a few leagues south of the Atlantic, divided from it by a narrow strip of land. It is of record that Charles V., of Spain, in 1534, ordered a survey for a ship canal to be made over the Chagres river route. No record of such a survey, if it was ever made, is accessible.

The interest of the world was reawakened in Latin America, and, incidentally, in the Panama crossing, by the publication of the "Voyage to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent Made in 1799-1804 by Alexander Humboldt and Aime Boupland," the first volume of which was printed in Paris in 1807. In it Humboldt told of his explorations in Panama in 1801, and discussed the possibility of a canal. In 1814 the Spanish Cortez passed a law to enable a company of Spaniards to construct a canal in Panama, but this was in the year that Ferdinand VII. issued the Valentia proclamation repudiating the Cortez, and in the reaction against republicanism openly ridiculed the Legislature. So the affairs of the new world were lost sight of in the anarchy at home, and before order was restored Colombia had seceded from Spain (1819), and the continent that Columbus discovered was lost to the Spanish nation.

Many Projects Broached

From that time France, England and the United States, or rather citizens of those nations, were the chief projectors of an isthmian canal. Of the scores of projects broached between 1825 and 1904 the only feasible ones were those dealing with the Nicaragua and the Panama routes.

On Feb. 8, 1825, the newly federated states of Central America assured the United States that it would grant all possible aid in the construction of a ship canal across Nicaragua. Acting on this idea, an American corporation, under the leadership of A. H. Palmer, made a contract on June 16, 1826, for the construction of the canal. Efforts to raise money in New York and London failed, and no actual work was done. Three years later a Dutch company which undertook to finance the scheme also failed.

The assertion by England of her protectorate over the so-called "mosquito coast," after the revolution in which Central America gained independence from Spain, created an interest among Englishmen in that part of the American continent.

Among the commercial enterprises embarked upon by English capitalists was one in 1826, when John Bailey was sent to make explorations for a canal route across Nicaragua and to ascertain the resources of that country. He arrived there just as the civil war in the new state was beginning, but he settled in Nicaragua four years later, when Morazan became President of the federation. Bailey became active in the affairs of the new country. In 1837, at the instance of Morazan, he undertook a survey of a canal route, and actually laid out a line utilizing the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua and crossing the narrow neck of land to San Juan del Sur. But the federation could barely hold together, much less carry on extensive international improvements, so the plans of Morazan and Bailey came to nothing.

In 1839 the United States government sent John L. Stephens to the isthmus to examine and report upon a route for a canal, and he recommended Nicaragua. He later became one of the builders of the Panama railroad. Ten years later the United States minister arranged a treaty with the new independent state of Nicaragua for the construction of a canal by American citizens, but this treaty was not ratified.

On July 5, 1850, Great Britain and the United States made a treaty, by which they agreed to enforce the neutrality of any canal to be constructed. (Clayton-Bulwer treaty.) Under this treaty and an agreement with Nicaragua a survey was made in 1850-52 by an American, O. W. Childs and a land transit route was opened, which carried on an extensive business by steamer and stage coach for several years, while the plans for a canal advanced. The concession was forfeited his rights by non-action 10 years Frenchman, Felix Belly, who in turn forfeited his rights by nonaction 10 years later. Another Frenchman, Michel Chevalier, was given the franchise but he also failed to begin the work.

Routes Surveyed

In 1869, at the recommendation of President Grant, the United States government began a systematic survey of all the isthmian routes from Tehuantepec to the Atrato river, and in 1876 the commission, under which the surveys were executed, reported in favor of the Nicaragua route. A more complete survey of this route was made in 1885 by A. G. Menocal, and in February, 1888, the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was incorporated under concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It was an American company, with enough capital to make a beginning, and results of its work are still evident at Greytown and along the San Juan. It failed for lack of funds in 1893.

The United States government had meanwhile become interested in the project of its citizens, and on March 2, 1895, the Nicaragua canal board was appointed to make further plans; it being understood this time that if the work were ever to be done the government itself must do it. On Nov. 16, 1901, this board, known as the Isthmian canal commission, reported in favor of the construction of a canal across Nicaragua, provided the property of the New Panama Canal Company of France, on the Isthmus of Panama, could not be purchased at $40,000,000, about two-fifths of the price actually asked.

Panama Concessions

The Panama canal project went through much the same course of development as the Nicaraguan. Surveys were made and remade, none of them thorough, until 1890, and each resulted in the verdict "feasible," and estimates now known to have been grotesquely small.

Bolivar, in 1827, sent an English surveyor, J. A. Lloyd, to the Isthmus of Panama to survey a route for a wagon road from Limon (Navy) bay to Panama, along the line of the Chagres river, knowing that the cost of a canal was far beyond the resources of the government. The plots that beset Bolivar in the new federation of Colombia, and the wars that finally alienated the three constituent states, made it impossible to build even a wagon road, and Latin America became, from that time, merely a spectator of the efforts for a canal made by France and the United States.

In 1835 Charles Biddle was sent by the United States government to Central America to investigate routes across the isthmus. After deciding against Nicaragua, he went to Bogota, and there obtained from New Granada a concession for a railroad across Panama. The prosecution of his plan was not deemed expedient at that time.

In 1838 New Grenada granted a similar concession to a company of Frenchmen, and one of their engineers reported that he had found a pass over the cordillera only 37 feet above sea level. This misleading report caused the French government to send Napoleon Garella to make a survey. He corrected the error, but recommended that a canal be built with summit level at 48 meters above the sea, a tunnel 3½ miles long through the continental divide and 18 locks to make the lift from the sea to the summit level. The estimated cost was $25,000,000, an amount probably sufficient to make the tunnel or build the locks, but no more. This was prohibitive, however, and no further steps were taken.

The opening of California and Oregon to settlement and the discovery of gold in 1849, gave the isthmian crossing new value and the United States made a treaty with New Grenada in 1848 to guarantee an open transit across Panama. The construction of the railroad had a deterrent effect on canal enterprises in Panama for some years, although surveys were made under direction of the United States government in 1854 and 1866.

In May, 1876, the government of Colombia (formerly New Grenada) granted a concession for a canal to a French company, whose president was Stephen Turr and whose representative at Bogota and on the isthmus was a young naval officer, Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse. It was under this concession, amended in May, 1878, that the French attempt to build the canal was made.

GOVERNMENT MAKING BIG IMPROVEMENTS AT FORT SILL

"Greater Fort Sill" is the language used to tell about some military improvements on the government's military reserve, a few miles north of Lawton, Okla., and if $22,000,000 is not sufficient to build the greatest field for practical military operations in the nation, then there must be some pretty big forts in this country, says the Wichita (Kan.) Eagle. And if there is in this country a location affording a more ideal spot for large and varied army maneuvers than that afforded on the military reserve here, the country is unaware of the fact.

"Old Fort Sill," as it is now designated, was located in June, 1869, and was known as Camp Wichita. It was then under command of Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, and was first regularly occupied by troops in January of that year. On the same spot in 1852, Capt. R. B. Marcy and Capt. George B. McClellan, in command of the Red river expedition, which brought the first white men to this section of the country, camped for several days.

Of the site of Ft. Sill, General Marcy in his report said: "From its commanding position it is well secured against surprise and is by nature one of the most defensive places I have ever seen."

General Sheridan selected Camp Wichita as a base of operations against the Cheyennes and Kiowas in the campaign of 1868-69, which put an end to Indian depredations in western Oklahoma, and from that date the fort has been the military center for reservations of all the southwest Oklahoma Indians. Geronimo, war chief of the Apaches, was for 25 years a prisoner of war at the fort.

The military reservation, on which is located Old Ft. Sill, and which will include the new fort, contains 58,000 acres. It is nine miles wide, 15 miles long. The region is most diversified and picturesque. There are mountains, valleys, streams, hills, woods, canyons, praries, gorges and steep precipices.

This vast tract of land is now in the hands of contractors and a great amount of construction has been accomplished at the new fort. Officers' dwellings, barracks, stables, gun sheds and all buildings are of reinforced concrete. They are handsome in design and embody all improvements known to the military service.

This first division, which will be for the artillery, will be occupied about Oct. 1 by the fifth field artillery, under command of Col. Granger Adams, with regimental band. The regiment is now stationed at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Adjoining the artillery quarters will be the infantry, and the cavalry will occupy the ground next, lying at the foot of Mt. Signal.

Each division will be built on the same approved methods, and each will have all the conveniences found in all well regulated cities. There will be sanitary sewer systems, hot water heating plants and a gravity water works system.

The water works system involves a feat of engineering that is unique. The top of one of the mountains has been leveled off and a hole approximating 200 feet deep blasted in the center of the mount. The sides were cemented and the hole made into a reservoir that will hold 500,000 gallons of water. A steam pump will be used to fill the reservoir with water from mountain streams and the gravity pressure still suffice to distribute the water to all parts of the vast reserve.

Parade and drill grounds will be in the center of the reserve, being flanked on each side by officers' and enlisted men's quarters. In the parade ground will be the band stand in which will be given concerts semi-weekly. When the new fort is occupied there will be something like 10,000 soldiers living there and the annual pay-roll will exceed $250,000.

The old fort is under command of Captain McMaster. It was originally intended to raze the old buildings, but through the intervention of President Taft, when he was secretary of war, they will be preserved intact because of their picturesque and historical character.

When the new fort is opened the old fort will be used as a school of musketry and artillery fire. The musketry school is now at the Presidio, Cal., but will be moved to Ft. Sill. A government observatory and airship station will also be new features of "Greater Ft. Sill."

JACKSON CLUB TO GIVE DINNER

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—At a meeting of the members of the Jackson Club recently arrangements were made to bring to Lafayette some time between Christmas and new year's day four men who have been mentioned as possible candidates on the Democratic ticket for President next year.

The year 1912 being a national election year, the club intends to give one of the largest dinners in the history of the organization.

Mayor George R. Durgan will be chairman of the speakers' committee, and he already has made arrangements for Woodrow Wilson, Judson Harmon, Champ Clark and Joseph Folk, former Governor of Missouri, to deliver addresses at the big banquet which will be a national affair.

W. J. Bryan has also been invited to attend the banquet.

FT. GEORGE WRIGHT TO BE ENLARGED

SPOKANE, Wash.—"Ft. George Wright will be enlarged to accommodate an entire regiment in the near future and regimental headquarters established here, if my plans for this post are approved by the war department, as I have every reason to believe that they will be."

This is the statement made by Gen. Marian Maus, commander of the department of the Columbia, while here recently on his annual tour of inspection. He further said:

"I expect to see the day not far distant when Ft. Wright will be the permanent home and headquarters for an entire brigade. I am working for that end."

DEMOCRA'S RUSHING APPROPRIATIONS IN NEW YORK SENATE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Bills calling for appropriations amounting to more than $300,000 were introduced in the Senate Friday and quickly advanced to the order of passage. It is the plan of the Democratic majority to put them through both houses with a rush next Wednesday, and then to use their strongest efforts to get the Governor to sign them.

Many of the appropriations were passed at the regular session, only to be vetoed by the Governor on the ground that the state was "hard up" and its officers should exercise the most rigid economy.

One of the bills makes an appropriation of $50,000 to meet a deficiency for the Merritt insurance investigating committee of 1910. Another provides a fund of $35,000 to defray expenses of the Allds bribery investigation, including compensation for counsel and expert witnesses.

It is planned to set aside $20,000 for the legislative investigation of Albany. A bill appropriating that sum was among those introduced by Senator Frawley, chairman of the finance committee. It is understood that half of the sum will go to James W. Osborne, who has been retained as chief counsel to the committee. Mr. Osborne now has a large staff of clerks and detectives at work here.

An appropriation of $10,000 is made for the erection of a Sullivan memorial near the Newton battlefield, in Chemung county, and another of $600 for repairs to the Saratoga battle monument, at Schuylerville.

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UNITED SHOE MACHINERY EMPLOYEES ON OUTING AT COMPANY'S FIELD



View of athletic grounds maintained near plant at Beverly for use of workers. This is one of the many features indicative of the system of ideal conditions for which the company works

The American people spend more than $350,000,000 every year in shoes. This represents 250,000,000 pairs of shoes a year, giving employment to nearly 200,000 hands. By far the greater portion of this output is manufactured by machines belonging to the United States Machinery Company, the actual number leased by the company on March 1, 1911, being 90,276.

The United Shoe Machinery Company owes its origin to a call for a change in conditions threatening the industry of making shoes. It was created by combining into one the three companies existing in 1899, the Goodyear Sewing Machine Company, the Consolidated & McKay Lasting Machine Company and the McKay Shoe Machinery Company, each of which made and leased machines adapted to a particular class of operations. The principal machines which each made did not interfere with the principal machines of any other. The Goodyear company chiefly made machines for sewing the sole to the upper in welt shoes and various auxiliary machines which helped to complete the shoe. The Consolidated & McKay company made machines for lasting a shoe. The McKay shoe company made various machines for attaching soles and heels by metallic fastenings and furnished material for that purpose.

A single manufacturer in order to make Goodyear welt shoes would be compelled to patronize all the companies, going to each of them for that part of his equipment which it exclusively supplied. Each company had its agents in factories looking after its machines. Whenever a machine broke down or was put out of commission for any cause, machines owned by the other companies might have to lay idle until it was running again. For a manufacturer of shoes it was a handicap.

Economy Is Result

The merging of these three companies into a single organization wrought an instant change. It resulted immediately in greater economy of administration; in relieving the manufacturer of the annoyance and inconvenience of seeing his factory tied up while orders were piling up; in freeing him from the annoyance and expense of dealing with several different concerns in order to get his most important machines and keep them in repair.

Since that time uniform methods have prevailed where confusion reigned. The manufacturer can now make accurate calculations, ignoring even the uncertainty of ordinary fluctuations of the market so far as his mechanical equipment is concerned. The smallest manufacturer has absolute assurance that he can lease his machinery on precisely the same terms as his largest and most prosperous competitor, and that he will have the same opportunity with every one else to utilize the most advanced methods and devices.

The company, which from its formation has kept a large force of inventors in its employ, undertakes to replace obsolete machines with others up-to-date, to keep all machinery in repair so that no time need be lost through the idleness of any part of the system; in short, to insure to every manufacturer, large or small, who uses its principal machines, a working equipment of the most advanced type for his factory all the time.

As to the factory at Beverly. There are 16 buildings, constructed of reinforced concrete, with 75 per cent of the wall space devoted to windows. There are 21 acres of floor space in these buildings, which are inhabited daily by 5000 workers.

On either side of the long passage entering the factories are the executive and clerical offices, and at the end of the passage is the entrance to the factory itself. The wheels are turning six days a week; 19,000,000 parts of machines and 25,000 finished machines are turned out in a year.

In the foundry, which is 390 by 109 feet, 50 tons of castings a day are produced and the capacity of the drop forge department is 60,000 pieces per week. In the stock room 90,000 catalogued parts are carried. The power necessary to run the massive plant comes from the power house 140 feet long and 90 feet wide, where there are three Curtis turbine engines, two of 750 kilowatt each and one of 1000 kilowatt. There are four batteries of boilers of 4000 horsepower and the machinery throughout the works is driven by 95 induction motors.

The handling of the thousands of tons of coal and coke is an interesting study in itself. To the doors of the boilers it is brought on the company's own rails, direct from the main lines of the Boston & Maine, and from the time it comes within the confines of the factory until it is taken away as cinder and ash, it is never touched by human hands. It is shot from the cars into carriers and hauled by power to storage, whence it is released by ingenious mechanism automatically to the fire pots. The ashes are removed in a similar manner without direct touch of workmen and ultimately find their way to carts and trains for final disposition.

Departmental system is emphasized from the entrance to the exit. Near the main door is an employment bureau, where applications for employment are filed and carefully recorded pending the placing of the candidate. A purchasing department canvasses the market and secures the best supplies at the best obtainable figure. The clerical department, as well as the technical workers, are organized so thoroughly and successfully that the regiments of employees can all be paid off in 90 minutes.

More than 300 different kinds and models of machines are made in the factory; some simple, many intricate and expansive; all used in the manufacture of shoes. Some are of recent device, others of earlier design.

In one room occupying the whole top floor of one building is epitomized the story of the shoe machinery industry and the history of shoes. Here is to be seen the most complete collection of shoe machinery in the world. This room, known as the "Museum," contains between 1500 and 1600 machines, from the first crude experiments down to the most modern device, including the first machine of every pattern turned out by the company. Although most of the machines are now obsolete, the collection represents the outlay of millions of dollars in the efforts to perfect the system which has revolutionized the shoe industry. Here are types of machines rendered obsolete by inventions of the company's corps of inventors, representing in themselves many hundred thousands of dollars' loss assumed by the company, which the shoe manufacturers would be obliged to assume time and again if they had been obliged to buy the machinery outright.

On an upper floor the entire end of one building is given over to a large staff of inventors, each with his own draftsman and his own private room so that he may work on the intricate machinery uninterrupted and unhampered. Close by is the manufacturing experimental department, which fashions into machines the ideas worked out by the inventors.

Chivalry Prevails

Here is an industrial community where fathers, daughters, sisters and brothers are congregated under one great administration; and the spirit of American chivalry—that the woman must be guarded and cared for—is fostered by the officials and perpetuated by the employees.

The administration of the various departments is so arranged that the girls and the men do not come together anywhere within the plant to any great extent. As far as practicable the girls work without male supervision, and when this is necessary there is one man to 20 or more women. The women begin their work at the plant 10 minutes later than the men and leave 10 minutes earlier.

The company has arranged within the factory walls well equipped quarters for the women. The room is in charge of a matron. It contains a piano, reading matter and comfortable chairs and couches. There are individual lockers and immediately adjoining are bathrooms, with ample hot and cold water.

The men have the same comforts as the women in the factory. They have their bath and wash rooms, lounging quarters comfortably fitted up and their restaurant. The cost is low and all the vegetables are provided from the company's own gardens.

Social and fraternal development has progressed steadily, culminating in the gift of a new clubhouse, dedicated to the pleasure and improvement of the workers, and officially turned over to them on Dec. 31, 1910, by George W. Brown, vice-president of the corporation. The clubhouse, which is attractive architecturally, faces upon a stretch of land which has been and in the future will be more completely devoted to all sorts of athletic diversions. Inside there is a theater and auditorium, library, locker rooms, bowling alleys and cozy little rooms for the women, who may gather with their sewing, reading, or other pastimes. The women share the clubhouse advantages equally with the men and participate in the bowling and other games. The lounging rooms are invitingly furnished and much frequented by all the employees.

From this house radiate all the activities of the employees, many of which have been practised for several years before the building was constructed. In the athletic line there is the baseball division, made up not only of the members of the teams, but those interested in the promotion of the sport. There is a gun club, consisting of about 80 members, who have the advantage of a well-equipped range for trap and pistol shooting, situated for precautionary reasons in a remote section of the grounds away from other diversions. There is a motor boating division, soccer football division, cricketers, bowlers and various other sports less completely organized.

Each of the athletic divisions has its own governing board, subject only to the governing board of the house. This board consists of workers employed by the company with one official representative of the company. Then there is the United Shoe Machinery band, which is not only in demand to give concerts for the factory folk, but is sought for on many occasions where a band is wanted outside.

The United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, which administers the affairs of the clubhouse and its attendant activities, now consists of about 2000 members. In order to permit the mingling of the employees with the townspeople and their neighbors in the hours of recreation, there is a special by-law permitting persons not working for the company to become members. As a safeguard against indiscriminate selection and to prevent outsiders influencing the policy of the organization, there is a rule which provides that at all times at least 75 per cent of the total membership must be employees. The athletic field is so large that all the various athletic games may be going on at the same time without interference with each other. Here each year is conducted the annual field day, when the members and their friends gather for a day in the open air. There are all sorts of athletic competitions, prizes are awarded, the band plays and everybody has a good time

One of the most important features of the welfare work at the factory is the industrial school for the boys who will one day be the inventors and the trained mechanics of the company. In conjunction with the state and the city of Beverly the company has established the first school of its kind for mechanics in this country.

Two groups, each containing 35 boys, alternate between the factory and the Beverly high school one week at a time in each place. The company furnishes all materials and keeps all accounts of the school. They are paid one half the price which would be paid to men performing the same work under the efficient piece system in practise at the factory. The other half of the cost goes toward the expenses of the school. However, there is a yearly deficit between the earnings of the practise shop, as shown by the accounts, and the cost of maintenance which includes the instructor's salary. This deficit is made up by the company. There is access to the Beverly high school laboratories and curriculum.

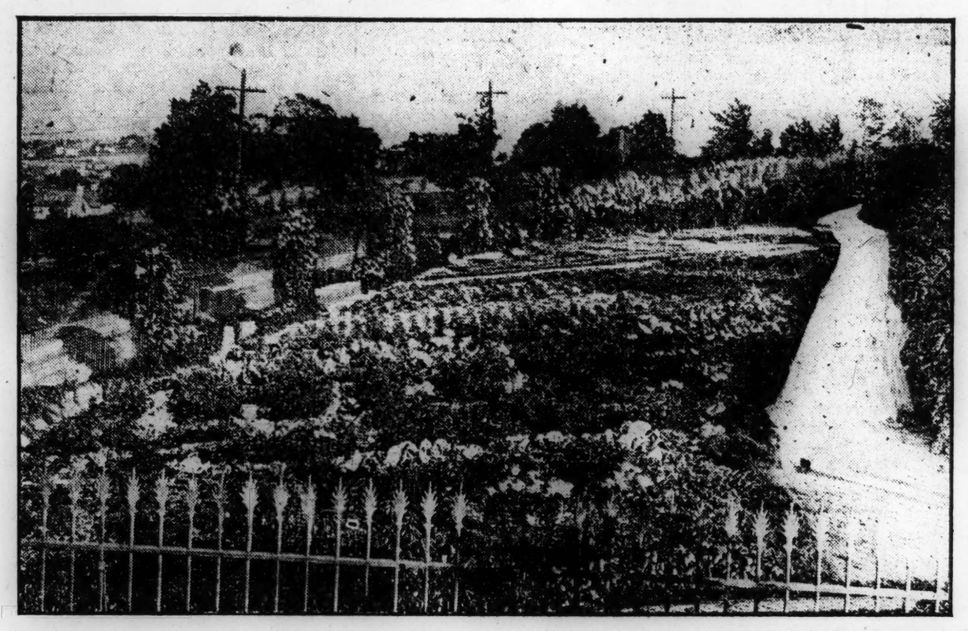
Within the factory the boys get factory discipline the same as the regular workmen and work the same hours. Nevertheless they like the factory work better than the school work, because they work and build something useful and when it passes the expert they sell it to the company.

ORDER MAINTAINED IN SPAIN

MADRID, Spain — Senor Canalejas, Spanish premier, announces that the general strike has ceased. Order is being maintained throughout the country. The King has gone to St. Sebastian.

INTENSIVE GARDENING ON ABANDONED HILLTOP FARM CONTAINS LESSON FOR HORTICULTURISTS

GARDEN CULTIVATED BY INTENSIVE METHODS



Showing flowers in full bloom, the shrubbery and paths in tract on top of hill in Brookline

Intensive gardening on a hilltop in Brookline with careful attention throughout the year has resulted in such luxuriant growth and a fruitage so abundant that the pleasure of watching the development and the joy of the harvest have been followed by a desire to spread the lesson as an illustration to others of what may be done on high land so near the city.

It is also another proof of how success may be attained when the start is made on practically an old deserted farm cut up into house lots. The ground had not been worked for about 50 years. Five years ago there were only five or six old elms and an old apple orchard. Since then 16 large maples and birches have been moved to the top of the hill from a street in the vicinity where reconstruction necessitated their removal. These trees are now in the finest of condition with great limbs shading the beautiful lawns.

Successional planting has been the leading rule of this estate; vegetables for all seasons and uses; and berries and fruits of many varieties planted to supply the table from the early harvest through to the last, with an abundance for storage or winter use.

Glorious colored flowers about the large stone mansion with long sloping lawns broken on one side by a sunken garden and pergola and on another by a Dutch garden and beds of flowers laid out in large and small rectangles extend an invitation to walk beyond the hedges. There the gardener shows apple and peach orchards, the hothouse and the blocks of corn, melons, berries, young nut trees, salad greens and celery in the main garden.

The peach orchard includes trees of an early and late variety, all about six years old. Some of the trees have already been picked but on the later variety the rich red and yellow fruit is hanging in abundance among the vigorous growth of leaves and branches.

The main vegetable garden is on the northern slope of the hill, called the "north aspect," from which one may look across to Corey and Aspinwall hills. The variety of greens grown here impresses the observer, with the realization that the winter cabbage, carrots and squash are for storage, and the chicory to be used with the brussels sprouts and other salad greens on the winter table.

The chicory plants are to be planted in sand in the dark when taken from the ground that their sprouts may be used for salad. These sprouts are not generally known in this country. They are called "barbe du capucines" in Paris and are considered a great delicacy.

There are blocks of onions, tomatoes—large round fellows, the pride of the gardener—oyster plants, corn with fine, husky ears, three-year-old peach trees, blackberries and raspberries, filbert or "Kentish cob" nuts and young cherry, plum, apple and pear trees.

The salad greens come between the rows of young trees. There is a strawberry bed planted July 14 that shows promise of a splendid crop for next year. There are double rows of celery planted the middle of August; they will be fed heavily this week and at the end of September will be earthed up to bleach for winter use. The corn was planted at intervals of 10 days, the last sowing coming on June 25, giving a good succession of ears down to frost.

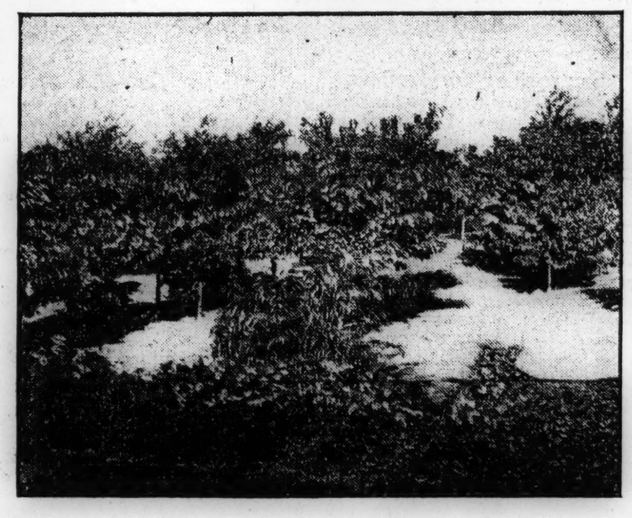
At the upper end of this garden are cucumbers, bean plants and a patch of muskmelons. On the latter are 10 French "cloches," large glass bells inverted over the melons, of which there are three or four under each dome, to draw the sunlight for quick ripening. Then there are flowers for table decorating, including miniature sunflowers and summer chrysanthemums.

The old apple orchard is an example of what can be done with trees over 50 years old by thorough pruning and every attention, for the branches of most of them are heavily laden with large, fine fruit requiring propping with boards. The land beneath the trees is sown to alfalfa.

On other parts of the estate are grape vines with the white and purple fruit hanging in plenty, young pear trees laden with large fruit, and a small garden of vegetables. The Dutch garden, however, bounded by hedges is one of the main features of the "south aspect." Here the alternating scheme of planting has been adopted, so that there are rows of flowers and all kinds of the shorter vegetables separated by grass strips.

Zinnias, endives, carrots, white petunias, salvia, beet root, nasturtium, phlox drummondi, carrots, turnips, summer chrysanthemums, spinach, turnips and French marigold on one side of the area, are opposite beds of beets, lettuce in varety, asters, endves, turnps, spnach, zinnias and egg and pepper plants. At the bottom of the garden are large patches of cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce. Mixed verbena flank the center path and flowering shrubbery and beech and evergreen trees surround the garden.

PEACH ORCHARD UNDER EXPERT CARE



Six-year trees bearing fruit in abundance—Some have been picked

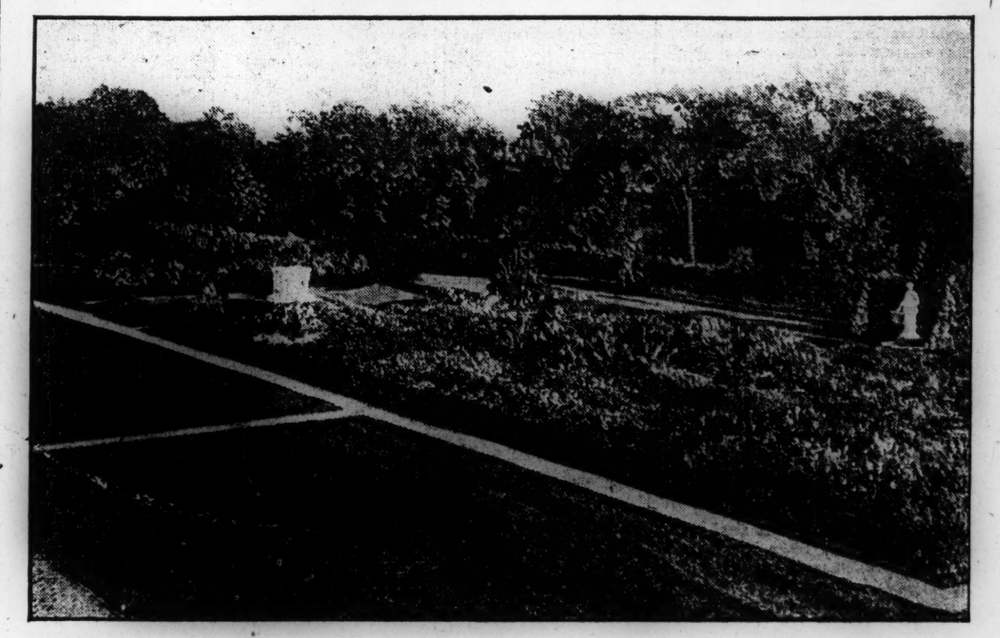
GAME DEPUTY COLLECTING EGGS

LEE, Mass.—W. W. Sargood, a deputy game warden, is collecting fish eggs, young, middle-sized and full-sized specimens of all the fish in Berkshire waters for the state fish and game department.

DUSTIN-DUSTON FAMILY TO MEET

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The seventh annual meeting of the Dustin-Duston Family Association, descendants of Thomas and Hannah Duston, will be held here in Unity hall Wednesday, Sept. 27.

RARE SHRUBS THRIVING IN SOIL LONG UNTILLED



Part of main garden, showing what can be accomplished by modern methods

MAYOR TO URGE MANY FOUNTAINS

Mayor Fitzgerald plans to have drinking fountains placed in all the public parks of the city within the next year besides carrying on a campaign for the installation of watering places for horses in all the public squares and many of the streets. This he advocated after signing the order providing money for the Angell drinking fountain to be erected in Postoffice square.

The licensing of every driver of a horse in Boston in order to weed out the incompetent drivers and the examination of all chauffeurs of taxicabs, prior to issuing them licenses, with a view to determining their knowledge of streets, traffic regulations, hotels, etc., were also advocated by the mayor.

URGES PUBLIC BE FAIR TO CAPITAL

LOS ANGELES—Franklin K. Lane of the interstate commerce commission, in an address to the City Club here Friday said:

"You cannot say whether democratic government will be the success hoped for any more than you can say that the regulation of public utilities will solve that great problem. We are making the effort to determine our politics by the people, instead of by representatives, and we are postponing the day when other remedies will be sought. The remedy I have in mind is public ownership. Whatever is done in regulating municipalities must never leave the fundamental principle of justice to capital invested."

ACCEPT MacARTHUR RESIGNATION

NEW YORK—The resignation of the Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, was formally accepted by his congregation Friday night, and he will be asked to become pastor emeritus. He will henceforth devote most of his time to the interests of the Baptist World Alliance.

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24 Winter St., Boston

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

This week has added emphasis to the features of the one preceding showing unmistakable signs of improvement since the vacation period ended, and brokers are getting busy. The supply and demand for high class homes, medium priced property and vacant land continues right along, indicating strength and confidence, and the record of deeds in actual closed transactions for the past six days has been very satisfactory.

In an interview with C. H. Lewis, a State street real estate operator, in regard to the outlook in the real estate business for the coming fall and winter, Mr. Lewis predicts an active and higher market in Boston and suburban real estate, saying that the continued decline in the various stocks listed on the New York and Boston stock exchanges has had a most discouraging effect on this line of securities, and as there is an abundance of money which commands only low rates of interest it is but natural for people who have money to invest to be attracted to real estate investments.

"The annual fall exodus from the country and seashore," he adds, "is now well under way and real estate offices are actively engaged in finding suitable locations for the home seeker. Personally I am a firm believer in the purchasing of substantial equities in both business and apartment properties, for in the first place the net return in most cases is a very satisfactory one; second, the appreciation in value in carefully selected locations oftentimes more than equals the rental return.

"I also know of a number of equities in houses in the suburbs which can be purchased by a reasonable payment down and the entire fixed charges would be much less than the ordinary rental paid, while the balance can be used to reduce the mortgage. It is also an incentive to save, and many thrifty men and women own their homes today as the result of an investment such as I mention.

"The real estate columns in our daily papers often contain advertisements of house lots on 'terms to suit,' whereby the purchaser is enabled, in consideration of a few dollars down and the balance in monthly instalments, to purchase a lot of land of uncertain value, purchased by the acre and sold by the foot at greatly inflated prices, with streets beginning and ending somewhere or nowhere.

"Even if the land is purchased under these conditions and paid for in full, the question of erecting a suitable house becomes a serious proposition with the wage earner, whereas if he in the first place secured a substantial equity in a house and land by making a moderate payment down, which in the majority of cases would not be nearly as large as he would be called upon to furnish towards the construction of his home he would not only get the benefit of some one's experience in building, but he would be able to secure a roof over his head to start with.

"I believe we are going to see a broader and more active market in real estate than for many years past, and my advice to the purchaser is to take advantage of the situation today, as I believe we will surely see much higher prices in the future, particularly in and around Boston."

OFFICE BUILDING FOR BANK

One of the feature announcements of the week just closed in real estate, is the improvement decided upon by the officials of the First National Bank on their recent purchase of property adjoining the bank at the corner of Federal, Franklin and Congress streets.

Contracts have recently been signed for the erection, at a cost of upward of $300,000, of a new 10-story first class office building on this lot of land, which is numbered 46-50 Federal street and 143-7 Congress street. It was bought by the bank from W. H. and T. W. Slocum, trustees.

The first four floors and basement of the new building are to be occupied by the bank, in addition to its present quarters, to afford increased facilities for handling its business, while the other six floors will be rented for office purposes.

Plans prepared by R. Clipston Sturgis, architect, show floors containing 4000 square feet of net rentable space, with an easterly exposure on Congress street of 56 feet, a southerly exposure above the present bank building of 110 feet and a westerly exposure on Federal street of 60 feet.

There will be two entrances to the building, one on Federal street and one on Congress street, both of which will be at the level of the sidewalk.

The exterior walls will be granite and all of the interior trimmings will be marble. All doors and window frames and sashes will be metal and no wood will be used in the entire building, giving an exceptionally high percentage of fireproof construction. Arrangements have been made for every modern convenience.

There will be two express passenger elevators for the exclusive use of tenants in the upper six floors.

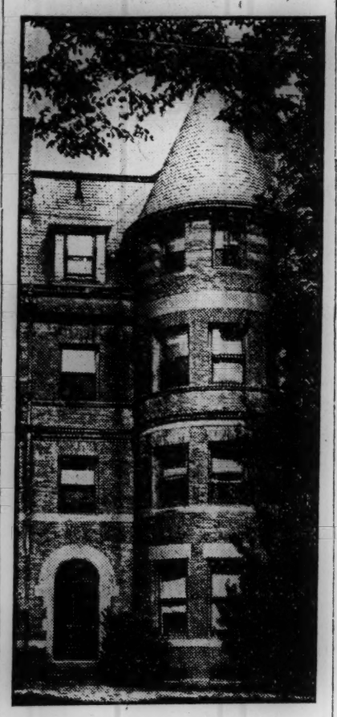
Construction has begun, and it is planned to have the offices in the new building ready for occupancy about June 15, 1912.

C. W. Whittier & Brother are to have charge of the renting of space in the building.

There is a large amount of building going on right now, in nearly all sections of Greater Boston, and an encouraging number of residences are being changed for business purposes. One element of progress that helps the optimist perhaps more than anything else is that modern improvements in either dwellings, apartments or stores are appreciated, so that they do not remain idle long if the rate is fair.

With the practical assurance that the subway system will be extended and active work begun soon, there is little doubt that other large enterprises may follow in the natural development of the city, giving real estate the impetus it deserves, and as a matter of fact the outlook appears good.

Typical Residence Sold on Brookline Boulevard Section of Beacon Street



Estate sold to John Hudson by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling of 16 State street, Boston

FARM SALES REPORTED

The following farm sales are reported by Henry W. Savage:

Bellingham, Mass., the Gray place on Mechanic street, consisting of four acres of land, an eight-room house, a barn, together with cow, poultry and other personal property. The purchaser is H. C. Conant.

Hopkinton, Mass., 10,000 square feet of land and a house of eight rooms and outbuildings, conveyed by Mary F. Pillion to Elizabeth Grigg of Boston.

Holliston, Mass., 18 acres of land, a cottage house, barn and poultry house, Max Fritz conveyed to Lillian Keith.

Natick, Mass., the "Whitney place" on Bellevue street, a quarter acre of land and house of 10 rooms. The purchaser is J. B. Moulton.

The Nellie F. Hall property on Richmond street, Weymouth, Mass., consisting of 6000 feet of land and a six-room house. The purchaser is Mary L. Silk.

The Joseph Howe place on Sterling street, East Braintree, Mass., consisting of ¾ acre of land, house of seven rooms, poultry house, etc. Ferdinand I. Pierce of Marblehead was the purchaser.

Swain estate on Howard street, East Braintree, about 900 feet of land and a six-room house with modern improvements, to Alice Connor and another.

The following farm sales are reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company:

The Wight estate on Old Common, Lancaster, Mass., formerly known as the Dolphin farm and comprises a modern house of 12 rooms, large barn, set of poultry houses and several outbuildings. The grantor was George K. Wight, the purchasers being Enos H. and Lucy N. Brown.

William P. Baker farm on Stow road, Marlboro, Mass., comprising 15 acres of well divided land, with a seven-room farm house, large barn and extensive henneries. The purchaser was Millie Reed.

SUBURBAN ESTATES SOLD

The sale of an estate on Boston avenue, Medford Hillside, nearly opposite Hillside road, is just reported. It comprises a new three-apartment house of 18 rooms and about 5000 square feet of land and has not yet been assessed. The purchaser was Fannie S. Hall, the grantor being Israel P. Rice. Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

The estate at 38 West street, Clinton, Mass., consisting of a two-family house of 14 rooms with 11,282 square feet of land has been sold by the same broker this week to Henry P. Tracy of Clinton, the grantor being Ernest J. Becker of Haverhill.

Lots 9 and 10 Belmont street, Everett, Belmont park tract, containing 3600 square feet each, have been sold to John F. Kinney, Edna N. Pope being the grantor through the same broker.

BACK BAY TRANSACTION

Charles S. and George W. Judkins of the Old South building have just sold for William D. B. Mead of Pittsfield his brick property, consisting of eight flats and three stores, with about 2271 square feet of land, located at 69 and 71 Falmouth street, and 17 Norway street, Back Bay, assessed for $27,000, of which $10,200 is on the land. Jacob Tarplin is the purchaser on private terms.

BROOKLINE SALE

Henry W. Savage reports final papers passed in the sale made by his office for Isabelle F. Page of her property at 147 Thorndike street, Brookline. This consists of a single frame dwelling and 6799 square feet of land at Thorndike and Gibbs streets, assessed in all for $9500. Of this valuation $2500 is the rating of the land. Title passed to E. B. Koch, who will improve and occupy the house.

SALES IN WINCHESTER

The office of Sewall E. Newman reports the sale of 33 Everett avenue, Winchester. The property consists of a 12-room plaster house and garage, with 13,368 square feet of land. The property was formerly owned by Mrs. Harriet E. Balch and has been bought for a home and will soon be occupied by Captain John G. Crowley of Camden, Me.

Laurence Minot, trustee, has sold lot 133 on Wedgemere avenue near Foxcroft road, with a frontage of 100 feet and containing 12,000 square feet, to Nellie Walton. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

WINTHROP BLOCK SOLD

The building for about 40 years known as Dunhams block has been conveyed through the office of Floyd & Tucker by Arthur C. Dunham to H. M. and L. W. McNeil of Winthrop. The building stands on the principal street in Winthrop Center and is used for stores and small suites. The new owners will thoroughly repair the building.

SALES AT RIVERBANK IN REVERE

William A. Muller et al, trustees of the Squire Real Estate Trust, have sold the following lots at Pines Riverbank, Revere: Lot 224 Dawes street, containing 4750 square feet, to Timothy Sullivan; 239 Rumney road, 4500 square feet, to Jacob Johnson; 215 Rumney road, 4375 square feet, to Augustus Dumas.

NEWPORT LAND TRANSFERRED

The trustees of the Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold lots 316, 317 and 318 on the south side of Newport avenue with a combined frontage of 180 feet and containing 27,000 square feet. Benjamin I. Dodler was the purchaser. Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

DORCHESTER DEALS

Robert Campbell has disposed of his frame house at 37 Bernard street, between Kingsdale street and Browning avenue, together with 3325 square feet of land, the latter taxed upon $900. Total assessment is $5400. Columbus W. Whitten is the buyer.

Ellen M. Hern conveys to Carl E. Dahl and wife a frame house at 34 Sydney street, near Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester. The value is estimated at $4100 for taxing purposes, 3775 square feet of land bearing $9000 of this amount.

NORTH END SALE

Mary E. C. Harrity and another have deeded to Patrick Cannon three four-story brick buildings at 158 Endicott street, and 27 and 29 Thatcher street; also abutting Thatcher court. There are 2250 square feet of land assessed upon $11,700, and the buildings carry $8200 additional.

BUY LOTS AT RIVERMERE

The following lot purchases have been reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company:

At Rivermere-on-the-Concord, North Billerica, 59 and 60 on Bridle road, containing 4860 square feet, by Reuben Rayforth; 130 and 131 Hillside avenue, 4800 square feet, by Henry King; 103 and 104 Water street, 4650 square feet, by Edward Bentley; 162 Bridle road, 3600 square feet, by Charles Hayes; Charles Bruce, trustee, was the grantor.

BEACON STREET DWELLING

An estate at 121 Beacon street, between Arlington and Berkeley streets, has changed hands, being purchased by Nora G. Higginson from Annie Hickman. It consists of a five-story stone front dwelling on 2548 square feet of land, the latter taxed upon $15,300. The total assessment is $27,000.

ASSESSMENT LIST READY

Members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange are notified that the Dillworth publication for 1911 of city assessments is ready for distribution to them without charge as heretofore. The book is a handsome volume of 567 pages and embraces a copy of the official real estate assessments of this year, covering Boston proper, the Back Bay and parts of South Boston and Roxbury (wards 6 to 12 inclusive and parts of wards 13, 14, 17, 16, 18, 19 and 21.) Included in the publication is a list of the 1911 officers, members and committees of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, a tax rate table and the 1910 and 1911 totals of real estate valuation by wards.

In addition to this service to members, the exchange provides a copy of the assessors' assessment of real estate of the entire city, that for 1911 now nearing completion.

SALE IN READING

Jeannette C. Wells has sold to Stephen A. Hayes of Brentwood, N. H., her estate on South Main street, consisting of a frame house with improvements, large hennery and more than an acre of land well stocked with fruit. The purchaser will occupy. Arthur W. Temple was the broker.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Huntington ave., 450, cor. Greenleaf st., ward 19; Edwin L. Esterbrook et al., trs., brick shelter.

Warren st., 574, ward 21; Charles D. Knowlton, William H. Besarick; brick auto house.

Border st., 420, rear, ward 1; John G. Cox; wood lobster house.

Hillsboro st., 19-17; ward 16; J. H. Beals' estate, Thomas W. Gillerist; wood dwellings.

Pleasant st., 124-116-114, ward 20; Joseph Harris, M. M. Kalman; wood dwellings.

North ave., 39, cor. Nut st., ward 23; Francis Joseph Ebert, J. Marsden Parks; wood dwellings.

Luna Park, 55, ward 23; Samuel Spector, Silverman Engineering Company; wood dwelling.

Franklin st., 41-45, cor. Lincoln st., ward 25; H. W. Longfellow estate, H. W. Longfellow; wood stores.

Norman st., 45-55, ward 8; Jacob Silberstein, F. A. Norcross; T. D. Stores and tenements.

Percival st., 20, ward 20; Mary Holbrook; alter dwelling.

Russell pl., 5-6, ward 8; Odel Rivitz; alter dwelling.

Boylston st., 43, ward 7; Holland Bros., Kendall, Taylor & Co.; alter stores and storage.

Washington st., 384, ward 7; A. I. Stone; alter mercantile.

Sidlaw st., 16, ward 25; Frank J. Tyler, Newhall and Blevins; alter dwelling.

Hudson st., 103, ward 7; J. Tradd; alter dwelling.

Poplar st., 3, ward 8; West End Hebrew Free school, M. M. Kalman; alter store and tenements.

Hudson st., 97, ward 7; Moses K. Shibley; alter dwelling.

CLOSING SUBWAY GAP FROM BEACON HILL TO CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE

(Continued from page one)

the rectangular boxes in the steel floor, following the contour regularly.

The wooden tower for the elevation of the mixed concrete to the elevated structure to be dumped into the little tramcars is erected and the narrow gauge track is laid on the cross timbers through the center of the last half of the structure.

The concrete flooring is scheduled to be finished in about two weeks on the approach to the tunnel. On either side of the approach a double layer of ducts is also being put in at a higher level and will form the base for the foot walk. These ducts will carry the feed wires for power and lighting from the power house in Cambridge.

The bridge itself is being rushed to completion with all possible speed to be ready in time for the other divisions of the entire line of the subway route. Within the course of two weeks the new steel which has been ordered will be on hand to add to the steel work which is already built into the central reserved space.

This new steel is to reinforce the train floor which is to be of concrete. Of the latter material 850 cubic yards will be poured about the steel cross spans to make a solid and noiseless foundation for the ballast and tracks. The bridge is a tight one, without a draw, and this fact has simplified the problem to a considerable extent.

The massive stone ramp at the Boston end of the bridge is being raised to conform with the rise in the grade at this point. The stone coping has been removed and the stone drills have made many holes in the wall for the insertion of reinforcing rods for the new wall which will increase the height at the lowest point to four and one-half feet.

The gradual rise of the grade of the track from the tunnel mouth until it strikes the grade of the bridge has made necessary the addition to the ramp. The original coping will be relaid when the wall is built up.

The type of fence which will take the place of the iron pipe affair has not yet been decided upon. The wall upon which the fence rests is to be lowered so that the train floor will not be so enclosed as to form a pocket for snow. Concrete as a material for the new fence was considered but decided against.

The link between the bridge and the Cambridge section of the subway is also progressing rapidly. The concrete train floor is already laid on two of the spans and will be finished throughout within a short time. The elevated structures on either end of the Cambridge bridge and the latter connecting the Boston and Cambridge subway sections of the new route are the sections which are the farthest from completion and those to which the most attention is being paid.

THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE
GILCHRIST CO
Washington St. Winter St. Hamilton Place

Second Floor



Millinery Modes

That present the highest types of designing at savings brought about by a perfected organization.

BEAUTIFUL copies of Imported models that truly reflect the source of their origin and give to their wearers all the distinctiveness that forms the charm of French Millinery. Priced at..... 10.00 to 25.00

Clever styles from our own workrooms priced at $5, $12 and $15

Velour Hats In a broad collection of new and authentic colors. Priced from..... 2.75 to 4.95

Black Velvet Toques Fashioned from high grade velvet, with silk bows and velvet quills. Regularly priced at $3.98 and specially priced tomorrow at..... 2.98

SEES TWO PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION BY THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS

(Continued from page one)

serious problem for the commission to take up. Its completion will induce a further diversion of the western trade current to the south, but on the other hand will bring to our eastern ports much of the maritime traffic of the western coast of South America, which at the present time finds its way to European ports. A large part of this new trade should be induced to enter the port of Boston. All this is a matter that has not as yet been studied from a New England point of view.

"It is evident that these increasing difficulties must be handled by a big man. At present Boston is between two fires, since if we keep on with our present bad docking facilities, possessing not even an adequate dry dock, foreigners will continue to consider us a second rate port. On the other hand, once our dry docks are built, we must secure the trade necessary to fill them. This means a close cooperation between the New England railroads, such trade organizations as the Shoe and Leather Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and the local boards of trade throughout New England, all working in support of Boston as a commercial port.

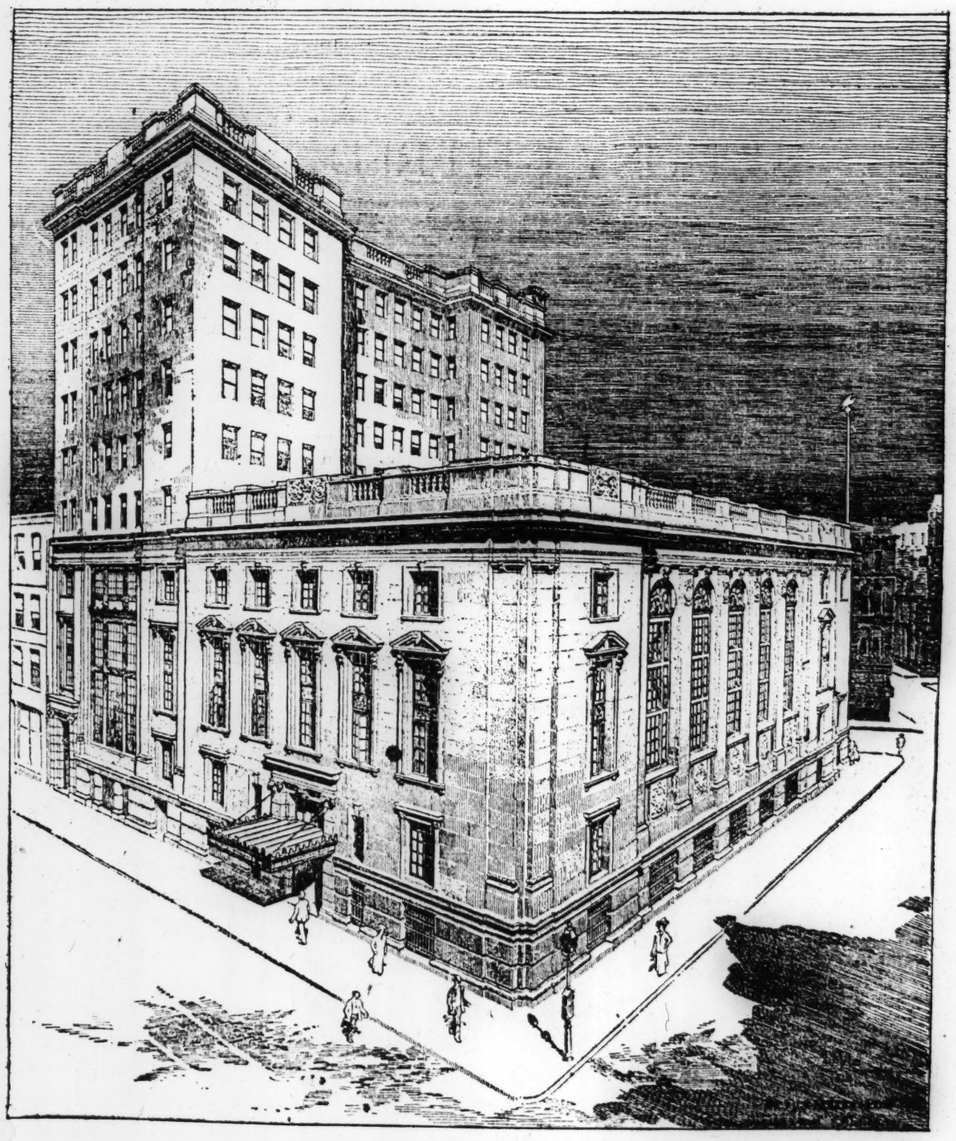
"Boston can be made, as well, a far greater transatlantic passenger port. Indeed, some of the steamship people are skeptical of building up the freight trade, but consider the chances excellent of securing an increased passenger service. We may be sure, however, that improved docking facilities will result in a steady increase of domestic and foreign commerce, as has been shown to Boston's sorrow, in the case of her rivals.

"A few years ago, Boston stood second among the American ports in respect to foreign commerce. Today it has dropped to fourth place. In New York, New Orleans and Galveston, now greater ports than Boston, the city controls or partly controls, the wharves and docks, thus taking an official part in the building up of the commerce of the port. In acquiring control of a large part of its water front, New York has expended $100,000,000 and is planning to spend as much more in dock and wharf improvements.

"Montreal, a rival of Boston in the grain carrying trade, several years ago decided that its wooden wharves should be replaced by modern concrete and steel structures. Today it possesses a magnificent dock system that cost $10,000,000. Baltimore and Philadelphia, two more rivals of Boston, have spent enormous sums for the same purpose and with equally satisfactory results.

"The ports of Europe with which Boston has regular steamship connections have each spent from $25,000,000 to $300,000,000 in bringing their docking and harbor facilities up to date. With her own docking system completed and its attendant trade problems solved, Boston in her turn will enter into a period of greater maritime prosperity and take her proper place among the chief seaports of the world."

ANNEX TO FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN BOSTON



Proposed ten-story bank addition and office building fronting Federal street and extending through to Congress street

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the defeat of the Sir Wilfrid Laurier administration and the rejection of the reciprocity agreement by the Canadians.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The Canadian voters have evidently been governed more by prejudice than by reason in rejecting a friendly trade agreement by which both Canada and the United States would undoubtedly have profited. Yet the people of the Dominion are entitled to their own opinion as to the effects of a compact intended to bring the two countries into closer commercial relations, and if they believe that the political dangers of such an association of interests would outweigh its admitted economic advantages it is not for the people of the United States to quarrel with that decision.

MANCHESTER UNION—In one way and another the people on each side of the line will get along, but much has been lost that would have tended to the welfare and good neighborhood of both, and worst of all there has been a loss of faith in the wisdom of the popular will.

NEW YORK HERALD—The result is a triumph for the protected interests of Canada and is made possible by the failure of the agricultural element to rally to the cause that would have bettered their condition through opening the great markets of the United States to their products. It was to be expected that the cities would oppose the Laurier government, and it could have successfully withstood urban losses, but the defection of the farmers left the Liberals stranded high and dry.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN—Probably more nonsense has been talked about the reciprocity business on both sides of the line, both by its friends and its foes, than about any other subject since the present century dawned. The result is before us and at this writing it seems that reciprocity has failed. Canada would have none of it. But, at least, nobody can say that we haven't honestly tried to secure it, and one of the bogey-men of politics will have fewer possibilities than formerly.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—The hand of the American republic stretched in commercial fellowship across the border has been rudely rejected. Perhaps Canada will stretch the next hand.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The Canadian result seems to throw our political situation into a degree of confusion that hitherto has not distinguished it, and the conditions which Mr Taft now confronts must tax his abilities to the utmost.

'MONA LISA' TAKEN AS LESSON TO NATION IS TALE OF FRENCHMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—A remarkable letter has been published in the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, written and signed by a Frenchman calling himself Alfred Renault. It declares the stolen "Mona Lisa" is in safe custody in the safe of a well-known German bank. The writer says he took it from the Louvre himself, first to prove how badly the art treasures were guarded there, and secondly because the management of the Louvre was not worthy of possessing such masterpieces.

He goes on to state that he had daily seen how the pictures had become damaged during the heat of this summer, the windows being opened with reckless disregard in the hottest period of the day, whereas every collector who valued his pictures had stored them in the coolest room he had at his disposal. The writer says that, good patriot though he is, he is ashamed of his country in the matter of its deterioration in art.

The postmark on the envelope was a little South-German town. The writer declared his intention of posting it on his way to Switzerland.

NEWS BRIEFS

PITTSBURGH PAPERS SOLD

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Post and the Pittsburgh Sun were sold recently for $275,000 over and above the bonded debt of the Post, which amounts to $400,000. The bid was made by A. E. Braun, representing the Farmers National Bank, the principal creditor.

DALLAS FIRM TO ENLARGE PLANT

DALLAS, Ore.—The Dallas Lumber & Logging Company, with headquarters and a large mill at Dallas, has been compelled to enlarge its plant to a considerable extent, owing to the increasing demands upon them for lumber. The plant here now has a capacity of 125,000 feet of lumber per day.

THORNTON (CAL.) CANAL FINISHED

THORNTON, Cal.—The main canal of the Thornton Irrigation Company has been completed and work will be started on the laterals at once. The main canal cost $1200 and the estimated cost of the laterals is $4000.

LUTHERANS SELECT TOLEDO

LANCASTER, Pa.—The general council of the Evangelical Luthern church in North America in session here recently selected Toledo as the next place of meeting, in September, 1903.

KANSAN GIVES INDIA A BIBLE

OTTAWA, Kan.—Word has reached here of the completion of a work of 20 years undertaken by an Ottawan when he went to India as a missionary. The work is the translation of the New Testament into the Kachin language.

SEEK MORE PACIFIC LIGHTS

SEATTLE, Wash.—An investigation of Alaskan shipping conditions and a contest in Congress for more lighthouses may result from the loss of the Pacific coast liner Ramona, which went down off the coast of Spanish island recently.

OHIO ADDS TO ELECTRIC VALUES

COLUMBUS, O.—State electric properties, including railway, light and power companies, have been given an aggregate total increase in valuation of $85,090,300 by the state tax commission. They fixed the grand total valuation for all such properties in Ohio at $115,482,227.

NORTHERN TEXAS ORDERS CARS

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The Northern Texas Traction Company has placed an order for 15 new city cars for the Ft. Worth lines that will embody all of the latest improvements in city or street car building.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE GETS GIFT

BETHANY, W. Va.—President Cramblet of the Bethany College has announced the receipt of $25,000 from R. A. Long of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City. This is the second gift of $25,000 given by Mr. Long within the last year and a half.

FORMER GOVERNOR TO GET CHAIR

TRENTON, N. J.—Plans are being made by State Treasurer Daniel S. Voorhees and former State Comptroller Henry J. West, for the presentation to former Governor Fort of the desk and chair used by him during his term as chief executive.

NEW RHODE ISLAND CANDIDATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—There will be only one new name on the Republican ticket for the general state offices at the coming election. Governor Pothier and all the other state officers but Attorney-General William Greenough are again candidates. Henry W. Greenough, the attorney-general's brother, is expected to run for this office.

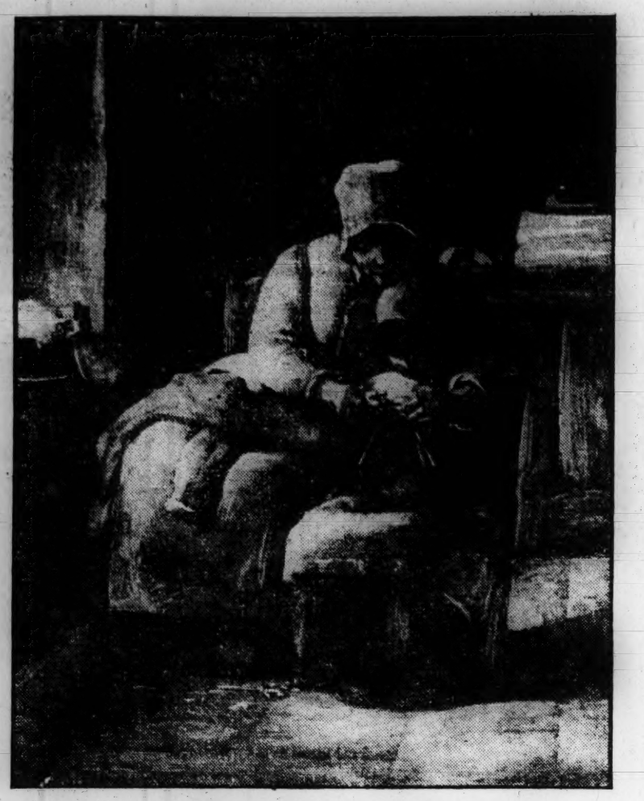
BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!

The School of Commerce and Finance of the Boston Y. M. C. A. has evening sessions, and offers courses in Law, Accountancy, Business Administration and Commerce and Finance, leading to the Degrees of C. P. A. and B. C. S. The official opening will be held in Ford Hall, near State House Monday evening, September 25th, at 8 p. m. There will be addresses by distinguished educators, leading business and professional men, and music by the Bostonia Ladies' Orchestra. You are invited to attend with gentlemen friends. The School opens Wednesday evening, September 27th.

Catalogs on request at 10 Ashburton Place.

NEW MILLET NOW IN GALLERY

"The Seated Spinner," From Alex Young Collection, Is Addition to Museum of Fine Arts



(Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts)

"The Knitting Lesson," by Jean Francois Millet, gift of Mrs. Martin Brimmer, 1906

THE "Seated Spinner," by Jean Francois Millet, has recently been added to the already fine collection of Millets in the long gallery at the Museum of Fine Arts. It is from the collection of Alexander Young and shows a peasant girl seated in shadow under the trees with her distaff idle in her lap. Through an opening in the trees we see the sunlit fields beyond and the sun falls through the leaves in the foreground. It is the custom in France for the peasants to gather the wool torn from the sheep by the thickets to use on their distaffs.

The large painting of the "Shepherdess" is one of the finest things ever painted by Millet. The life-size figure seated on a rock against a luminous gray sky, her distaff in her lap and face shaded by her hat, gazes thoughtfully into the distance. Neutral blues and grays deepen to warm brown in the foreground and the flesh tones of face and hands are intensified in the red bands of her distaff. This painting was the gift of S. D. Warren.

Many of Millet's paintings were purchased by Bostonians through the interest of William Morris Hunt, who was his warm friend in France.

The portrait of Millet, painted by himself, shows a youthful, poetic type of man which it is hard to associate with the man who lived like the peasants around him and who painted them so sympathetically. The black hair falls to the black coat and the white flesh tones stand out against a gray background.

The little interior called the "Knitting Lesson" was given to the museum by Mrs. Martin Brimmer in 1906. It is warm and pleasing in color. The light comes through the casement and falls on the figures of the mother with her arms around the shoulders of the child beside her, guiding the needles she is beginning to use. The old rose of the waist and the dull blue of the apron give delightful color harmony with the mellow brown tones of the simple room.

The "Woman Milking" was the gift of Martin Brimmer in 1876, and "The Reapers" of Mrs. Martin Brimmer in 1906.

The "Washerwomen" given at the same time by Mrs. Brimmer shows two women silhouetted against the evening sky, carrying home their washing after a day of toil.

It is the human element which appeals so strongly to one in Millet's paintings. The figures are unconscious of an audience and typical of the real peasant, not a model dressed for the part which we see in so many of Millet's followers.

The shepherdess coming through the trees, knitting as she walks, with her dog beside her, is evidently an unfinished picture, as all the figures show a distinct brown outline quite unlike the other paintings in the group. It has the spontaneity and directness that a sketch so often shows and which is likely to become lost in the more finished painting. This is lent by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

POPULAR COURSE TO BE GIVEN

Dr. F. Melbourn Greene to Have Lantern Talks at Museum—Visitors Study Collections

DR. F. MELBOURN GREENE will give a course of popular lantern talks on "Artistic Appreciation" at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts beginning Oct. 14. The subjects are as follows: 1. "What Art Is and Is Not;" 2. "Content;" 3. "Conception;" 4. "Composition;" 5. "Balance;" 6. "Rhythm;" 7. "Harmony;" 8. "Unity;" 9. "Simplicity;" 10. "The Historic Styles;" 11. "Art for the Home and School."

Stress is laid upon the fact that the course is not an abstract analysis, but a vividly concrete drill in esthetic vision, every point being so strikingly illustrated that it is not only intellectually understood but visually experienced. Although the course interests art students, it is also particularly adapted to the needs of those who have had no preliminary training whatever. It is illustrated by over 500 reproductions of architecture, sculpture, painting and drawing, ranging from Greek to Japanese, from cave dweller to Whistler.

The course will be supplemented by study of the museum originals and by visits to exhibitions. It will be held in the lecture hall of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on Saturday mornings at 10.30. The first talk will be public and all interested are cordially invited.

Dr. Cohn of the Berlin museum, an authority on oriental art and author of a book on "Painting of the Far East," has been studying the Japanese collection in the museum this week with great interest. He has just visited the Freer collection in Detroit and the Metropolitan collection in New York.

Walter Sargent of Chicago, former supervisor of drawing in the Boston public schools, has also been studying the museum collections.

The collection of early American church silver continues to draw visitors to the museum and the special exhibition of Chinese textiles will remain open for a while longer. This exhibit is especially valuable to those interested in decorative art and in design.

The Monet exhibit will continue through the month and will be followed by an exhibition of the work of Frederick P. Vinton.

The museum school opens Oct. 2 and also Garrick Borden's lectures on "Moslem Art" one of the university extension courses at the museum this winter.

At the Sunday docent service, which is free to all, in the department of classical art Howland Wood will meet visitors to the exhibition of Syracusan coins in the fifth century room from 2:30 p. m. In the department of Egyptian art L. Earle Rowe will speak on sculptures from the pyramids in the museum collection at 3:15 p. m. in the Mastaba gallery.

GALLERY SUBTERRANEAN ONE

Bunkio Matsuki Rearranges His Novel Show Place With Japanese Objects of Art

BUNKIO MATSUKI'S subterranean gallery on Newbury street has recently been rearranged with a fine collection of objects of art. The idea of an underground gallery is still a novelty in Boston. Across its skylights flit the shadows of persons walking in place of the cloud shadows of an ordinary studio, and the delicate precision of Japanese prints, the glow of laquer and the dull richness of old bronze show to wonderful advantage in its subdued light.

The arrangement of this particular collection is admirably skilful. There is no apparent striving for effect and no overcrowding in spite of limited space—a distinct contrast to our lavish American methods of displaying things.

Some reproductions of old prints by Hokusai, Hiroshige and others of the great ones are shown and while a connoisseur would readily distinguish them among originals, a great deal of clear, luminous color and vigor of line appears in them. Printed from wooden blocks which are faithful copies of the worn-out originals, they are beautiful and satisfying. Two particularly fine reproductions after Hiroshige hang in the front window, with a modern print of much charm between them. Many of the articles in the gallery would grace a museum. Beautiful old candlesticks reveal the cunning of the workers in bronze who used all sorts of strange birds, and beasts as motives. Other bronze articles are damascened with gold and silver. Some quaint cabinets full of small curios line the walls and one end of the gallery has been transformed into a veritable Japanese tea room which bears little resemblance to the more or less luxurious places which line Boylston street. The walls of this room are of paper divided into tiny alcoves and windows. Its floor is covered with straw matting in the center of which reposes a mat and a tiny table with cups on it. There is also a circular "fire-box" made of pottery in which charcoal is burned and a bronze tea kettle rests on the ashes. Other bronze receptacles contain more water and fresh charcoal—that is all, except a spray of pink blossoms in one of the alcoves and two pairs of straw sandals, one large and one small, which are outside the small door of the room waiting for the shoes of possible visitors. It is a most attractive little room which lacks only a Japanese girl and some tea to make it perfect.

Two pictures by Lillian Westcott Hale have been added to the summer hanging of the Copley gallery during the past week. One of them, "Tea Leaves," painted in 1908, has just returned from two South American exhibitions. It is a charming picture though it lacks the purity of color which Mrs. Hale's latest work possesses in so marked a degree.

A recently painted portrait of Alexander Graham Bell's grandson has just gone from the Copley gallery. It is the work of Marie Danforth Page. The boy has a fine head and the eyes of a dreamer. Both are skilfully painted, but the picture as a whole is not convincing, giving the effect of an outdoor portrait, with sea and sky as a background, painted in an indoor light. The inclement weather of August may have been responsible for this.

One of Philip Little's paintings of the sea is hanging in the Copley gallery. The texture of the brown, weed-covered rocks in the foreground, is wonderfully well painted and a strip of gray water with some boats at the back has the still, slippery look of a dull day along shore.



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WHOLE PICTURE GALLERY MISSING IN RUSSIAN TOWN

Still Stranger Story Is That of Historic Palace of Empress Katherine Which Has Disappeared With Its Valuable Antiques as Result of Being Forgotten

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—The disappearance from the Louvre of La Gioconda has been completely eclipsed in magnitude by a discovery made in Russia of the total disappearance of the entire contents of a gallery.

A certain merchant, whose name was Gragunoff, presented a really fine collection of pictures to his native town. These were placed in the Alexander theater and were properly looked after for a time, but seem to have been neglected of late. The doors were never opened to the public, nor was any care taken of the collection.

Recently the mysterious departure of the Gioconda awakened the authorities of the town to the fact that they held a valuable public possession in their keeping. In consequence they quickly resorted to the theater to inspect the pictures only to find that every picture had vanished, nothing remained, not even a frame, as in the case of the Gioconda. What time has elapsed since these treasures were appropriated no one knows.

They had been for long "officially" forgotten and may be scattered by this time over the entire continent in private galleries or dealers shops, or possibly may have been under the hammer in all the art sale rooms of Europe.

A still stranger story comes from the upper Neva where a well-known historic castle has been carried piecemeal away, with none to recognize its demolition. Chronicled as a "historic monument," the Empress Katherine's palace has been known to contain many valuable antiques, but in spite of this it has been left without care or supervision.

A tardy acknowledgment of responsibility on the party of some official resulted in a delegate being appointed to report upon the condition of the building and its contents. He arrived to find a ruin, with walls rising only a few feet above the ground, the entire palace and its valuables having absolutely disappeared. Its ancient stones were supplying the neighborhood with building materials while its antiques had been scattered far and wide, no one knows whither.

PICTURES TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Papworth hall, Cambridgeshire, with its 2700 acres of agricultural land, is now in the market. There will be a sale by auction of the contents of the house. There are some valuable pictures, chiefly the English school, including two works by Sidney Cooper, and others by Frederick Goodall, R. A., Bonnington and Shayer.

IMPRESSIONIST COLLECTION LENT

WORCESTER, Mass.—At the Worcester Art Museum a collection of the works of French impressionists will be shown beginning Sunday, Sept. 24. These pictures are by Manet, Monet, Degas and other painters of this school and have been lent by Durand-Ruel & Son of New York. The exhibition will remain open until Oct. 15.



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MAHLER NINTH SYMPHONY OFFERED

Nationalism in Music Makes Its Various Appeal to Bostonians in Works of Reger, Enesco, Elgar and Sibelius

AUCTION sales of the Symphony season begin on Monday morning, Sept. 25, in Symphony hall at 10 o'clock, when the $18 seats for the rehearsals will be sold.

The usual rules governing the sales will be in force. Bids will be accepted for seats in the regular order only, and not for the choice, and not more than four seats will be sold on one bid.

The seats open to competition will be shown on a diagram, and will be marked off as sold, beginning with the first row on the floor. Tickets will be delivered in the hall, and must be paid for as soon as bought or they will be immediately resold.

Among the most important novelties promised by Mr. Fiedler this season are Elgar's new symphony in E flat, No. 2; Sibelius' fourth symphony, and Mahler's ninth. The tone poem "Ulalume," by Joseph Holbrook and Wallace's symphonic poem, "Villon," will be given. Bantock will be represented by a tone poem, "Dante and Beatrice" and by three dances.

From Russian composers are noted a set of variations by Arensky, an overture by Balakireff, a suite by Glasounoff and a fantasy by Moussorgski.

Of French music Mr. Fiedler promises Debussy's "Gigue" and Dubois' "Symphonie Francaise" and Gilson's "Variations symphoniques."

Nothing is said by Mr. Fiedler about Strauss' "Alpine" symphony, but he promises the dance from "Salome" and two marches. Reger is represented by a new comedy overture.

Mr. Fiedler's list of works, according to present plans, is as follows:

Arensky, A., *Variations for string orchestra.
Bach, J. S., Suite in D major, No. 3.
Balakiroff, M. A., *Overture on Spanish themes.
Bantock, G., *Tone poem, "Dante and Beatrice." Three dances.
Beethoven, L. v., Symphonies, No. 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9. Various overtures.
Beethoven, L. v., *Great fugue for orchestra, op. 133.
Berger, W., *Variations and fugue, op. 97.
Berlioz, H., Three movements from the "Romeo and Juliet."
Berlioz, H., Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini."
Bizet, G., Suite, No. 3, "Roma."
Borodin, A., Eine steppenskizze aus Mittel-Asien.
Bossi, E., Intermezzi goldoniani, op. 127.
Brahms, J., Symphonies, No. 2 and 4. Overture "Tragic."
Brahms, J., Variations on a theme by Josef Haydn, op. 56a.
Bruckner, A., Symphonies, No. 7 and 8.
Bruneau, A., *Prelude to the opera "Nessidor."
Chabrier, E., Overture to the opera "Gwendoline."
Chausson, E., Symphony in B-flat, op. 20.
Charpentier, G., Orchestral suite, "Impressions of Italy."
Cherubini, L., Overtures, "Ali Baba," and "The Water Carrier."
Corelli, A., *Concerto for string orchestra.
Debussy, C. A., L'Apres midi d'un Faune; *gigue; roudes de printemps; Iberia; nocturnes.
Dubois, T., Symphonie Francaise.
Dvorak, A., Symphonies in E-flat and D minor; *overture, "Tragic"; rhapsody; suite after op. 98.
Elgar, E., *Symphony in E-flat, No. 2. *Suites, "Wand of Youth" and "Dream Children."
Enesco, G., *Symphony in E-flat, op. 13. *Rumanian rhapsody.
Franck, C., Symphonic poems, "The Acolidae" and "Psyche."
Gilson, P., *Variations symphoniques.
Glasounoff, A., *Suite, "Au Moyen Age." Scenes de ballet.
Grieg, E., Romance with variations, op. 51.
Handel, G. F., Concerti grossi.
Haydn, J., Symphony in G major.
Herbert, V., *Prelude to Act III. of the opera "Natoma."
Holbrooke, J., *Tone poem "Ulalume."
D'Indy, V., Symphonic variations, "Istar," op. 42.
Lendval, E., *Scherzo, op. 7.
Liandoff, A. C., *Legend, "Kikimorra."
Liszt, F., Symphony, "Dante"; Symphonic poems; "Les Preludes," "Tasso," "Orpheus," "Mazeppa"; "Der Nachtlicher Zug und zwei Mephistowalzer."
Loeffler, C. M., Symphonic poem, "The Death of Tintagiles."
MacDowell, E. A., Suite No. 2, in E minor, "Indian."
Mahler, G., *Symphonies, Nos. 2 and 9.
Mendelssohn, F. B., Overture, "The Fair Melusine."
Moussorgski, M. P., *Fantasy, "Une nuit sur le mont chauve."
Mozart, W. A., Symphonies in G minor and E flat major. *Quartet for wind instruments, with orchestra.
Nicode, J. L., *Two scherzos for "Gloria."
Reger, M., *Comedy overture, op. 120; Serenade.
Rimsky-Korsakoff, N., "Antar"; "Scheherazade."
Schubert, F., Symphony in B minor, "Unfinished."
Schumann, R., Symphonies in B flat major and C major.
Sgambati, G., Serenade from symphony, No. 1, op. 10.
Sibelius, J., Symphonies, Nos. 1 and *4; *Overture, "Karelia."
Sinding, C., Symphony, No. 1.
Sinigaglia, L., *Suite "Piemonte."
Smyth, Ethel, *Overture to opera, "The Wreckers."
Strasser, E., *Symphony in G major.
Strauss, R., Tone poems, "Thus Spake Zarathustra"; "Symphonia Domestica"; "Don Juan"; "Till Eulenspiegel"; *Suite for wind instruments, op. 4; Symphony in F minor, op. 12; *Dance from "Salome"; Love scene from "Feuersnot"; *Two marches.
Svendsen, J. S., Legend, "Zorahayda."
Tschaikowsky, P. I., Symphony in F minor, No. 4; Serenade for strings, op. 48; Suite, No. 1, in D minor, op. 43; "The Voyavode," orchestral ballade.
Wagner, R., Selections.
Wallace, W., *Symphonic poem," Villon."
Weber, C. M. v., Overture, "Jubilee."
Weiner, L., *Humoreske, op. 5, "Fasching."

*The star indicates first time at these concerts.

FORMER GOV. FORT URGES RETURN OF SENATOR BRADLEY

CAMDEN, N. J.—To an audience composed of representative citizens who packed Morgan hall Friday former Gov. J. Franklin Fort pleaded for the renomination and reelection of State Senator William J. Bradley in a speech filled with denunciation of bossism and the control of New Jersey affairs by big corporations.

The whole question, he said, was whether the people of Camden county or the public service corporations should say who should rule them in the state Senate. The integrity of Senator Bradley, he declared, was unquestioned, and he termed him a man whose worth and independence were recognized at Trenton.

CALIFORNIA BANK ADDS STOCK

SUSANVILLE, Cal. — Arrangements have been made for doubling the stock of the Bank of Lassen county from $50,000 to $100,000.

MUSICAL NOTES

The Wage Earners Orchestra of the Boston music school settlement meet for practise at Civic Service house, 110 Salem street, for the first time on Sunday evening, Sept 24, at 8 p. m. The orchestra, which is to have for its conductor Jacques Hoffman of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Felix Fox, is open to all wage earners of musical ability. There is no charge for admission to this organization, which offers opportunity to music students and persons who play to get training in orchestral playing under efficient leadership.

It is the purpose of the managers to give concerts for the wage-earning public at a nominal sum for admission and to play in institutions and at civic gatherings. The orchestra will attempt to bring out new works by promising musicians, thus making it possible for the new composer to receive a hearing.

Daniel Bloomfield, the associate director of the settlement, announces that new applicants for admission may apply at any time at the Civic Service house.

* * *

Mme. Thamara de Swirsky, the classic dancer who toured with the Boston Opera Company in its first season, gives recitals in Jordan hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, and Thursday afternoon, Oct. 12, under the direction of L. H. Mudgett. Mme. de Swirsky will be assisted by an orchestra.

Special Articles That Explain the News

LITERATURE
EDUCATION
CIVICS
MUSIC
ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

"COMPANY" AT HAPPY HOLLOW ILLUSTRATES BLESSING OF FREEDOM FROM COST OF LIVING

BARE FARM COST OF DINNER OF LUXURIES 10 CENTS EACH

William R. Lighton Tells "Back to the Land" That a Return to the Soil is Only Solution of the Present System of Middlemen's Profits

YESTERDAY was Sunday. There was "company" at Happy Hollow farm. There's most always "company," for that matter. We like to have folks with us. All the doors of the big bungalow-farmhouse are always wide open to our kin and friends, just any old time, writes William R. Lighton in "Back to the Land."

But this Sunday gathering was rather a special lot—farm folks, all of them, keenly interested in the life of the farm; and all "back-to-the-landers," whose connection with the farm had come after a more or less rough-and-tumble experience with life in town. There was a round dozen of us at the table for dinner. We had plenty to talk about.

The talk dwelt for a time upon the cost of living. That was natural enough when you consider what was on the table. I'm not meaning to be offensive; I'm just telling you.

Chicken Heaped Up

There was milk-fed spring chicken, fried, heaped platters of it, replenished three times from the kitchen, with a lot left over. Those chickens were picked from a flock of 600, hatched last spring on the farm.

There was another platter of boiled ham—grown, cured and smoked on the farm; there were creamed new potatoes, Country Gentleman corn on the cob and asparagus tips, all fresh from the farm garden. There were eggs fixed up some fancy way—gathered fresh the night before from the farm henhouse.

List Unlimited!

The butter was made on the farm; there was unlimited sweet milk; there were peaches "put up" on the farm and smothered with thick cream; there was a piled dish of fresh white grapes; there was—oh, no end of truck like that, every bit of it, except the "seasoning," produced right here on the farm.

We were two hours at table, eating and talking. There was a plumb plenty of everything for everybody—not skimped helpings carefully spread out on the plates to look like enough, but the sort of plenty you read about, with every soul coming back at least once for another bit of white meat or an extra potato or a second try at the asparagus or another glass of milk.

Nobody was timid; and when the interest lagged at last hunger was far from us.

Well, as I say, we fell a-talking. We all carried in our heads memories of the times when we were mere townsmen, carrying home our food in baskets and parcels from the shop and market. We did a little sum in arithmetic, helped out by hard, cold experience. Here's the result:

If ours had been a town table, set out with that dinner for a dozen, of just the same things and in the same abundance, with the nearest approach we could make to the same quality, it would have put us back at least a good round $15 in real money. And then the family would have strung along for a couple of days on artful messes of left-overs, down to the last item of chicken-bone soup on Tuesday.

Cost Ten Cents a Plate

As it was, the bare cost of producing that dinner on the farm didn't exceed 10 cents a plate. No guest was scared, and neither host nor hostess kept an anxious eye on anybody's appetite.

What difference did it make to us that the town price of frying chickens was six bits a head, when there were hundreds of the plump youngsters running around the place? What did we care about the royal price of ham on the market when the smokehouse was hanging full and there were 60-odd pigs in the back pasture, waiting their turns? What was the odds to us if new potatoes were kept in safety deposit vaults in town while we could look out of the dining room window at a broad acre of them, with a second crop just planted?

The long and short of it is that here on the farm we could dish up a dinner like that every day in the week, if we wanted to take the trouble to fix it, gathering the stuff within easy arm's reach of the farmhouse.

Fine to See Plenty

I tell you it's fine, in these strenuous days of struggle for a living, to wake in the mornings and look out of doors and see plenty of everything in plain sight—enough, enough not for today only, but for tomorrow and next week and next winter—and then to understand that it's all ours, with no middleman blocking the way with his tolls on enjoyment. There's plenty. There it lies. We've produced it ourselves, out of our own soil, and there's not a thing, not a fraction of a cent, to be tacked on to the bare, rock-bottom cost of production before it comes to our table. There's not a middleman on earth who can take a picayune in rake-off on the smallest shred of our abundance. Do you see?

There's the fly in the ointment—not the middleman himself, but the utterly foolish scheme of things which has bred so many middlemen that they've become a pest—worse than that, an almost intolerable burden. It began with the foolish notion that to produce one's own food from the soil is a base and menial business. It was so much easier, so much more dignified, to let George do it.

Theory Wholly False

A wholly false social theory was at the bottom of the trouble, centuries ago. He only was a true blue-blood whose hands were unstained by growing or handling the products of the soil. There was something low-caste about the soil; to escape from it was the first step of the man who wanted to be somebody.

Funny, isn't it? But true—very true. They may not be willing to own it, but nine out of 10 of the youngsters who have quit the farm even in our own day to sell ribbons over the counter, or to pore over daybook and ledger, or to start business as some sort of servant or middleman, have been moved by that very spirit.

Look for a minute at some of the consequences and then say whether you honestly believe that these near-aristocrats of shop and office have really made much headway towards the sweet freedom they sought. I've been one of them, for years and years; my memory of that time is still fresh; and as unpleasant as it is fresh. Unless I'm most wofully mistaken, the liberty that lies in breaking away from the soil is a mighty poor excuse for the real thing. If this farm life be base slavery, then I'm certainly stuck on it.

Old Days Recalled

In the old days, when we bought everything for our table, there were lots of things we couldn't afford. We wanted them, too—little delicacies out of season, like a milk-fed broiler in January, or fresh asparagus tips forced in late summer. In those days it would have been a very special occasion if we had a boiled ham on the table along with fried chicken. Such things cost too much to be recklessly indulged on a moderate income.

Now see the difference. Now there's nothing too good for us: for we don't have to reckon expense. It takes some trouble, of course, to provide these delectable "eats"; but the real cost, in dollars and cents, is negligible. We do the work ourselves; we enjoy it—and there's absolutely nothing that adds a cent to the original cost.

Here's the principle of the matter, which nobody can deny; the farther you remove yourself from the source of your food supply, the more that food is going to cost you. That is to say, the more middlemen you have in the social scheme, the more you have to pay. There's never a folly which we don't have to pay for; and they all cost more than they're worth.

Middlemen Blamed

Every middleman who gets his hands on a bit of foodstuff, from a bunch of radishes to a beef carcass, tacks something to the price before he passes it along. Being human, he adds all the traffic will bear. What he can't take single handed he takes through protective associations and gentlemen's agreements. That's business. Our quarrel oughtn't to be with that, but with our own tame indulgence.

We take a lot of credit to ourselves as a nation because we once kicked over the traces rather showily when we thought we were being put upon by a system of taxation without representation. We date national independence from the time when we made that protest stick. Yet here we are neck-deep in a condition incomparably worse in principle and worse in effect; a condition which we ourselves have deliberately built up; a condition under which two-thirds of all our hundred million people deliberately tax themselves to the point of extortion merely for the sake of maintaining the "system" which has brought this condition about.

Tax Is Being Paid

On every thing he buys to eat from the city grocery or market the townsman pays a middleman's tax of from 500 to 1000 per cent or more—from five to ten times the actual cost of production. In the fixing of these prices the consumer has no voice—not a whisper. Do you call that taxation without representation? What?

What's to be done about it? As usual we're doing a lot of agitating over perfectly absurd expedients. We're talking about fixing prices by law. We're agitating the possibilities of "cooperation" between producers and consumers direct, leaving the army of middlemen to starve. We're fussing with just every solution but the right one.

What is the right one? There aren't many to choose from. There's only one, and it's perfectly plain.

Back to Soil Is Call

When we find that we're headed in exactly the wrong direction, what is there to do but turn square around and head back? In this case it's back to the land. The problem of simple living is never to be solved but in a return to the soil. We've got too far away, as it is, and every bit of foolish trifling with these artificial "remedies" serves only to take us farther and farther from the only possible solution that's so plain as to make argument seem an absurdity.

Believe me, when we had that "company" to Sunday dinner at Happy Hollow, the dinner was served with a supreme content, a peace which the harassed townsmen would find past understanding.

YOUTH ASSERTS RIGHTS AS THINKER

He Demands of Public Library Stuff That Will Train Him to Citizenship in Coming Era of Large Popular Problems

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

NEW ENGLAND, and especially Massachusetts, has been fortunate in the large number of public libraries that it possesses; these form, or ought to form, an important factor in the up-bringing of children in New England and in the general formation of public opinion, but that the contents of these libraries are used as those that advocated them intended, is a thing not beyond argument. The good books are there safe enough, but it must be a question with any that are accustomed to look beneath the surface, whether the good books are not neglected and a literature more and more encouraged that it is but too flattering to call ephemeral.

It is not entirely the duty of a free people to dodge soberness of thought and call that form of exercise by the more pleasing name of intellectual activity, but no observer can be blamed for being harshly critical if, after observing the use in many cases made of public libraries and an inspection of much that is on their shelves, he come to the conclusion that a good deal of time and money is wasted in an endeavor to supply a form of intellectual activity with the least possible amount of thinking on the part of the public. The reading matter in public libraries that calls forth such an opinion may be divided into two broad classes of fiction and periodicals, of both which vast quantities load the shelves and tables, being read or skimmed by a corresponding number of readers.

With all allowance for a desire of authors to make an honest living, we must nevertheless have much more regard for their readers that are no longer quite children and yet are not adults in point of opinion and capacity for understanding judgment. We say this, because a great deal of the modern fiction that is current in the United States and England, although written ostensibly for adults, is read by young people, that are in the learning stage so far as their taste in reading may go.

To this belongs the great mass of fiction-history that was and is poured out upon the reading public, and the smaller mass of fiction that deals with questions that can only be properly treated by those that have given to them years of painful toil. It may be urged that such books amuse young readers and therefore do a useful work. This is a plausible argument and one that deserves to be answered with consideration, for amusement may be confounded with play.

But sometimes in talking about things of this sort a brief look into that living link with the past, the formation and history of language, is of a good deal of service in enlightening us. This being so and if we look at the Oxford Dictionary we find among other things that the Old French verb "amuser" meant to put into a stupid stare and that the word was not in common use in England before 1600 and is not used by Shakespeare. The same authority tells us that in Chaucer's time the word was used in the sense of "to muse, to gaze intently," in Caxton's time was used in the sense of "to beguile, deceive," and when in the beginning of the seventeenth century it occurs in Florio's Montaigne, it means to "occupy the attention of." There is no need to show its gradual application in its present sense; but whatever this sense has been or is, the reader will observe that it is never a particularly dignified sense and by "dignified" we do not mean starched or pompous or ceremonious, but the reader knows very well that we mean having that consciousness of worth as a thinking being that sets man above the beast.

In other words, books even to very young people must be something more than a rattle or a piece of shining tin; they must be welcome aids to the realization by all of the great responsibility of thinking. It would be unfair to say that a lad of 15 must sit of a summer's evening with Burke's "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" or one of Bowditch's mathematical works; he has a right to what he can understand and cope with, because that will fit him for greater achievements, but it is quite as unfair to encourage him to accustom himself to regarding the public library as a place where he and his companions are to be placidly amused like so many jelly-fish in a sunny pool. If he accustom himself to slipshod reading like this, real reading of books that fit him for the duties of a citizen becomes an impossibility.

Suppose there is a demand for this spineless reading matter, what of it? There are so many demands, they are made so confidently and they are so generally without anything to recommend them that their presentation need cause no swerving from a good rule. "Instructive books" has a fell and dreadful sound to those that have not forgotten their instructible days; these can testify to the glad cry that went up when Francis Burnand gave us the New Sandford and Merton that enshrined forever the excellent Mr. Barlow, drawn as he was by Linley Sanbourne. Nobody with a heart can read unmoved the beauteous and pathetic story of the Two Uncles, or the remarkable incident of the volatile man. But such a book only illustrates one point, that young people have a right not only to good books but to be protected frim the treacherous sloth that makes them content with the story that amuses them or the periodical that only asks them to look at some photo-engravings.

Much of the periodical literature that is offered to young people's reading in public libraries has nothing to recommend it; it does nothing but display to them a series of conceptions through letter press or illustrations that call for no thinking, that in many cases teach nothing and have no effect save to accustom the readers to effortless excitement. How much good in a political sense this can effect it does not take much imagination to figure. The careers of men today are passed in surroundings and circumstances that constitute by no means a series of cinematograph pictures to be changed as often as whim or satiety demands; they are, on the contrary, placed amid world surroundings that call for the highest degree of mental robustness and moral vigor, that call for an ability to perform unpleasing tasks cheerfully and above all for a power on the part of citizens to think soberly and hard, under no circumstances surrendering their thoughts to others. To engender this habit in a people nothing can be more easy and more practical than to encourage them to read good books. The people must help the librarian in this work that is peculiarly one for their benefit, a work that makes men think man-thoughts, and gives youth little taste for the treacherous kindness that defers to it and amuses it.

MEMOIRS PICTURE DAYS OF LOUIS XIII

Mme. de Motteville in Story of French Court Also Tells of Persons in Reign of Louis XIV. and Period of the Fronde—She Served Anne of Austria

AMONG the brilliant feminine figures of the French court and its world of letters, that of Mme. de Motteville stands for the casual observer rather close to that of Mme. de Maintenon. Mme. de Motteville, too, was pious, "devote," as the French say, rather austere, and looked with disapproval at the frivolity and excess around her. Both were women whose character no word of scandal could stain. But the woman of the older day apparently sought no selfish control of her royal mistress. She served faithfully and loyally, where the other's ambition availed in time to give her command of the grand monarch of France. The very Louis who demanded Mme. de Motteville's withdrawal from his court in his youthful days, since he would not tolerate her criticism of his folly and indulgence, was also the man who was won so much to love and respect another woman who stood as a model of propriety that he at last married her.

Richelieu Exiles Spanish

Mme. de Motteville was the niece of the poet Bertaut, whom Marie de Medicis raised to some honor and whom Boileau names in his treasure house of literary fame. Her mother was a Spaniard and friend and private secretary of Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. Francoise, the daughter, at the age of 7, also had a pension as a lady of Anne's court. Richelieu, however, feared the influence of her Spanish connections on the Queen and exiled both mother and daughter, sending them into Normandy. Here the young girl was married to the Seigneur de Motteville, aged 80. When both Richelieu and Louis were gone, however, and Anne's regency under Mazarin's heavy hand was in progress, the Queen sent for Francoise de Motteville, who became her confidante and her lady in waiting and who remained always her faithful friend.

When Mme. de Motteville had at last withdrawn from the court and settled into a serene retirement she wrote her memoirs, and it is for these that she is remembered, rather than for any influence of her own which a woman of a hardier fiber or perhaps more selfish might have gained from the advantages of her position. To be sure she had wished to be made governess to the children of Louis XIV., a high task denied her by the monarch's dislike. Her lack of personal beauty may further have contributed to her detachment from the gaieties of the court.

Her work is divided into three parts, first covering her early experience of the court during the rule of Louis XIII. Him she plainly disliked while her association with him lasted, but looking back from the greater tolerance of maturer years she sees him as a sort of irresolute Hamlet, knowing what were well to be done, but halting at his task. He writhed in secret under the harsh rule of Richelieu and looked forward to the day of his freedom from the master he could not shake off; yet he survived his minister so short a time that the sweets of freedom were never his. Mme. de Motteville says that Richelieu made his master his slave and then made this slave the most powerful monarch of the universe.

The lady in waiting found, or at any rate recorded, no faults in her royal mistress. Though there were scenes when Anne of Austria raged and implored by turns before the delegates of Parliament, Mme. de Motteville never mentions them and shows us only the dignified and gracious royal lady.

The second part of the work is the longest and deals with the period of the Fronde. Mme. de Motteville was an unshakable believer in the divine right of kings. Her devotion to her sovereign was a matter of conscience and to her Queen of love as well. Her idea was not the usual one, however, and here is the individuality of the woman cropping out through all the reserve and propriety with which she surrounds her self revelations and her sketches of the men and women of her time.

Kings Divinely Decreed

She did not hold that God had sent kings as a blessing to men, but took her cue from the moment when Samuel was commanded to let the people have a king for the chastisement of their sins in turning away from God. Monarchs were a godsend, she thought, but they were a punishment, not a boon. At the same time the kings ought to be fathers of their people and do all in love and noble generosity; and the people were in duty bound to obey and love the sovereign. Democracy is wholly outside her comprehension.

Fronde Aimed at Mazarin

During this period of the intrigues of the Fronde, when even the princes and sons of aristocratic houses joined with the "canaille," as Mme. de Motteville names them, to overthrow the regency, she kept herself free from all intermingling with parties. She was simply loyal to her queen. She felt that the rebellion of those near the throne was not a disloyalty to their monarch. They loved their king, and would unfailingly support him; but Mazarin was the foe alike to royal power and to the people. It was Mazarin who was to be got out of the way. Of him she says that probity had so little worth for him that he held it a crime.

On the other hand she ridicules in her demure, repressed manner the enthusiasms of the folk who are devoted to the people. To be devoted to public weal was for her a sort of madness or disease. "In a real monarchy there is no public weal, there is only the service of the king."

Queen Christina Described

The third part of the memoirs gives pictures of the life at the court of Louis XIV. In particular there is an interesting sketch of the strange figure of Queen Christina of Sweden. Of her Albert says she had the fantasies of a woman without her grace and charm, was one who thought and willed as a man does. She entered the refined and exquisite court of Louis like a whirlwind from the north, apparently, and shocked all observers by the roughness of her speech and manners.

Throughout the work Mme. de Motteville interposes mild reflections which show that she does not interview the personalities she describes only for their own sakes. She sees the lesson which their career points, and adorns her tale of court life with many a telling moral. She speaks of one man's career as an example of the vicissitudes of life and of how fleeting are the things of the world; yet she has just before denounced him in terms of pretty strong vituperation. Albert thinks that she could have been malicious if she would, and that her conscious restraint of her real ability to characterize the life around her spoils her as a chronicler of her times. Her work is halting and uncertain and lacks the free touch of Mme. de Sevigne, who wrote spontaneously just what she saw and just what she thought of what she saw. However for a student of human nature the memoirs of Mme. de Motteville may give a picture of their writer at least that is interesting for what its very reservations declare.

BEECHAM ON VISIT TO AMERICA WITH INTENT TO GIVE GRAND OPERA

NEW YORK—Thomas Beecham, the London orchestral director, is visiting New York with a view to giving a season of grand opera either the coming winter or in another year. Interviewed by a Times representative he said that he wished to give two operatic festivals in New York, one of the Richard Strauss operas and one of the Mozart works, "Don Giovanni," "Marriage of Figaro" and "Cosi fan tutti." He hopes to do this through arrangement with the Metropolitan opera company.

Mr. Beecham expressed himself as interested above all in producing new works which the public must be persuaded to accept. He explained his remarkable success with the Strauss opera "Elektra" in London by the training of the English in the classics and by the interest they felt in seeing how a German poet and a German musician handled a Greek theme.

"Now, I admire Strauss," said Mr. Beecham; "I think his 'Rosenkavalier' is one of the greatest of modern works. I am making plans to give a Strauss season at the Theatre du Chatelet in Paris in the spring, not 'Salome,' however; that has been done at the Opera. But 'Der Rosenkavalier,' 'Elektra' and 'Feuersnoth' will be new to Paris."

Mr. Beecham said he might come to America and give orchestral concerts and he mentioned the English composer Delius as one whose works he would like to present.

Asked what he thought of Oscar Hammerstein's likelihood of success with his new London opera house, Mr. Beecham answered:

"Mr. Hammerstein's venture is likely to prove a fiasco. Mr. Hammerstein has built four opera houses, but what is the use of building opera houses to be turned into music halls? I do not think he has the repertoire or the singers to interest the public.

"Covent Garden, of which I am one of the directors, now controls the rights to most of the interesting works, including even such works as 'Carmen' and many of the Wagner works, to say nothing of the Puccini operas, and they are not likely to let them go."

HINSDALE PASTOR OUT

HINSDALE, Mass.—At a meeting here of the Congregational church the resignation of the Rev. J. H. Laird, for 28 years pastor, was accepted.

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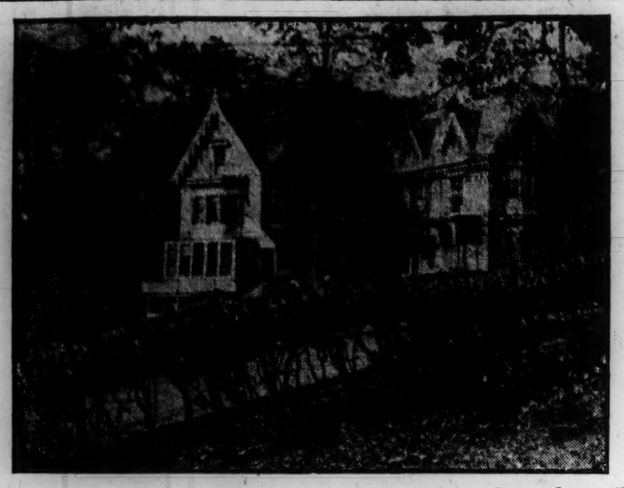
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

OLD HOME FACE AND TONGUE GREET NORWEGIAN SETTLERS IN BOSTON

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Levine of Roxbury Keep Home for Girls

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ASSISTS

First Days of Immigrants Smoothed by Care of Friends



Home for Norwegian girls is widely known and another will aid men

THERE was never an American worthy the name who had so much as the shadow of a doubt that his was the best country on earth, and he knows from the way the immigrants pour in that that opinion has penetrated to far-recessed villages and hamlets. He knows it has ben strong enough to rouse them to leave home and kindred, but he does not know of the dreams they dreamed, nor the sharp awakening when they reach these shores.

With many the one thought seems to be to get here. That accomplished, the rest seems easy—until they arrive. Without home, without friends, often without money, they come, and always without English. The favored American who has stepped on to a steamer with his pockets full of money, his intinerary made up, couriers and guides at his every hand if he wants them, and nothing to do but entertain himself, can but faintly realize what it means to be cast upon a strange shore with none of these things whatever, and the further necessity of providing a livelihood, yet it is so that they come.

Men of Norway Come

From that land of noon and midnight that lies to the very north of Europe thousands come every year. They are a sober, industrious people, but they work hard and get little pay, and their thoughts turn longlingly to the land where wages are said to be high and labor light. So they save what they can from their small earnings and when they have enough board the steamer with high hopes and come across. It is a very different matter when they arrive at quarantine and when the big boat pulls up at the dock. In all this vast land not a familiar face awaits them and they know not where to go.

The Norwegian Congregational church on Cedar street, Roxbury has labored with the problem for years and has experienced a growing need for a home of some kind to which it could take these women and men, so that not only should there be a home for them when they first arrive, but to all intents and purposes so long as they should stand in need of one.

Volunteers Offer

All the available funds of the church being employed in the erection of a building in which to house its congregation the proposed home semed out of the question for some time to come until a year and a half ago when Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Levine, members of the church, offered to conduct such a home in one of the two houses on the land the church had bought adjoining the new building, until the church could take it over. Mrs. Levine had ben engaged in city mission work, with which Mr. Levine also had been closely associated, although pursuing his own business. Now both of them give their whole time to the work of the home, assuming all the responsibility and expense.

They go down to each boat that comes in from Norway, or which is liable to have passengers from there, to look after any who may need assistance. Most of them do need some unless friends are waiting for them. They are helped to find friends, started on their way to the places they are going to, whether in town or elsewhere, and those who have no definite idea are found accommodations.

At present only women can be taken to the home, but a second house is being fitted up for the men and will be ready in a short time. Those who wish are taken to it and cared for until they can formulate plans, secure positions or go West—as many of them do.

Home Becoming Known

The home is becoming well known now so that frequently girls send on ahead asking to be met at the boat, but plenty come without friends, without addresses, with nothing at all but the idea of getting here. If they have not known of the home they are liable to hang back, for they have heard much of those who come around with false representations, and mean not to be caught. The two keepers have little buttons, however, a Norwegian paper with their pictures and an account of the home, and the confidence of the officials, as well as faces that would disarm suspicion usually manage to accomplish their protective ends.

Taken to the home the girls find at once those touches of their native land which are most welcome to them in this new one. The house was once a fine one with lofty ceilings and deep mantels, and much of its former grandeur remains in the furnishings of the drawing room. It has gilt furniture with rich upholstery, but best of all as most familiar to their sight, is the table drawn close to the sofa, distinguishing it as the place of honor—the sofa and table which have caused distress and chagrin to so many Americans traveling in northern European lands, for what one of them has not dragged off the inevitable spread, and sat down, only to find out later that he has taken to himself the "highest" seat and laid himself open to the humiliation of being asked to relinquish it to another should one of higher social position enter the room. To the Norwegian a drawing room without such an arrangement would be an anomaly indeed. So it is there with its "spread" and its vase of flowers, making the stranger feel at home at once. There is also a piano, likewise an organ and three guitars, for the Norwegians are a musical people, finding much pleasure in singing and playing.

Postal Cards Delight

Great quantities of postal cards from their native land are ready for them to look at, to feast their hungry eyes and hearts upon, and to make a common bond in their conversation.

The dining room which opens off has a long table running its length. Fastened to the chandelier, on the mantel and sideboard, are a number of things that have been brought from Norway, copper and brass things, and standing up against the fireplace is a long iron arrangement in which little cakes are baked. It looks much like a waffle iron with places for two small square cakes, and the handle is very long so that it can be held with comfort over the blaze of the open fire. Sometimes little cakes are baked in it, which almost transport to Norway home and kindred.

In this new country they learn to have breakfast and dinner and supper, but in the afternoon they have coffee—coffee and little cakes, just as they do in Norway, and that is the saving touch. For this and other reasons the home is a pleasant place to stay. There is an atmosphere of home about it. Opening off from the drawing room is a sun parlor for cold days and a porch screened with netting for warm ones. Upstairs are neat bedrooms.

Girls Get Accustomed

Here the girls spend quiet days getting used to the new order of things. Most of them have to get new clothes, for the climate in Norway does not know the hot days that are common to Boston and the heavy clothing that alone has been brought over is unbearable. When this is necessary shopping expeditions are formed and the girls are introduced to American stores, and American money and methods of transportation. Any Bostonian finds that confusing enough so he can appreciate something of what it would mean to a girl from a simple village at the base of a Norwegian mountain to find her way down town unaided and among the stores, and what a help this home is to her.

The language, too, is new to them. Now Norway is teaching English in her schools so that a few years later those who come over will have some understanding of it, but now if by chance they know anything at all about it, it is what they have caught from tourists or the youngsters in school. Most of those who come over go out to household service, so a part of the work of the home is finding them places, and after they get the places the telephone is kept busy interpreting for mistress or maid.

Dreams Vanish

In a general way the kitchens in a large city like Christiania are much like those in Boston, also the housework, but customs and details vary and every house has a way of its own. The work seems hard and discouraging, therefore, and many are the tears that are shed. They wonder why they ever came to this land which is so far from being the one of their dreams. They would take the next boat back if they could. That being impossible, and aided by the kind offices of Mr. and Mrs. Levine, they stay and endure, and after awhile it is home, they like it, and would not go back to Norway to stay if they could. This is not accomplished in a little while. It takes weeks and months and often longer, during which much patient effort is required. Every Thursday and Sunday afternoon some one goes from the home to get the girl who is new to the city and does not yet know her way, nor the customs nor the language, and brings her over. Those who do know their way naturally seek the place, so quite a company is gathered together and happy times are enjoyed. They play and sing and sew, coffee is served and always in the evening there is church, then they are taken home again.

Next winter classes in English will be conducted and as the home grows more prosperous other things will be undertaken for the benefit of the men and women from Norway. The main thing needed is funds, and especially funds that will make it possible to open the home for the men, for their need is almost every whit as great as that of the girls.

CHINESE WORKMEN IN AUSTRALIA HAVE UNION

Asiatic Furniture Makers Successful Imitators of Europeans in Adjusting Relations With Employers

MEETINGS HELD AND TERMS FIXED

IT HAS been said that the Australians breathe trade unionism. And the southern atmosphere of labor organization, according to a correspondent of the London Evening Standard, has made itself felt on the usually "no saves" Chinese, who have accomplished a revolution in the furniture trade of Victoria. Having to a great extent captured cabinet-making from the white man, the Chinese furniture makers have decided to fight their competitors, their employers and their rivals of other nationalities by a militant unionism. This will add one more to the many secret societies of Chinatown.

Employers Yield

The advent of this outbreak of unionism among the orientals is significant of the trend of events in the industrial world in the commonwealth. The Chinese cabinet makers in Melbourne turned the question over in their peculiarly subtle eastern minds, and evidently decided that here was a chance of getting back some of their own from the protagonists of a "White Australia" policy. The entire trade in Melbourne and the big provincial cities is virtually controlled by a completely disciplined organization, towards which the wealthiest employers of Chinese labor are very respectful.

Plan Deliberated

This industrial bond of union among the Chinese has not been forged in a day or even a year. It is the outcome of some years of secret agitation and hard thinking, and now that they have accomplished their object they preserve an attitude of vigilant though courteous reserve concerning the history, aims and methods of the wonderful organization that has banded them together with such successful results. There has been a more or less definite leaning toward unionism by the Chinese for some time, but it is only within the past six or seven months that the movement has reached the position of absolute control over the conditions of labor in Chinese furniture factories. The name of the union is the "Mook Horng," with a membership of nearly 700 out of 760 Chinese known to be furniture makers in Victoria's capital city.

Meetings Formal

It has a regular constitution, the same as ordinary trade unions, which provides for a high entrance fee, an executive committee, with a president and secretary, and regular days of meeting. It holds its meetings on Sunday mornings, and at these gatherings the members freely review the actions of their executive, conduct debates along parliamentary lines, and hold ballots. Officials who hold positions related to those of shop stewards also exist, and a sort of boss rule is accepted by the union as essential to its success. Every time a Chinese employer is discovered employing a white man he is fined by the union. Chinese employers are powerless against the organized might of their workmen. They have to submit to the penalties placed on them whether they like it or not.

This union is not a fantastic organization. It has been evolved by the Chinese in Australia after a strict study of the methods of white men, and goes to show that China is not only awakening, but that her sons in many parts of the world have already their eyes wide open to developments of modern civilization.

PROGRESS IS MADE BY GOVERNMENT ON EAST TEXAS RIVERS

WASHINGTON — Satisfactory progress is reported by Representative Morris Sheppard of Texas relative to government work on the various rivers in the first district in the state, which he represents. He examined Captain Jackson's report for July and found that the work is going forward steadily. The report is as follows as to operations on the Red, the Sulphur and the Cypress:

The snagging operations of the snagboat C. A. Culberson have been retarded by high water on this river. During the month this snagboat destroyed 181 snags and cut 131 leaning trees between mile 0 and mile 2½ above Fulton, Ark.

The two quarterboats in commission have worked over 7¾ miles of the river. There were 305 snags destroyed, 116 stumps destroyed, 961 shore snags cut, 39 logs removed from channel, one jam removed, 39 side-jams removed, 2006 leaning trees cut and 5000 square yards of willows and brush cut.

The quarterboat has worked over 5.1 miles of the Sulphur river. There were 358 snags destroyed, 35 stumps destroyed, 97 shore snags cut, 321 logs cut, 1 jam removed, 69 leaning trees cut, 75 leaning tres topped, 304 trees girded and 50 square yards of willows and brush cut.

The quarterboat has worked over 9.10 miles of Cypress bayou. There were 50 snags destroyed, 61 stumps destroyed, 64 logs removed from channel. From July 13 to the end of the month the quarterboat was used by the party securing data in connection with survey of site for the proposed dam at the foot of Caddo lake.

Work on the Jefferson-Shreveport waterway during the month of July consisted of designing the proposed dam at the foot of Caddo lake and in making examination of the land to be acquired in connection with the construction of the dam.

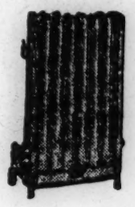
The report added that it was proposed during the month of August to complete the plans and specifications for this dam and to submit same to the chief of engineers for approval, also to continue snagging and channel clearing operations.

GENERAL STOCKER IS NAMED

INDIANAPOLIS — Maj.-Gen. A. R. Stocker of Miamisburg, O., was Friday appointed commander of the Patriarchs Militant, the military branch of the Odd Fellows, by Grand Sire John B. Cockrum. The appointment was later ratified by the sovereign grand lodge.



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CHURCH WORKERS AT TECHNOLOGY ANNOUNCE PLANS



(Photo by J. E. Purdy, Boston)

L. R. TALBOT

Graduate secretary of Christian Association at M. I. T.

The sixteenth edition of the handbook of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is brought out today by the Christian Association of the institute. These books besides being helpful to the students as a directory and general source of information form the basis of the work of the association for the year. Each student on receiving one of the books is required to make out a census card on which he gives his church connections and expresses his desire to help in the association's work.

Prominent in the activities of the organization for the coming year will be the work of Lester Raymond Talbot, the newly appointed graduate secretary. Mr. Talbot is a resident of Chelsea.

Secretary Talbot's tentative plan is to have weekly meetings of the organization and to join with all the churches in the immediate vicinity in conducting Bible classes. Already two of the churches have signified their willingness to assist.

RHODE ISLAND GETS ARCHITECTS DISPLAY READY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans for the third exhibition of the Rhode Island chapter, American Institute of Architects, are well under way for the display in Memorial hall on Oct. 21. The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 4.

Three divisions will make up the complete exhibit. One section will be known as the "civic improvement" section. It will be made up of drawings, photographs or models and its subjects will include city planning, park layouts, housing conditions and transportation conveniences.

"History of Architecture in Rhode Island" will be the subject of the second division. In this section will be gatnered all possible photographs and drawings illustrating the progress of architecture in this state during the 275 years since it was founded.

The third division will be known as the "Current Work" section and will include drawings, models, photographs, sketches and paintings of architectural subjects, structural, decorative and landscape.

BATES COLLEGE BEGINS SESSION

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates College this week opened its doors for its forty-sixth year with an entering class the largest in its history.

The chapel exercises were held as usual in Hathorn hall, President Chase presiding. The entering class filled to overflowing their side of the chapel and showed plainly that a few more entering classes as large will make a new chapel or assembly hall necessary. The Rev. H. L. Hallock, D. D., of Pine Street Congregational church offered the opening prayer and President Chase gave a short address of welcome to the students. Of the 112 students registered Wednesday 22 were from Massachusetts.

APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT

PEORIA, Ill.—From his private car President Taft announced these appointments: William J. Jackson, now judge of a minor court in the Panama Canal Zone, to be judge of the supreme court of Panama; John T. Wilder, of Monterey, Tenn., to be a member of the Chickamauga National Park commission, and Gen. Gates P. Thurston, of Nashville, Tenn., to be secretary and historian of the Shiloh National Park commission.

OLD PRIVILEGES PROVE BARRIER TO NEW ONES

Issue of Suffrage, It Is Argued, Lies Not so Much in Adoption of New Law as in Remodeling of Many Long-Accepted Social Institutions

SUFFRAGISTS are not necessarily believers in sex equality, writes Teresa Billington-Greig in the London Daily Chronicle. The title under which they work commits them merely to a demand for the vote, and that not necessarily upon equal terms.

The cry for equality of right is at times vaguely accompanied by a profession of willingness to accept equality of duty. But this is the extreme. The advantages and the rights are clamored for; the burdens and the disadvantages are ignored. In the speeches of the enthusiasts equality has become a mere name, covering something that is not equality but a new system of sex protection and privilege. This new system will be no nearer to equality than the present one, and no better. It will but reverse conditions. At the present time the balance of advantage is to the man; in the new system this balance of advantage would be transferred to the woman. And equality will be as far off as ever.

Balance Advised

The suffragist conception of the present arrangement of the world is this: man has all the plums and woman all the barren branches of the tree of life. For woman, therefore, equality will mean getting, for man, giving up. There is no realization that heavier burdens and more unpleasant tasks for women may accompany the advantages which equality will bring to them.

In demanding the removal of all political disabilities and of all industrial handicaps which are now imposed upon their sex women are making sound claims; they are entitled to relief from these restrictions. But these demands must be accompanied by the rejection of those privileges which serve as burdens for the man. Only thus can they be completed, only thus can they tend to a fair and equal standing between the sexes. There is danger in this concentration upon the advantage of the women, not only danger of loss of sympathy but danger of active opposition. While women cling to the advantages they have and seek nothing but further advantage, asking for equalization only so far as it will benefit themselves, men will cling to their present privileges and put themselves into opposition to change. Hence may come delay of the greater things by the hasty snatching at smaller ones.

While exacting the old privileges the suffragist demands the new liberty.

Law Revision Recommended

The same feeling permeates the suffragist outlook on the burdens of law. Every large and every small imposition is resented and declaimed against. Of the advantages, of the privileges of the protection, nothing is said.

A husband cannot pledge his wife's credit, but she can pledge his. The taxation of the incomes of married women, full of anomalies, inquisitorial to the wife and putting a penalty upon marriage, finds its basis in the husband's liability for the payment of the taxes levied upon the wife's income. He must pay his wife's taxes, and he has no legal right of recovery against her. But suffragists do not condemn these impositions.

It is admitted that these privileges afforded to women by law, these burdens placed upon men, are recognitions of female inferiority, the protection granted by legislation to subordinates out of sentiment or pity. The first deed of the woman asserting herself as a human creature of full stature should be to reject these well-meant but degrading privileges—to cast them aside—to strip them down—trumpery finery that they are—from the structure of evil which they cloak. The burdens such a rejection would bring are burdens of honor, burdens of equality and therefore to be sought. But suffragists of today take advantage of these privileges, and seek to extend their application; and, meanwhile, every legal and political disability which is imposed upon women is denounced in unmeasured terms and used as an argument for the immediate enfranchisement of women. The abolition of privileges would be just as sound a cry—but who will raise it?

Responsibilities Divided

In the consideration of economics the same feeling is manifested. Upon the conditions of the women workers are based claims for equal pay, adequate training, and full opportunity for women in the labor market. But the primary cause of these evils, the dependence of women upon men, is more generally supported than condemned. There are propositions to impose by law a higher level of wife maintenance. This condition is superficially to the advantage of the woman, so the burden on the man and the loss of productive labor to the race are pushed aside as negligible by the enthusiasts.

Undoubtedly some portion of this inconsistency is due to confusion of thought. A distinction is not made between wife-maintenance and payment for house-service. The lot of the serf-wife awakens indignation, and upon her wrongs an unsound demand is based. But to gain all, as human creatures, women will have to abandon all they now get as wives. And no use of the vote and no power of law will cut the knot of the present condition unless they are prepared for this sacrifice. The working housekeeper is entitled to the price of her labor, whether she is wife or stranger; the wife who is not a laborer is not entitled to labor's rewards. Both husband and wife should share the responsibility and burden of the children.

This is the burden which equality will bring—the burden of economic independence. Toward this justice clearly points; it is inevitable. Sex-equality cannot exist without it. The women in revolt must see this or fail. The degradation of servitude is no greater than the degradation of privilege; it may not be so great or go so deep. Those who stretch out hands for equality must embrace its burdens as well as its liberties—they must fight fair and pay the price of what they are out to win.

WORD "DOLLAR" CENTURIES OLD

The word "dollar" was in our language at least 300 years ago, for it is used by Shakespeare several times, says Harpers Weekly.

"Dollar" appeared first in an English dictionary in 1745. It is a borrowed word, being the German "thaler."

The dollar was adopted by Congress as the unit of our currency on Aug. 5, 1785. It was to contain 375.64 grains of pure silver; but when the mint was established, in 1792, the requirement was reduced to 371.25 grains of pure silver. The coinage of dollars began in 1794.

TELESCOPES ARE NOT VISIBLE

The Carnegie observatory on Mt. Wilson, in California, is of white canvas, like some huge ark, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. You look for telescopes inside, but in vain; a series of mirrors appear instead, and it is the third of these that does the magnifying instead of the usual telescope tube. Observations have been carried on since April, 1904, and every day a photo-pictures by means of the spectro-heliheliograph is taken and several other ogram.

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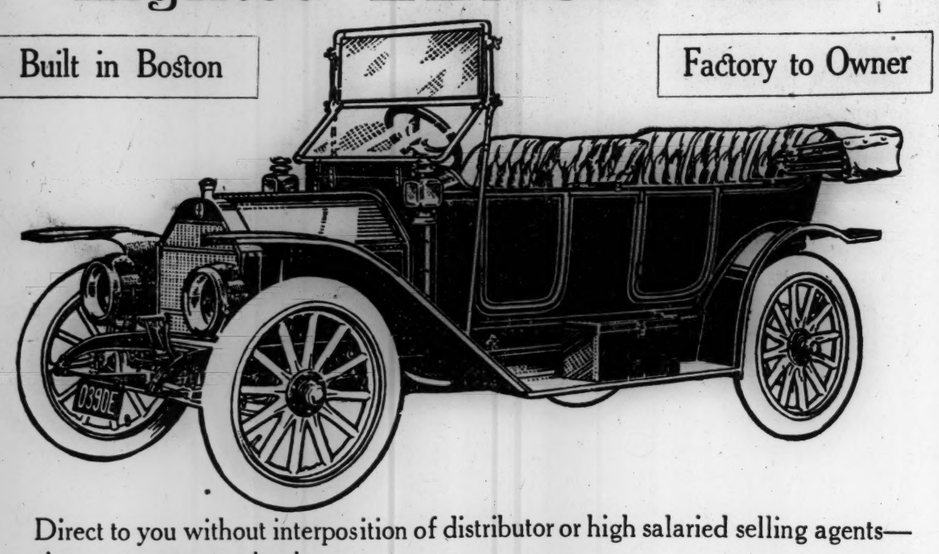
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TWO STORES

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A car of the most advanced type, embodying the latest and best engineering designs of American and European practice.

The Lenox possesses features that have commended it to the most discriminating students of automobile design. Low centre of gravity, equal balance, easy riding qualities, simplicity and lack of complication in working parts, are characteristics of Lenox design. The long stroke, large valve motor develops nearly 20% more horsepower than the A. L. A. M. rating.

The Lenox represents a step in advance, not only in automobile construction, but in automobile selling.

Let us send you details and technical data.

SELF STARTING

THE SELF STARTER is of the simplest and most efficient type known, composed of an air tank, a distributing valve operated by the cam shaft and valve on the dash for starting. Pressure is taken from the second and third cylinder through check valve to pressure tank. By pressing button on dash, air is admitted to the distributing valve, which is timed to let the pressure to the piston on firing stroke.

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Combination system composed of magneto and generator which furnishes current to battery for starting and lighting. Magneto supplying current to high tension step-up coil for ignition. The current to the battery is controlled by a positive automatic cut-out incorporated in the magneto, thus keeping the battery fully charged. This does away with timer and multiple coil system, the features which have caused ignition trouble in past.

THE STANDARD EQUIPMENT, $1800

Silk mohair top and cover, side curtains, whirlwind central vision windshield, speedometer, Prestolite tank, Q. D. demountable rims, one extra rim, Foot rest, robe rail, tire iron, tool box, set of tools, including pump and tire repair kit. Cocoa mat. Should you desire electric lighting and starter, the Lenox price for our refined product is $1900.

HERE ARE THE SPECIFICATIONS

Motor—Four cylinders, 4½ in. bore, 5½ in. stroke.
Transmission—Three speed selective type.
Steering—Worm and sector type, 17-inch wheel spark and throttle control fixed at top of steering column. ACCELERATOR.
Ignition—High tension dual system, equally efficient at high or low speeds.
Wheelbase—116 in. tires, optional 34x4 or 36x4.

The 1912 line consists of Speedsters, Roadsters, Touring Cars, Limousines and Landaulets.

LENOX MOTOR CAR CO. Inc. Factory: 3368 Washington St. BOSTON, MASS.

SALES OFFICE, 222 ELIOT ST., MOTOR MART, BOSTON, MASS.

ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Paul Hale Bruske, known throughout the newspaper world and recognized as one of the cleverest and most fluent writers on sporting topics, has returned to the Studebaker corporation publicity department.

—ooo—

In the neighborhood of 4,000,000 pneumatic tires will be required to shoe the automobiles running in America during the year 1912. This estimate of the nation's impending tire needs is made by J. M. Gilbert, general manager of the United States Tire Company.

—ooo—

The importance of keeping the radiator of a car clean cannot be overemphasized. Sediment, inside, reduces the conductivity and makes the radiator as a whole less efficient.

—ooo—

If a motorist decides to have the body and chassis of his car repainted, he will do well to see that all exposed oil holes are stuffed with felt or waste to prevent them becoming choked. Failure to observe this precaution will result in their becoming clogged with paint, which, if not removed before the car is placed in commission, will prevent oil reaching the bearings.

—ooo—

Five of the best known motor race drivers in the world have been selected to represent the Fiat Company in the grand prize and Vanderbilt cup road races at Savannah, Ga., in November. The men who will drive Fiats in the third race for the Automobile Club of America's grand prize cup on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 30, are Felice Nazzaro, David Bruce-Brown and Caleb S. Bragg. The Fiat pilots in the seventh contest for the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., cup Nov. 27 will be E. H. Parker, David Bruce-Brown and Teddy Tetzlaff. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest teams of drivers ever assembled by an automobile concern. Included in the teams are the holders of both the world's and American road race records.

Stevens-Duryea

Limousines and Landaulets



The refinement of finish and richness of upholstering, which always distinguish Stevens-Duryea cars and more than ever apparent in our enclosed models for 1912, coupled with the reliable, smooth running six-cylinder chassis, proven by SEVEN SUCCESSFUL YEARS, make these cars the most desirable combination of power, reliability and comfort.

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186 Washington St., Providence — 911 Boylston St., Boston

Manufactured by Stevens-Duryea Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

News of Interest to Automobilists

AUTO ENGINEERS TO VISIT ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN NOVEMBER

Will Inspect Many English Plants, Brooklands Track and Other Interesting Places

ANNUAL MEETING

A foreign trip is being planned by the Society of Automobile Engineers for the first time in the history of the organization. It is probable that about 100 members of the association will make the journey, which begins about Nov. 1 with England as the destination.

The first few days in England will be spent in examining the exhibits of the automobile show at Olympia, London. The visiting engineers will be entertained by the Incorporated Institution of Automobile Engineers, which is the English society corresponding to the Society of Automobile Engineers.

Birmingham will then be visited to see the factories of the Austin Motor Company and the Wolseley Motor Car Company as well as to Coventry to go through the plant of the Daimler Motor Company. A run through Warwickshire has been arranged.

An evening will be given over to joint technical discussion by members of the Institution of Automobile Engineers and the Society of Automobile Engineers. The visitors will be shown around the garages of one of the big London cab companies, and perhaps the plant of the London General Omnibus Company.

It is then planned to go to Newcastle-on-Tyne to see the Armstrong-Whitworth factory.

The Brooklands track will be visited, some racing cars being brought specially for the occasion. The American motor car designers and producers will make a short trip to France.

Schedules of autumn and winter meetings of the society have been announced. At a meeting of the society council held recently it was decided that the annual meeting of the society shall be held in New York city, Jan. 18, 19 and 20. This will be during the commercial vehicle division of the automobile show at Madison Square Garden. Technical papers will be presented and discussed, as well as reports of the standards committees; and officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The first of the committee meetings ordered at the Dayton convention of the society, with reference to the iron and steel division of the standards committee, was held recently in New York.

This division has been making semi-annual reports incorporating specifications for plain and alloyed steels and irons used in automobile manufacture, but at the Dayton general meeting it was determined to instruct the committee to take some further action than was incorporated in its accepted report.

The chief matter under discussion was as to whether chemical specifications or appropriate physical qualities should be the rule in ordering steel. Whether the buyer should specify the constituent alloys to enter into the manufacture of the steel ordered or whether he should state the purpose for which the steel was to be used and specify that it must have certain physical qualities rather than a fixed chemical composition.

The steel men insist that if a buyer specifies a certain chemical composition he should not incorporate into his order that the steel shall have certain qualities or vice versa.

NEW EVERITT TO BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-STARTERS

The Everitt six cylinder exhibition car has been kept busy since its arrival in Boston about a week ago, and J. S. Harrington & Co. are well pleased with the results this past week. Mr. Harrington has just returned from a week's visit to the Everitt factory in Detroit and is very enthusiastic over the prospects for the 1912 business.

Mr. Harrington states that one reason why the Everitt models have created such a demand, is because they are sold with complete equipment. The 4-36 model selling for $1500 and the six cylinder 48 horsepower car at $1850 are even equipped with self starters, demountable rims, speedometers, extra large tires, etc., besides the ordinary full equipment on most cars.

Mr. Harrington firmly believes that in a year or two it will be practically impossible to see a car without a self-starter and consequently during his recent visit to Detroit studied this feature very carefully. As very few people are familiar with self-starters, he explains this system as follows:

The self-starting device on the 1912 Everett six and four-cylinder models is briefly described as being of the compressed air type, operating by a push-button on the dash. The special design employed is of unusual simplicity and neatness, there being but one principal moving part, which is operated mechanically. The device has been found absolutely efficient and reliable under the most severe and long-continued tests, and is said to completely solve the great problem on which engineers have been working for years.

CONTESTANTS IN INDIANA TEST



THE FIFTEEN WHITE AUTOMOBILES WHICH COMPETED IN FIRST TEST FROM UNION CITY TO RICHMOND

WHITE GAS CAR IN REMARKABLE GASOLINE TEST

Covers No Less Than 63.2 Miles on Five Quarts — Winner Tells How It Was Accomplished

Last Wednesday, the White Company though its local agents, the Gist Auto Company of Union City, Ind., held a gasoline economy contest between Union City and Richmond, a distance of 63.2 miles. A tire was the prize offered to the contestant who covered the route using the smallest amount of gasoline. Fifteen White gas cars, all owned by Union City people, were entered for the event and each driver was accompanied by an inspector and two other passengers to bring the total weight carried in the body of the car up to 575 pounds, being the minimum required. Charles Tritt, Jr., of the firm of Gunckel-Harlan-Tritt Company, won the contest by covering the 62.3 mile course using only five quarts of gasoline, an average of 49.33 miles per gallon.

The winner of the contest gives this explanation of his remarkable record: "The route between Union City and Richmond is a succession of hills. When I came to the top of a hill I would shut off my engine, release the compression in the cylinders (which you cannot do with any but White cars) and coast, not only down the hill but for a long distance on the level, and in some cases the car would get a good start up a new hill before it would be necessary to give her more gasoline. My average speed was 25 miles per hour."

The second best score was made by H. E. Barrett who averaged 33.43 miles per gallon. The total average of all the contestants who made the trip was 28.2 miles per gallon.

HEAT TREATING IS IMPORTANT IN AUTO MAKING

Peerless Motor Car Co. of Cleveland Resorts to About Thirty Different Temperatures in Building an Auto

The term "heat treating" may almost be said to belong to the automobile industry, for automobile manufacturing has given the art of heat treating of metals its greatest impetus, and is practically responsible for its development.

When we consider that it is possible by heating and cooling a piece of metal, under proper conditions, to increase its strength three or four fold, and its ability to resist wear almost infinitely, the importance of this art to motor car owners becomes obvious.

The Peerless Motor Car Company operates at its plant in Cleveland what is claimed to be the most highly developed heat treating department in the country. The equipment of the department consists of several batteries of annealing or heating furnaces where temperatures as high as 2000 degrees Fahrenheit are reached, heating baths of molten lead and chemical salts and cooling baths of water, oil and chemicals. Four electrical instruments, called pyrometers, show an exact register of the temperature of each furnace at all times so that the treating may be carried on with absolute exactness.

About 30 different heat treatments are resorted to in the Peerless plant and each results in a metal of different characteristics. Certain parts of an automobile, like the steering knuckle, demand tremendous strength; others, like liners and bushings must be intensely hard to resist wear. Other parts, such as speed gears, must resist wear and tremendous strains and shocks alike. Heat treating of different kinds provides the required strength and hardness.

EXHAUST PIPE DEPOSITS

The interior of the exhaust pipe should invariably be inspected when cleaning a muffler, particularly at the end which is secured to the silencer, for very often at this end of the pipe a heavy deposit of burnt oil will be found which, in some cases, restricts the area of the pipe as much as 15 or 20 per cent. This is almost sure to be the case with the engines which have a tendency to smoke at the exhaust.

A LUBRICANT'S WORK AND HOW IT IS PERFORMED

Elementary Discussion of Manner in Which Lubrication Serves to Minimize the Friction Between Surfaces —What the Novice Should Buy

Methods of thorough and proper lubrication of the working parts and wearing surfaces in a motor car are matters that are coming to be more and more fully understood by motorists in general, says a writer in Motor, and, together with a knowledge of the principles of lubrication, has come a fuller appreciation of the necessity for and economies of, really effective methods.

The whole subject of lubrication (and it is by no means a small subject) has to do simply with means of reducing and minimizing the frictional resistance to the motion of one solid body over the surface of another. A lubricant is a material which, when introduced between the presented surfaces of two bodies having relative motion, substitutes one class of friction for another, with the result that the frictional resistance in the presence of the lubricant is very much less than it could possibly be in its absence.

As an illustrative example, let us take the case of a simple shaft running in its journal box or bearing. In order that there may be silence in its operation, the journal box must be a fairly close fit on the shaft, to prevent it from jumping and chattering as it turns. This is equivalent of saying that the fit must be such that there is an inappreciable amount of "play" and that for all practical purposes there must be at least a "near contact" over the entire surfaces in juxtaposition. If now the shaft is caused to turn with a load upon it, the metal of the shaft rubs directly against the metal of the bearing. The imperfection of the surfaces of the two cause the setting up of considerable friction due to the rubbing; and the friction thus caused induces heating, which latter in turn causes the shaft to expand and more closely contact the metal of the bearing. Obviously this cumulative action cannot be allowed to progress for long without a great reduction in the running clearance of the bearing. The resulting close contact causes one member to abrade and roughen the other until one of them, the softer, is destroyed, or they seize and become for the time being and for all practical purposes a continuous piece of metal.

Contrast with the above the action of the same bearing when properly lubricated. In this case a "lubricant" occupies the entire annular space between the shaft and its box, the lubricant being of such a nature (possessed of a quality known as viscosity which causes its particles to tend to hold together and resist separation one from another) that so long as the supply of it is maintained it is impossible for the shaft to touch the metal of the bearing. The shaft is literally floated in its box on the lubricant. This being the case, there can be none of the friction due to rubbing of the necessarily microsopically imperfect surfaces of the two. And since there is none of this friction, the heating due to it will be absent and there will be no closing up of the "running space" and and an absolute avoidance of the tendency to seize. But for the direct friction of one metal upon another we have simply substituted another kind—a very much milder kind. To the very quality in an oil that makes it a lubricant in such a case must be attributed the frictional resistance with which we have still to deal. The viscosity of the oil which causes it to stay together and separate the two metal surfaces from each other also causes it to adhere to each of the two relatively moving surfaces. Thus the oil, considering the film in the bearing to be made up of successive layers or sub-films, in contact with the rotating shaft or reciprocating piston moves with it and that layer in contact with the stationary also, at least for the purposes of our illustration. This being the case, one layer of oil moves over the other, thus giving rise to internal friction in the lubricant itself. This internal motion in the oil causes a rise in its temperature, in the same way that a piece of metal gets hot when hammered energetically, or in the same way that water has been made to boil by stirring it.

But in a properly lubricated bearing fresh oil is being continually supplied, and this fresh oil is cool, relatively, and displaces the heated oil, thus maintaining a certain "running" temperature. Within limits this rise in temperature is of great good, since it reduces the viscosity of the oil, thus lowering its internal friction and likewise the so-called mechanical losses.

Oil is always heated in its passage through a bearing of whatever nature, and the continuous rolling and sliding of molecule upon molecule would, if the oil were confined between the surfaces and no continuity of supply maintained, in a time destroy the properties that make it a lubricant. This action would be the more quickly accomplished if it took place in the presence of great heat, as in a cylinder of an engine. If this state of affairs should be allowed to persist for some little time, the result would be the same as in the case of the bearing run without lubricant. Thus the necessity for continuity of supply, in order that the lubricating qualities of the oil may not be "killed" and in order to carry off the heat resulting from the internal friction of the oil, thus keeping the surfaces at a proper working temperature.

Regarding the oil itself to be used in that most difficult of all places, the motor car engine cylinder, it is interesting to note what a firm prominent in the refining business has to say:

"The importance of proper lubrication of automobiles applies only to two things: The proper oil and its proper use. Primarily, the value of a cylinder lubricant is the resistance it offers to being "rubbed out" or worn out by constant contact of the piston rings against the cylinder walls under the heat to which it is subjected by the combustion.

"The oil must have viscosity, that is, generally speaking, body. In gas or gasoline engines the parts are all closely fitted and tight. They must be kept apart. The film of the oil must have the substance to it that it will keep the parts free from contact and under pressure absorb the heat of friction and prevent seizing and save wear to the greatest extent possible.

"Under conditions of pressure and dry heat, all oil will carbonize at about 500 degrees. The secret of a perfect oil for the lubrication of automobiles is one manufactured of an oil that can be filtered through animal or bone black charcoal, the process of filtration removing the impurities which form carbon.

"To the layman with an automobile that he desires to lubricate perfectly, there is only one thing to do to protect himself in securing the proper oil—buy his oil from a responsible oil company, buy it with the understanding that the gravity test will run above 30 at a temperature of 60 degrees, buy a small hydrometer, which will cost him not over $1, pour a sample of the oil into a glass tube, immerse the hydrometer in it at that temperature, and if the oil runs below 29 in gravity, it is a sure indication that it is an acid treated oil made from asphaltum based crude. If the gravity is above 30, it is equally as sure that it is made from Pennsylvania paraffine based crude and he is getting the best oil possible for him to secure."

BERLIN DINNER FOR EDISON

BERLIN — Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, arrived here Friday. The American Association of Commerce and Trade intends to give a dinner in his honor.

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Lubrication and How It Is Performed

TWO DISTINGUISHED AUTOMOBILISTS



PRESIDENT W. H. TAFT AND GOVERNOR E. N. FOSS OF MASSACHUSETTS IN THE MATHESON SIX FOR 1912

U. S. AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT GOOD ROAD BULLETIN OUT

Office of Public Roads Paper Tells How to Examine Surfacing Materials—Dustless Highways

STANDARD METHODS

Dust prevention and road preservation are almost inseparable subjects in the study of the good roads that are so insistently demanding the attention of road engineers and chemists interested in modern road construction. Therefore, the bulletin of the United States department of agriculture on "Methods for the Examination of Bituminous Road Materials," prepared by the office of public roads, which contains complete descriptions of the methods of examination for that class of materials, as employed at present by that office, should greatly further the adoption of standard methods, a matter which is of the utmost importance at this time.

These methods are presented in such a form that any intelligent person may, with a little practise and the proper equipment, make such examination. With this object in view the bulletin describes the various tests in greater detail than would have been necessary for the use of chemists, and illustrations are presented of practically all the apparatus required.

A list of the necessary equipment for a small laboratory about to engage in the routine testing and inspection of bitumens is given also. The maximum cost, exclusive of platinum ware, solvents and chemicals, would not exceed $300, and probably could be purchased cheaper by securing bids on the entire equipment from several supply houses.

For the extraction of bituminous aggregates, the recovery of the bitumen, and examination of the aggregates, an additional outlay of $125 would be necessary, but this expense seems to be entirely within the means of most road commissioners, charged with the construction and maintenance of public roads.

It is to be regretted that no standard methods for examining bituminous road materials have been generally adopted, as the necessity for such standards has become imperative. The office of public roads has given considerable attention to this matter, both with respect to investigations conducted in its laboratories and through cooperation with certain technical societies interested in the testing of materials.

While it is realized that the scheme of examination presented is by no means perfect and may in the future be improved, it has nevertheless been of great service in classifying bituminous road materials and determining their suitability for use according to various methods of application and construction.

TO REFIT TENSION RODS

The back axle tension rod should be examined occasionally. If these fail it is usually because of the thread of one of the nuts at either end, so that it is quite possible for the rod to be useless as a tie rod, though it may appear all right unless carefully examined. The best way to refit a tension rod is to put a jack under the differential case and elevate it till the weight is nearly off the tires. Then the nuts which tension the tie rod should be screwed home—not hard but just home, for if the tension be greater than this it merely puts a needless strain on the axle, and not only sets up internal friction, but results in the tension rod breaking again before very long.

OLD TOLL GATE TO GO

BALTIMORE—The Reistertown road toll gate, near the northern entrance to Druid Hill park, the only one left in the city, is to be abolished. The Reistertown Turnpike Company has agreed to accept $70,000 for the portion of the roadway within the city limits.

STEARNS-KNIGHT MOTOR MODEL IS ATTRACTING MANY

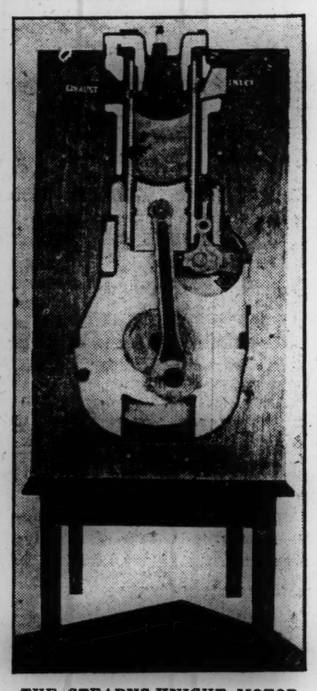
J. H. McAlman of the Local Agency Much Pleased With the Inquiries for the 1912 Models

One of the most interesting sights along automobile row these autumn days is the large wooden working model of the Stearns-Knight sleeve valve motor displayed in the salesroom of J. H. MacAlman, 96 Massachusetts avenue, local Stearns dealer.

The model stands 6 feet high, being exactly double the size of the actual Stearns-Knight model. It is made of hard wood and metal, painted cleverly, and explains the principle of the silent Knight motor better than a glance at the engine itself.

In fact, the model is a far better explanation of the principle of the silent Knight than a treatise or engineering description. By means of the reference table and the moving parts of the model, the functioning of the sleeves is clearly grasped.

Ever since the Stearns car with the



THE STEARNS-KNIGHT MOTOR
Photograph of big model which is being displayed in agent's window.

silent Knight motor made its appearance in Boston, the J. H. MacAlman staff has been kept very busy showing the car to the great number of enthusiasts who wish to verify for themselves the great reputation for silence and power the silent Knight motor enjoys.

According to one motorist who rode in the car it is a wonder. In speaking of it he said: "I had no idea such a motor could be built, and as for the car, it is the most easy riding one I was ever in."

Associated with the sales force of the J. H. MacAlman Company is H. C. Farrow who spent over a year in the Daimler factory in England, making a thorough study of the silent Knight motor, as the Daimler people were the first to adopt it.

It is needless to say that Mr. MacAlman as well as his selling staff are overjoyed at the enthusiasm displayed by the knowing ones and already innumerable orders have been booked for the early delivery of the Stearns 1912 silent Knight motor car.

OKLAHOMA TOUR SOON

OKLAHOMA CITY — The annual Oklahoma State Automobile Association endurance run for the Oklahomian silver trophy will start from this city Oct. 9. It will cover the southwestern part of the state, dipping into northern Texas. The route will be 1000 miles. The tour is under the sanction of the A. A. A. and will take about 6 days of actual driving.

MOTORCYCLISTS ARE TOURING ENGLAND IN GREATER NUMBERS

Many American College Men Spent Past Summer in Visiting Historic Places in British Isles

ROADS VERY GOOD

American motorcyclists are beginning to take advantage of the good roads in England and during the past summer a number of college men crossed the Atlantic and toured England, Scotland and Ireland on their machines. England has long been noted for its good highways and for years people on this side of the ocean have taken advantage of them on bicycles, but only during the past few years have motorcycles been taken across.

That country has so many places of historical interest that tourists have always found it inconvenient to reach them over the railroads and as a result wheeling has been in very high favor among foreigners. During the past summer, however, the worth of the motorcycle was proven and in many of the small towns and cities motor cyclists could be seen daily.

The roads in England are not very wide, but they are solid and made mostly of crushed stone. Even on wet days the motorcyclist experienced no difficulties on the country roads and went from place to place in comfort. This is the concensus of opinion among the returning enthusiasts.

Those who returned from England are more than ever in favor of the improvement of the public roads in this country, and express themselves enthusiastically in favor of the good roads movement here.

In New Hampshire and Indiana two roads are being reconstructed which will meet the approval of motorcyclists who expect to tour in the states. In the northwestern part of the eastern state a public road is being constructed for several miles in among the hills. There a new method of oiling the road has been inaugurated, and has proved satisfactory in the little time it has been tried. It is the plan to oil the top coating of stone before the roller packs the road, and by this method to make the oiling more permanent.

In Indiana the national road from Richmond to the township line for three miles is being improved at a cost of $55,000 and made one of the best parts of the National road. With this improvement and other improvements which are being made along the same road in Ohio and the East it is fast becoming one of the finest highways from Maryland to Illinois.

CARING FOR THE SPARE TUBE

Spare tubes should never merely be thrust into a bag and thrown into the car, and left there until wanted. If they are tightly packed the edges are almost sure to go. In order to prevent this they should be periodically unrolled, examined, and kept inflated for a few days. Rubbing them with a damp cloth is also excellent, and helps to preserve the rubber. It is also worth while to mount a tube to be taken into use on a spare rim, complete with cover, and leave for a few days inflated to a high pressure. Light inflation and immersion under water is not a really reliable test for a motor tube. It should be remembered that strong sunlight, heat or dryness are equally harmful to rubber, and that spare covers and tubes should be stored in a dark, cool place, where air is not likely to be too dry.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Sept. 23.....From 6:12 p. m. to 5:05 a. m.
Sept. 24.....From 6:10 p. m. to 5:04 a. m.
Sept. 25.....From 6:08 p. m. to 5:05 a. m.
Sept. 26.....From 6:06 p. m. to 5:07 a. m.
Sept. 27.....From 6:05 p. m. to 5:08 a. m.
Sept. 28.....From 6:03 p. m. to 5:09 a. m.
Sept. 29.....From 6:01 p. m. to 5:10 a. m.
Sept. 30.....From 5:59 p. m. to 5:11 a. m.

REPRESENTATION FOR U. S. AT GOOD ROADS CONGRESS

Third International Meeting to Be Held in London in 1915 — May Come to America Next

SYSTEM IN FRANCE

The American Association for Highway Improvement, although established less than a year ago, has been selected by the permanent International Association of Road Congresses, in which 35 nations are officially represented, to be the correspondent of the international association in the United States. This means recognition as the national good roads organization of America.

The Washington headquarters of the American Association for Highway Improvement has recently received a letter from the president of the international association, who is also inspector-general of the superb road system of France, in which he says:

"We propose to consider your association as our correspondent in the United States and to depend upon it to harmonize the studies which it has undertaken with those which are proceeding in the different countries represented in the permanent international association.

"We have learned with pleasure that your association proposes to do all that will be in its power to obtain the official association of the government of the United States in the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses."

Attention is called to the fact that the United States is the one great power that is not officially represented in the international association, to which other nations have designated representatives through diplomatic channels.

The international association was formed for the purpose of international cooperation and exchange of thought and experience in road building, and the greatest engineers of the world have attended the road congresses that have already been held.

The first congress was held at Paris in 1908, the second in 1910 at Brussels and the third is now to be held in 1913 at London. Now that the American Association for Highway Improvement has been designated by the international association as the representative of the United States, the American correspondent, Secretary Pennybacker, announces that the association will make an effort to bring the next international congress to America. After the convention in London in 1913 two years will probably elapse before the next congress, and this will give the officials of the American association plenty of time to agitate the question. They will make their plea for the next congress when they attend the one that is to be held in London.

"I am particularly gratified," said Mr. Pennybacker, "that our association has been named as the American correspondent of the international association. The president of our association, Mr. Logan Waller Page, who is the director of the office of public roads, was named by President Roosevelt as chairman of the commission to the Paris congress, and inasmuch as we are working in conjunction with the Touring Club of America to do for the United States what the international association is trying to do for the world, we feel that the arrangement entered into will prove mutually satisfactory.

"France, of course, has the greatest system of public roads in the world, built at a cost of $613,000,000, and now practically completed. The most striking feature of the French system is the thorough and continous maintenance by a force of 50,000 patrolmen, who devote their entire time to the care of the roads. America is derelict in road maintenance, but leads the world in the development of labor-saving equipment and methods, and so we feel that while their experience and knowledge will be valuable to us, ours will be equally valuable to them."

MISSES TRAIN; OVERTAKES IT IN AUTOMOBILE

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—When the 3:10 train left here for Boston one day recently, the Pullman conductor, by some oversight, was left in the station. He began at once to look for an automobile to try and overtake the train a few stations down the line.

Fifteen minutes had elapsed and no car of the requisite capacity had been secured, when Vice-President Harvey Gibson of the Raymond-Whitcomb Company of New York, who is staying at the Kearsarge hotel, learned what had occurred. Mr. Gibson got out his touring car at once, and with one other person started with the Pullman conductor for Sanbornville, the first junction at which the train stops for five minutes.

The train had 15 minutes start over the machine. The distance by rail is 40 miles and approximately 48 by the road. Nevertheless Mr. Gibson and his party rolled into Sanbornville in just 71 minutes, and the conductor had several minutes to get his train, which left on time at 4:42

The Supremacy of the Knight Type Motor

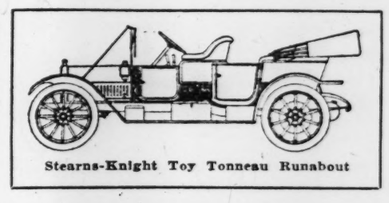
¶ Wherever it is known, the Knight sleeve valve type motor stands unchallenged—supreme. Each car that has adopted it has

Stearns
THE ULTIMATE CAR
(KNIGHT TYPE MOTOR)

faced a blast of criticism from rival manufacturers. But in the end this criticism has only aided the Knight. It has been so in England, Germany, France and Belgium. And now history is repeating itself in America.

¶ The advantages of the Stearns-Knight are so apparent to experienced motorists that there is no comparison with ordinary engines. The feel of the motor—the touch—the response—all furnish a new sensation. The irresistible flow of power is akin only to that generated by an electric motor.

¶ And above all the Stearns-Knight is so simple—so free from complications. There is nothing to adjust—no valves to grind. There are no noisy timing gears—no clashing cams. Just a simple, quiet, easy running motor that can never get noisy.



Stearns-Knight Toy Tonneau Runabout

¶ A telephone call makes an appointment.

J. H. MacALMAN
96 Massachusetts Avenue

All Stearns cars are completely equipped with Warner Speedometer, top, windshield, Continental Q. D. Demountable rims, electric generator lighting system, Klaxon horn, etc.

NEARLY $20,000,000 WORTH OF AUTOS EXPORTED IN 1911

WASHINGTON — Automobiles and parts thereof exported from the United States during 1911 will aggregate approximately $20,000,000 in value. Figures of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, show already for the seven months of the year for which export statistics are available, over $9,000,000 worth of automobiles exported, $2,000,000 worths of parts thereof other than tires, and $1,500,000 worth of tires, making the aggregate for the seven months, $12,500,000. Should the exports continue at the same rate during the five remaining months of the year, the total would cross the $20,000,000 line. Even this does not include the automobiles sent to Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, which with the parts thereof aggregated over $1,500,000 value during the last fiscal year.

The increase in the exportation of this article of American manufacture has been almost as rapid as the growth in their use in the United States. The total value of automobiles and parts thereof exported in 1901, only a decade ago, was less than $1,000,000, in 1902 it passed the $1,000,000 line, in 1903 it was more than $1,500,000, in 1905, $2,500,000; in 1906, $4,500,000; in 1907, $5,750,000; in 1909, $7,750,000; in 1910, $13,000,000; and in 1911 seems likely to be, for automobiles alone, about $14,000,000; for parts thereof, except tires, about $3,500,000; and for tires, about $2,500,000. These figures are all for calendar years.

Even this increase in value does not fully represent the increase in the number of machines exported, since the export price has fallen in the meantime. The average export price of automobiles exported in 1908 was in round terms $2000; in 1909, $1500; in 1900, a little over $1300; and in the seven months of the year 1911 for which figures are now available, a little over $1000 each, the export price having thus fallen practically one half since 1908, these figures of average export prices being obtained by dividing the stated number of automobiles exported into the stated value thereof for each of the years in question.

Canada is by far the largest market for automobiles exported from the United States. Of the practically 9000 machines exported in the seven months ending with July, 3724 went to Canada; 1875 to the United Kingdom; 938 to British Oceania (chiefly Australia and New Zealand); 477 to Asia and Oceania other than British; 444 to South America; 273 to France; 175 to West Indies and Bermuda; 147 to Mexico, 137 to Italy, and 73 to Germany. These figures do not include the shipments to noncontiguous territory of the United States, the number sent to Hawaii in the seven months in question being 202; to Porto Rico 154; and to Alaska two.

CROSS-COUNTRY TOUR IN GASOLINE CARS ARRANGED

How subtly the automobile has invaded the field of commercial transportation is shown by the announcement that within a few days a caravan of touring cars will start on a transcontinental journey from New York to Los Angeles, carrying two score passengers who have no interest in the machines but who have paid their fare for the journey in exactly the same way as they would buy a railroad or a steamship ticket.

By bringing the possibilities of automobile travel to the general public, those who do not have their private car, modern industry has introduced a fourth factor into the transportation problem. The prairie schooner was the first, the steam train was a second, the electric train is then third factor and now comes the gasoline "train" as the latest thing in the field.

While it is true that coast-to-coast journeys have been made before this it is also true that they were private enterprises. But the coming tour is a public thing. It is conducted by a touring agency and the participants will neither be chosen by invitation nor will they go to earn their salary. The project marks the gasoline car as a common carrier of interstate traffic and is for that reason most significant.

GEORGE W. McNEAR
SUCCESSOR TO
QUINSLER & CO.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER



Runabout and Touring Car Bodies and Tops

Limousine and Landaulette Bodies, Etc.

Carriages

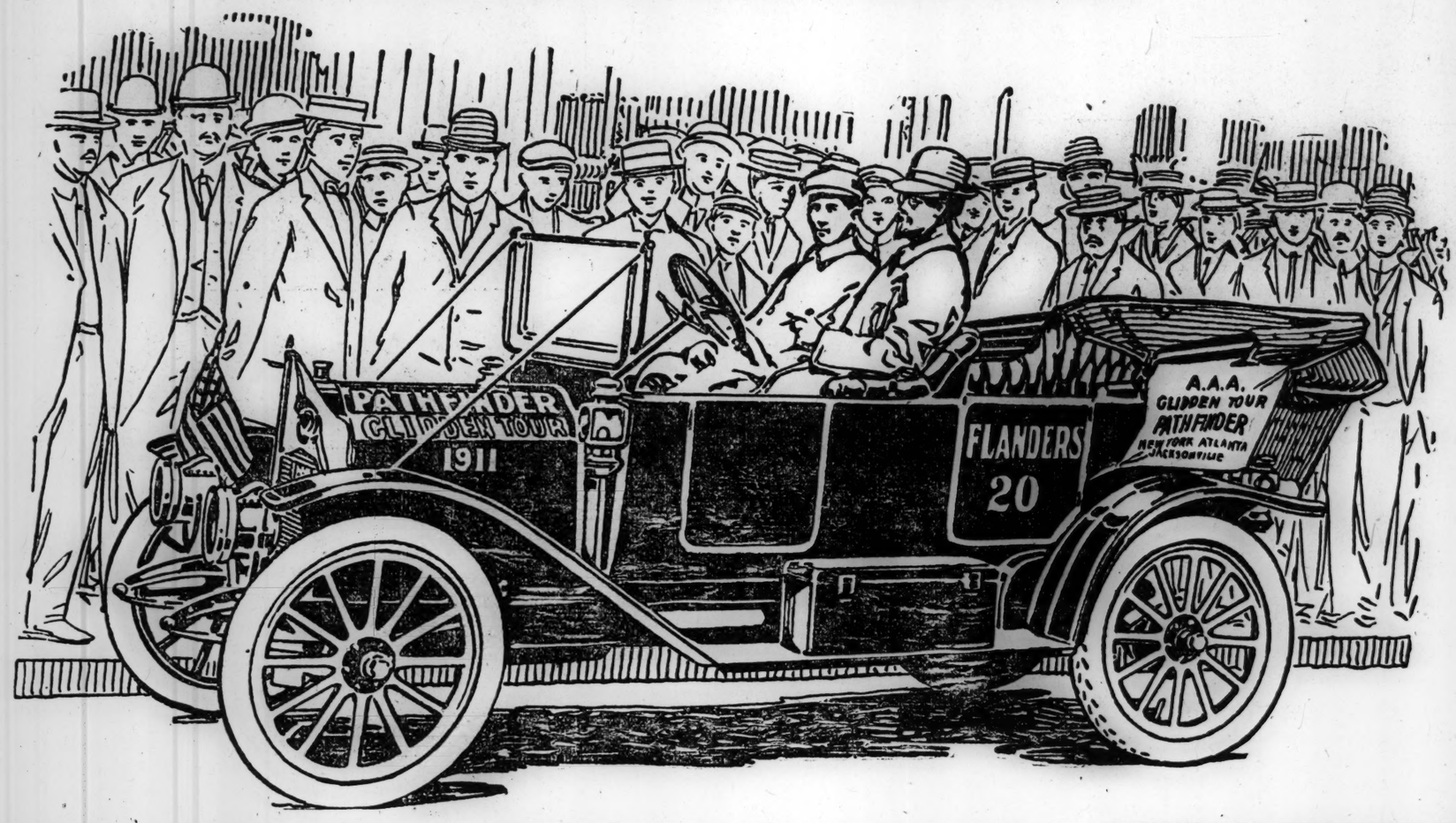
Orders on Bodies for Fall and Winter Use

SHOULD BE GIVEN NOW TO INSURE TIMELY DELIVERY

Cambria Street - - Boston

This Flanders "20" Is the Car That Laid Out the Glidden Route

It Is the Lightest and Lowest Priced Car That Ever Performed the Feat—and Did It Better—Made Better Time and Finished in Better Condition.



WHEN MR. S. M. BUTLER, Chairman of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, first saw the Flanders "20" with which driver "Bill" Soules had been instructed to report at A. A. A. Headquarters in New York to lay out the route for the Glidden Tour to Jacksonville, Florida, he exclaimed:

"THERE MUST BE SOME MISTAKE! Surely you do not expect this little car to carry four passengers and cover the route in the time at our disposal? You see there are only 36 days between now and the date the tour must start, and maps, booklets and other data must be gotten out. We can't allow more than sixteen days of that for the pathfinding."

"WHY, WHAT DID YOU EXPECT, MR. BUTLER?" asked Driver Soules, who feared he had misunderstood his instructions—and Soules never does that.

"WHY I EXPECTED an E-M-F '30'—the old war horse that has laid out so many routes. I surely did not expect a smaller car and I am surprised that W. E. Flanders, Manager of the Studebaker automobile business would risk his and their reputation with the 2,500 dealers of the Studebaker Corporation in such an important event on so light a car. What will a 20 horse-power car do on the slippery clay roads of North Carolina and the sand trails of Florida? Why—!"

"WHAT WILL SHE DO?" asked Soules—now thoroughly on his mettle—"I'll tell you what she'll do, Mr. Butler: She'll make the $5,000 cars that have laid out former Glidden Tours look like thirty cents—plugged.

"WHAT WILL SHE DO?—you say you can only allow sixteen days; that's an average of eighty-five miles per day. We—this little three speed car and me—will take your official party over that route on the tour schedule—that's ten days—and we will give them as comfortable a ride as they ever had—and we won't be late for supper once."

"YOU'RE ALL RIGHT, SOULES," exclaimed the Chairman enthusiastically now. "You have the right spirit and it is very evident you believe in your Flanders '20.' Go to it—and if you do the trick, hanged if I won't buy one—I begin to like the looks of her. She certainly is a trim looking little rig."

DRIVER SOULES was pleased—but he took issue with the Chairman on one point. She isn't so 'little,' Mr. Chairman—she has 102 inch wheel base; will carry five just as easily as four, and we'll show you there's the biggest 20 horse-power under that bonnet you ever saw in a car."

WELL, TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT, she did it and she did it magnificently. Each succeeding day when Pathfinder Westgard wired the head office the surprise of Chairman Butler and his associates became greater.

ON SEPTEMBER 11th Mr. Bruce, Manager of the A. A. A. Touring Bureau wrote in part as follows: "We have today received a telegram from Mr. A. J. Westgard, our special representative, saying the Flanders car made the trip yesterday from Gettysburg to Staunton, a distance of 179 miles—a splendid performance considering that the road detail is being taken all the way for map making * * * will not you arrange to have the Flanders '20' continue after finishing the Glidden route, and come up from Jacksonville thru Savannah to Charlotte, connecting North and South by the Shenandoah Valley, Charlotte, Columbus, Augusta and Savannah." We wired, "Glad to do it, or to continue the route to Panama or the Pacific Coast—it's all the same to the sturdy Flanders car."

NOW THIS IS ONLY ONE of several great feats the new three speed Flanders "20" has performed during these past few weeks. We set out to show that in this three speed, fore-door model we have a car that has not a superior in the world—and not an equal outside of our own E-M-F "30," the staying qualities, speed and hill climbing ability of which is so well known that it no longer needs demonstrating.

JUST LISTEN TO THIS: Flanders "20" has won every event she has entered—has more reliability runs, more hill climbs to her credit than any other car this season. Not a day passes but she adds one or two more victories to her credit—one or two more trophies to her collection.

Flanders "20" Wins

1. THREE PERFECT ROAD SCORES IN IOWA'S LITTLE GLIDDEN. Every Flanders "20" entered drove the long hard run without a single penalty.

2. FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES IN THE GREAT TWIN CITY TO HELENA, MONTANA, RELIABILITY RUN. 1,390 miles over the trackless prairie. The Flanders forded streams, swung through sage brush "faster than a coyote" as they say out in Montana. When the scores were all in and the big $4,000 cars showed the best they could do, the judges came to the Flanders "20" and stopped. The proof was there. So Flanders "20" came home again rejoicing, first and second prizes.

3. HERE'S THE FLANDERS "20" AT SPEED ON THE HILLS: Clipped 47 seconds off a two years' old record of 2 minutes and 5 seconds at the National Dead Horse Hill Climb at Worcester, Mass. Now the record is 1:18. Only one "30" horsepower car in the entire field drove as fast. Flanders "20" distanced everything in her class, and almost everything out of it and was the lowest priced car in the contest. Just a stock car, but she simply had the speed and power, and the second car in the Flanders' event was over half a minute behind.

4. AND YET AGAIN! Flanders "20" wins the 800-mile St. Louis to Kansas City Reliability Run. Score, 998. Two points penalty only for loose nut on fender. Four days of heavy driving in sand and mud and Flanders "20" worked perfectly throughout run. So she won again and once more defeated many cars of far greater size and price.

5. BUFFALO ENDURANCE RUN, THE STIFFEST RUN OF THE SEASON. Four days of mud in hilly Western New York, and every day calling for almost 200 miles drive. The Flanders "20" had a great chance to show her stamina and she did it, winning in her class. Only one other car out of all the entries did as well and the contesting cars ran in cost up to three times the price of the Flanders.

6. ALMOST BEST OF ALL. FLANDERS "20" WINS AT THE NEWPORT HILL CLIMB IN INDIANA. This wasn't a sanctioned meet; just a little meeting arranged by Indiana dealers throughout the state who knew how stiff a grade was in the Newport Hill and who wanted to find out how their cars really would climb. The dealers themselves drove When the astonishment died away all Indiana knew that the Flanders had again gone far out of her class and raced everything in the state that could get up the hill on any speed. Four of six events for the Flanders "20." A 90-horsepower Knox beat her 2 seconds in the free-for-all, but the Flanders "20" finished the day's play by cleaning up in the class for cars selling from $2,000 to $3,000.

7. ANOTHER RACE, this time in Des Moines, Iowa, gave Flanders "20" a chance to show her heels to the rest of them. Two specially built racing cars, a Ford and a Kissel car, both larger than the Flanders, and one of 50-horse-power, undertook to show the way in a five-mile race held by dealers. Well, they couldn't do better than second and third, for a Flanders "20" was taken out of stock the day before the race and they never caught her. First for the Flanders "20" on a half-mile track. Five miles in 6 minutes, 7 seconds.

8. TODAY THE FLANDERS "20" IS ON THE LAST STAGE OF A 1,800-MILE TRIP FROM SEATTLE, WASH, TO HAZELTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA. No automobile, no wagon even ever traversed those mountainous and tangled trails. A great prize is offered by the Hazelton authorities for the car which shall pioneer the highway one day to connect the two cities. The prize offered has been ready for two years with none willing to attempt the feat. Today the Flanders has forced her way through the dreaded path and is within easy touch of the end. The hardy drivers carry complete road making tools and in the dense forests and rocky wastes of the unknown sections of that country, hewed out their way. The car pulled through. Perhaps another page in this paper will tell you that the long journey is ended, but watch for it. The story of the Flanders "20" is a story of wonderful achievements.

WITHIN EIGHT WEEKS SHE HAS WON EIGHT important events—enumerated in the panel. In one she made three perfect road scores out of a possible three; in another, Minneapolis to Helena Reliability Run, she won first and second—all the prizes there were. And at Worcester, Mass., she won America's premier hill climbing event, chipping 47 seconds off the previous record and beating the time of several cars of four and five times her price.

IF YOU FOLLOWED THE NEWS you have doubtless been struck by the consistent performance of this car in all reliability events. To say that Flanders "20" is entered in a reliability event is to say Flanders "20" has won First—and most likely Second and Third also. Always first thru.

THAT'S WONDERFUL WHEN YOU CONSIDER that in these events, while entered only in her own class, her merit scores at the end make those of cars in the higher priced classes look cheap indeed.

TAKE THE TWIN CITY RUN—Minneapolis to Helena, Montana, over prairie trails and mountain passes, in which such cars as Packard, Stoddard-Dayton, Abbott-Detroit, Simplex, Maxwell, Cole, Krit, Hupmobile and other cars failed to finish with perfect scores, and two out of three Flanders "20's" did.

IS PRICE ANY INDICATION of the road ability, the staying qualities, the reliability and the capacity for standing hard knocks?—surely not in view of these splendid victories of this "20" horse-power $800 car.

NO, IT CERTAINLY IS NOT—we have never claimed that the E-M-F "30" was a better car than the three speed Flanders "20." The thirty is a little larger—ten inches longer wheel base, will go faster—say 55 miles per hour as against the 47 that any Flanders Touring car will go; but it won't—and no car made will—climb a hill better; it won't—and no car made will—stand rougher usage or perform so well month in month out with so little care or attention or expense.

FLANDERS "20" IS MADE OF SAME high grade steels—the best the science of metallurgy knows how to produce—by the same careful methods and in the largest plant in the world devoted to the making of one model. We make every part—"from pig iron and the raw steel bar to the finished car." And we guarantee every car for a year, giving the buyer a bond signed by General Manager Walter E. Flanders himself.

FLANDERS "20" IS YOUR CAR—it is the ideal car for the man who does not feel he can afford, or who does not care to put more than $1,000 into an automobile—whether it be the one car he and his family shall use for all purposes, or an auxiliary car for the rich man who wishes to save his big, expensive, more cumbersome touring car or limousine.

DELIVERIES—YES, THAT'S THE ONLY TROUBLE—we can't seem to catch up with the demand—can't promise you immediate delivery. August was the biggest month in our history. September will surpass it by 500 cars—shipping 125 Flanders "20" cars per day now and increasing our factory facilities just as fast as we can. Bought the original Ford plant last month and putting on 1,000 more men. This will increase our output 20 per cent. Trying our best to catch up—but people have come to appreciate this car and the demand still leads the supply.

ONLY WAY IS TO SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER at once. Get your order in, pay a deposit, so the order will be sent to the factory and given its regular serial number—then you won't have to wait long. Every day's delay in placing the order makes two more days' delay in getting the car, for Flanders "20" is carrying everything before her, and the "tin cars" are losing ground fast. Flanders "20" has the call—but if you hurry you'll be "lucky."

E. M. F. BOSTON CO.

Retail Salesroom - 887-889 Boylston Street

WHOLESALE OFFICES AND SERVICE DEPT.
Commonwealth Ave. and Lawton Street

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pages 21 to 40

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1911

RIO GRANDE IS CUTTING INTO THE FT. BROWN RESERVATION

Current Deflected by Mexican Protective Works Built at Matamoros

BRUSH MATTRESS LAID IN CONCRETE

Boundary Stream Had Been Adding to Land on the American Side

MATAMOROS, Mexico—Brush mattresses embedded in concrete have been constructed upon the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande opposite the Ft. Brown military reservation and the city of Brownsville, Tex., to prevent further erosion of the soil on this side. Where these protection works have been constructed the international boundary stream makes a sharp curve, and during the last 30 or 40 years it has contributed several hundred acres of soil to the American side of the river. Old residents of both Brownsville and Matamoros remember when the channel of the Rio Grande was where the railroad station and other buildings of the former town now stand. It was in order to stop this transfer of Mexican soil to the United States that the government has just finished the construction of these brush mattresses.

These protection works are having a disastrous effect upon the Ft. Brown reservation. The main current of the river is now thrown directly against the banks of the old military post and also at a point where the lower part of Brownsville stands. The stream is making inroads upon the land on the American side to such an extent that some of the large government buildings will be undermined and washed away in a short time if steps are not taken to stop the erosion. Some of the Ft. Brown buildings are anchored with wire ropes to prevent them from falling into the river.

Th land on the American side that is being rapidly eaten away by the river is very valuable, and the necessity of some method being adopted for its protection against the hungry ravages of the erratic river is great and urgent.

BRUSH MATTRESSES LINE RIO GRANDE



Mexico puts in obstructions to the further erosion of the soil on the river bank at Matamoros

MORE THAN $2,000,000 INCREASE FOR POLICE IN NEW YORK BUDGET

NEW YORK—An increase of nearly $2,500,000 over last year is the request of Police Commissioner Waldo, who says that it is for the purpose of raising the police department to the highest point of working efficiency.

In the estimate which has just been submitted to the budgetary committee of the board of estimate and apportionment Commissioner Waldo states that 1000 additional patrolmen are needed in the department. It is pointed out that London, with only one third more population than New York, has almost double the number of policemen. No little amount of the increase requested is for additional salaries and wages of men in the department, and Commissioner Waldo requests that his own salary be advanced from $7500 to $15,000.

The first department to offer a notable decrease in its estimate for next year is the board of city record. According to George McAneny, president of the borough of Manhattan and chairman of the committee on budgetary publicity, this decrease can be traced to an obvious result of the rigid investigation made last year into the management of the board, where much waste and extravagance is said to have been found. The new administration offers a saving of more than $50,000 in printing and the purchase of blank books.

All along the line in the estimates so far submitted requests are made for substantial increases in salaries. The high cost of living and the uniform increase in prices of everything generally is the unanimous argument for higher pay. The board of city magistrates, Manhattan, requests an increase of $75,100, $73,000 of which is for salaries. Other estimates showing larger sums, the excess being intended principally for salary increases, are the court of general sessions, county of New York, $45,500; Normal College of the city of New York, $19,000; supreme court, second department, $63,000, and the city court of New York, $45,000. The municipal service commission asks for a net increase of $41,880 more than the appropriation for 1911, half of which is requested for increased salaries.

The department of health requests an increase of $1,564,178.75. In every branch of this department higher salaries are requested.

MAINE MUSIC TEACHER RESIGNS

PORTLAND, Me.—Walter H. Butterfield, supervisor of music in the Portland schools, has resigned to accept a similar position in the schools of Manchester, N. H. Mr. Butterfield will leave Oct. 10 to take up his new work.

RAPALLO LEISURELY ACTIVE

Spell of Centuries-Old Vocations Still Holds Little Towns Fringing Italian Riviera

(Special to the Monitor)

THE principal charm of the little towns that fringe the Italian Riviera is their atmosphere of leisurely activity. The great hotels and pensions may be filled with pleasure-seekers, but they are quite detached from the inhabitants, who pursue their vocations in the arcades and open shops just as their ancestors have done for centuries.

There is no packing of people together in factories in this part of the world. Every one works at a craft or trade in an industrious, yet easy fashion, for work is carried on out of doors and if not actually on the highway as near it as possible—thus the workers are not shut away from the world, but can see everything that is happening and participate in any dramatic event that may arise.

Lace Making Attracts

Perhaps the first industry that strikes one in a saunter through the narrow streets of Rapallo is the lace-making. Women, girls and even children sit on stools and chairs and doorsteps with fat brown cushions on their knees over which their hands move automatically. There is nothing monotonous about the occupation, for their bright eyes are taking in every passer-by and they chat together incessantly.

Men and women are busy inside the shops, too, the entire fronts of which are open to the road. The cellar-like apertures are often the entrance to establishments of a considerable size, for the houses extend far back and the shops often take up the whole of the ground floor. One peers, therefore, into dark cavernous recesses out of which gleam copper pans, or brushes, or brilliant colored fruits, or eggs and chickens, or utensils and implements for the queer unusual trades and customs which to the foreigner seem so incomprehensible.

Macaroni Puzzles

One sort of shop, however, is screened by an unbroken sheet of glass, behind which are piled heaps of some pale yellow or creamy substance, twisted and rolled and cut into all sorts of shapes and sizes. It takes some time before the novitiate realizes that all these comestibles represent some form or other of macaroni, and each kind has a different name.

Yet busy as the people seem to be, there is an atmosphere of gentle leisure about the town. The rippling waves of the Mediterranean which caress the sea front add to the repose, for they ebb and flow only three or four feet daily, and their demeanor is that of the mildest sort of ripple on an inland lake. Even the prison of Rapallo is a sleepy, sunsteeped, undefended sort of place. Two or three officials are occasionally to be seen lounging on the wave-girt causeway which connects it with the shore, but they do not look very formidable.

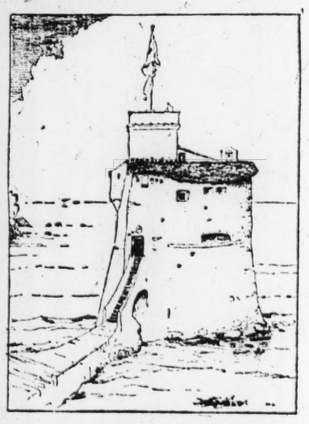
Invasion Prodigious

Both Rapallo and the adjoining town of Santa Margherita have suffered from a prodigious invasion of "kursaals" and German hotels and pensions, and date palms have been imported with the idea of increasing the tropical aspect. But there is a delightful naivete about the way in which the people have responded to the international invasion. A rough wooden building running out into the sea, for instance, bears an imposing name in four languages.

Santa Margherita is much the same sort of town as Rapallo, only it boasts a square round which are little tables on the pavement, where comfortable-looking men sit playing dominoes all day.

The same childish artlessness appears in the way the buildings are decorated. Balconies and balustrades and windows with elaborate lace curtains are painted on the house fronts; and even vases of flowers in the windows, and on one house an elegant lady is apparently looking out. Nor do the streets lead anywhere in particular. They end neatly at definite points like the streets in a toy town. One is finished by a plaza, with a fountain and a statue. Another road ends at a brightly painted villa. The people of Santa Margherita are evidently not travelers.

There are villas round about, pink and white, or green or red or yellow, each with little shutters and a rectangular garden divided by a straight path under an invariable wire arch covered by greenery. The villas are embellished, too, by painted architectural adornments.



(Specially drawn for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)

PIECE OF OLD RAPALLO

Yet so soft and luminous is the light, so sweet and mild the air, one cannot dislike the crude colors and bare-faced pretense of painted stone and marble. Even the flamboyant angles and festoons of fruits and flowers on the great hotels assume a certain appealing air, so transparent is the make-belief.

The steps which lead upon the terraces are really very effective; real orange trees abound, and so do roses and heliotrope and carnations in great masses, and the soft Italian sun harmonizes everything.

The family washing hanging from every window of the tall houses, odd bright-colored washing that looks like handkerchiefs and dusters; the ancient churches and buildings which all seem to have been renovated lately with stucco fronts so that they shall not be outdone by the hotels; the sparkling sea and the encircling mountains bright with gray and golden foliage; all is transformed and beautified by the luminous forever-shining sun.

NOTABLE PAINTINGS ON EXHIBITION AT CLEVELAND SCHOOL

CLEVELAND, O.—Notable is the collection of water colors, oils and black and white sketches from the Pennsylvania Academy which is now on exhibition at the Cleveland School of Art. Many of the subjects are by prominent American artists.

Violet Oakley, the young Philadelphia woman who is said to be the most likely successor to Edwin Abbey in the matter of the completion of his decorations for the Pennsylvania capitol, is represented by two beautiful Venetian scenes, "Mirage—The Doge's Palace" and "St. Giorgio Maggiore," with a detail from Titian's "Assumption" and another from Tintorette's "Marriage of St. Catherine."

Robert Henri, the Cincinnati artist, who has made a stir in New York with his independent school of painting, shows a ruddy portrait entitled "Rika." Nicola D'Ascenzo, a countryman of the playwright D'Annunzio, exhibits three oils, one a beautiful young woman, "Lida," absorbed in feeding her swans in a fairylike garden. D'Ascenzo is noted for his decorative work, some of which may be seen in Grace Evangelical church and the Cleveland Trust Company.

There are several large oils suited to the museum collection which the school is advocating, among them, Richard Blossom Farley's "Sands of Barnegat," two fine landscapes by Edward W. Redfield and Sarah Levis Hipple's low toned canvas "At Anchor."

WHERE PAUL REVERE WATCHED FOR THE LIGHTS BOSTON'S NORTH END AWAITS CURBWAY BAZAAR

GUIDE books say that the shopping district of Boston is on Boylston, Tremont and Washington streets and the streets adjacent thereto. This tells only a part of the story. All of Boston is not in the Back Bay. It is also in Salem street, Prince and North and Richmond streets, and the people who live there do not come to Boylston street for their fashions. They seldom leave the precincts of the North End except on those occasions when a settlement or other organization working along similar lines gives an excursion somewhere.

Their great shopping day is late Saturday afternoon and evening. They come out with their baskets and purses and "shop" and barter until nearly midnight. Their great streets are North Market and Blackstone. Their "stores" are lined up on the curb.

Footways Crowded

The sidewalks are fairly impassable. To go from one block to a point two or three blocks away may take an hour, so jammed are the footways with men and women seeking new tableware or new clothes or food for the Sunday dinner, and always sharp for a bargain. Those in a hurry take the streets, and veritably the middle of the road is the only sure course, although it is not an oversafe one. Push-carts and sales-wagons, two deep, are drawn up on either side. The police and fire regulations oblige this rule to be observed rigidly that a roadway may be at all times possible through the middle for a fire engine, hose cart and hook and ladder, should an alarm of fire be turned in.

Over this medley, under it, round about and through it, is a conglomerate mass of women, men and children. It is as if a huge hand had opened and thrown them down, sprawling, from above, and they were scrambling hither and thither to get to their places. The children are under the horses' heels, under the wagons. They carry bundles on their heads, in their arms and drag them in little carts. They speak a dozen languages, Russian, Yiddish, Italian, Polish, Greek, Armenian. It is a babel of tongues and noises. Translate all their words and phrases and sentences and they come to just this, "How much can I get for it," and "How little need I pay?"

Whistle Stampedes

With all their absorption, let the whistle of a fire engine sound, the street is cleared in a trice. There is a wild scramble for the curb with horses, wagons, carts. Where the people get to it is hard to tell, but they all get somewhere out of the way, for there is seldom an accident. Should a cart fail to be drawn in far enough when an engine goes by, should it by some unfortunate circumstance have a corner projecting too far beyond the line, so that is struck by that speeding apparatus, it is all over with the cart and its contents. The people near by may benefit by the mishap to the extent of a few oranges or bananas, but the cart is kindling wood. Several other carts may be damaged, but generally a mess on the pavement is all that is left to tell the story of the bright hopes of this merchant of the curb.

Truly, it is a sight as worth seeing as any that Boston affords. But it is not taken in by the touring cars or the historical trolley trips. Not many know about it except those who have happened to be just there.

It is only two years old. It began with the complaints sent in to the municipal authorities by those who rented stores, that the men who stood on the streets with their push carts or went slowly through them paying no rent at all interfered seriously with their trade. They bought cheap stuff and sold cheap, having no rent to pay. They were therefore not only patronized but besought while the storekeeper aspiring to better things had his store and his stock on his hands.

The city carefully considered the question and then decided both sides had their rights: the storekeepers had theirs, but to deprive the people of buying as cheaply as they could would not be fair to them. Accordingly they established these Saturday afternoons. By the middle of the afternoon of this day the business that usually crowds the streets around Faneuil hall and Quincy markets with horses, wagons and trucks is practically over. The wholesale business of the markets may be said to be finished by 1 o'clock, and two hours later very few vehicles encumber the streets. Accordingly at 3 o'clock they are thrown open to the trucksters and push cart men.

Long before that hour they congregate on Commercial street and in Merchants row, eager to get the first place at the start. According to the law all food must be protected from the flies and dust and dirt of the street, so a motley collection of bed blankets and bed quilts can be seen stretched tightly over the carts containing fruits and vegetables, and fastened securely at the sides, or else thrown over lightly.

It used to be that there was pushing and quarreling for the places of vantage and when the signal for the start was made the rush to secure the most favored positions had no regard for the rights, or property, or safety, or well being of any other. Then the police swooped down, rules were made and are rigidly enforced. The police are scattered as thickly over the region as blackberries in August and woe be to him who disobeys.

Procession Moves

At 2:50 o'clock the procession is allowed to move. Two by two they must go, and there must be no crowding ahead. Should there be such an attempt to sneak in, the miscreant if discovered is sent back to the end of the line.

That procession is a sight. It contains pushcarts of all sizes and descriptions. Some are hauled from before, others are pushed from behind. Two men or one man and several little boys will be in charge of one, while another, big enough for a horse to haul, will be dragged slowly onward by a single man. Some of the carts are brightly painted, fresh and new looking; others are dingy and dilapidated. Up North Market street they go, and around the corner, dropping out as they see a place that seems to them good for trade, for no one can have the same place every time unless fortune favors him.

Waiting for them up and down the street are a crowd of people who have gathered from near and far to have first choice. They are well dressed, well-to-do, prosperous looking people. Sometimes an automobile stops with its occupants that they may buy from these wagons. Mixed in with them are women with blue calico skirts and turkey-red waists, women with checked gingham aprons embroidered in cross stitch and ragged, dirty women and men of corresponding types. But not a thing can be sold until the clock strikes three. Then off comes the blankets and bed quilts and the buying and the selling begin.

Oranges, bananas, plums, peaches and pears, lettuce, cabbages, carrots, beets, egg plant, nearly everything that can be found elsewhere in the market are to be seen on these wagons. They are picked up by the hucksters, usually on Friday, and for the most part represent goods that are not quite good enough for the regular dealers, or surplus stock, and is bought cheap, yet all coming within the regulations of the law.

When these wagons are uncovered everybody rushes to them and their stock is soon depleted. The best is gone in a short time, and those who wait until late at night, as many of them do hoping to get things cheaper, may get them for less, but it is very poor stuff.

The better class, and those who have come to see, then turn their attention to the market houses and the stores, so while some business is taken away from these some is gained. The push-cart market if anything contributes to their trade.

It is later in the day, after 6 o'clock, when the men have come home from their work and have eaten their supper, that business reaches its height. Then the whole population of the district turns out to market and shop. It is then that the streets become jammed, that the coins jingle incessantly in the little tin boxes, and it is then that the police have to be most vigilant, not because the people are troublesome or law-breaking, but to keep things orderly; to be on the spot to quench it, should anything untoward happen.

Blackstone street is the great one on Saturday nights. It is the Petticoat lane of Boston. Nearly everything needed in the North End can be bought on its curb. Table china can be found, gilt banded or decorated with flowers, or plain, as the esthetic taste may prefer. The children can be supplied with complete outfits. Ornaments and knickknacks, toilet accessories, and everything needed for the larder, all are displayed at prices guaranteed to be the lowest in the city. But a bargain is a bargain, and never were such bargain hunters as are to be found down there. That means that nothing can be taken at the first price given, so they haggle and haggle, spending minutes and half hours and more for the sake of a few cents, although with many of them, it is true, it means all the difference between plenty to eat and not enough.

The butchers' wagons do a thriving business on these nights. They are mounted on wheels and drawn by a horse like the night lunch wagon. There he who will may buy his favorite cuts, chuck and skirt beef, the shin, forequarters, flanks, sausages, frankfurters, wiener and lieverworsts. Some of the wagons are devoted exclusively to packed, salted and smoked meats, and sell sandwiches and lunches. Others carry only the fresh. Here and there is a wagon which has only wood, selling it in basketfuls to be taken home for the cooking.

It is a lively time on Blackstone and North Market streets. All the population seems gathered within their borders, but pushing onward, down the narrow streets that empty into them and through noted Salem street as many more are found in the shops and on the doorsteps and gathered in groups on the pavement.

The houses are dark and empty as all their inhabitants are on the street, but doors and windows are opened wide.

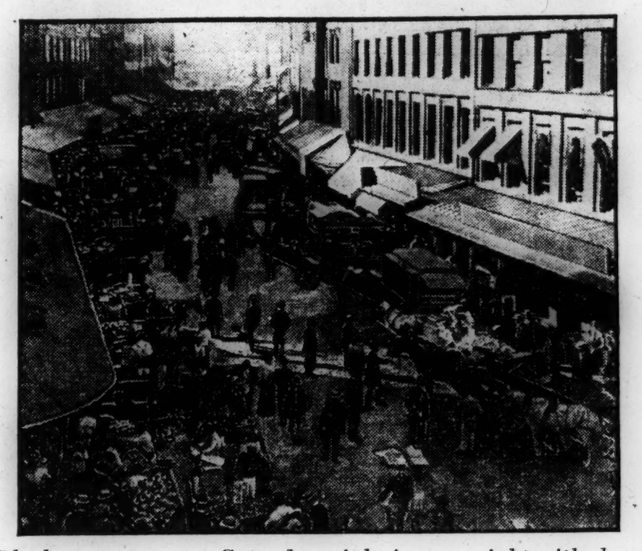
Evening Is Holiday

It is a holiday evening in the North End. All day the stores have been closely barred for it was the Jewish Sabbath, but at sunset, doors are opened, gas is lighted, and out stream the people to buy and chat. It is like a bazaar, for not only do they buy and sell, but the latest news is on tap, all the gossip of the neighborhood. It means society, and whatsoever of pleasure the people know. The children are everywhere, playing, yelling, cluttering the streets. Down an alley comes a woman, striding with long, confident steps, a basket of wood balanced safely on her head, a baby clasped in her arms.

At the end of Salem street, at the top of the hill, is a church. It stands dark and solemn, blackened and lonely, but still it keeps its silent vigil and holds its warning finger high as on the night when the gentry who sat in its pews in their silks and velvets on a Sunday lay sleeping in their beds close by, while the redcoats paced the streets and Paul Revere, beloved of every American, watched for the lights in the belfry tower. Still the church keeps watch and ward, and still the little house of Paul Revere with its diamond-paned windows remains intact, blinking at the strange sights and sounds that go on all about it.

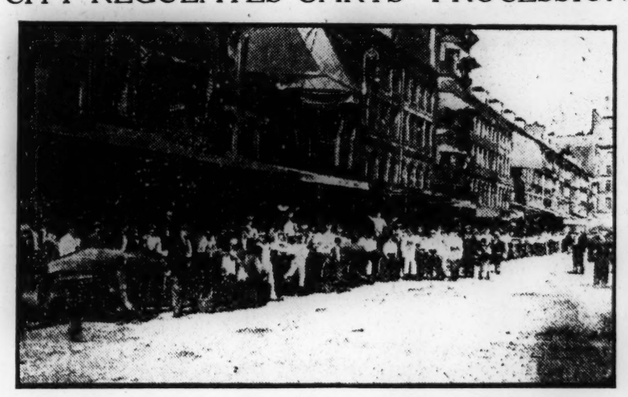
Green lawns and arching elms no longer form beautiful avenues. They seem quite out of place in the clamor and squalor amid which they are placed, but they stand still signal of that sturdy independence which declared "all men created free"—and still they are visited by pilgrims from afar. The people who cluster about them have little idea of their significance but it is to the heroic acts of the night which they memorize that these people owe what they have of home, of citizenship, freedom and promise.

BOSTON HAS ITS "PETTICOAT LANE"



Blackstone street on Saturday night is great sight with shops on wheels

CITY REGULATES CARTS' PROCESSION



Eager hawkers line up for police signal which will open the forbidden streets

WOMEN PLANNING RECEPTION FOR NEW PRESIDENT



(Photo by Marceau, Boston)

MRS. HENRY C. MULLIGAN

Women's clubs in the Massachusetts Federation, to which 40,000 women belong, are arranging receptions and other functions in honor of the new president of the federation, Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan of Natick.

The first in Boston will be given by the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Vendome Oct. 18 and next day there will be a reception by the Daughters of Vermont. Members of the Professional Woman's Club are planning a reception early in November.

Other clubs which will entertain her during October are as follows: Elizabeth H. Whittier Club, Amesbury, Oct. 2; Framingham Woman's Club, Oct. 3; Wilmington Woman's Club, Oct. 5; Alden Club of Franklin, Oct. 9; Reading Woman's Club, Oct. 13; Salem Thought and Work Club, Oct. 14; Brockton Women's Club, Oct. 16; Winchester Fortnightly Club, Oct. 23; Old and New of Malden, Oct. 24; North Shore Club, Lynn, Oct. 31.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO SELL ODD LENGTHS OF LUMBER FRUITFUL

WASHINGTON — The investigation carried on last year by the department of agriculture, cooperating with lumber manufacturers in the South, to determine the saving that can be effected by using odd lengths of lumber as well as even, has begun to bear fruit. That investigation showed that a material saving was practicable, and at a recent meeting of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers Association the fact was brought out that a beginning has been made in putting the new plan into practise, and that an increase in the sale of odd lengths is anticipated for the near future.

It was formerly the custom to sell lumber in even lengths only. Waste resulted from cutting off the ends of odd lengths to make them even. A considerable percentage of a sawmill's output is defective. That is, boards have had knots, decayed spots, or split ends and the defective parts are cut out. To make an even length of what remains, it is often necessary to cut off a foot of good wood with the bad, and it is wasted. The practise of marketing odd lengths as well as even is meant to lessen this waste. The sale of odd lengths of lumber will frequently lessen waste in the woods also; for example, a log may be cut 15 feet long which, following the old custom, would be cut only 14, and the extra foot would be left in the woods.

EXPERIMENT FARM FOR ASHLAND, WIS.

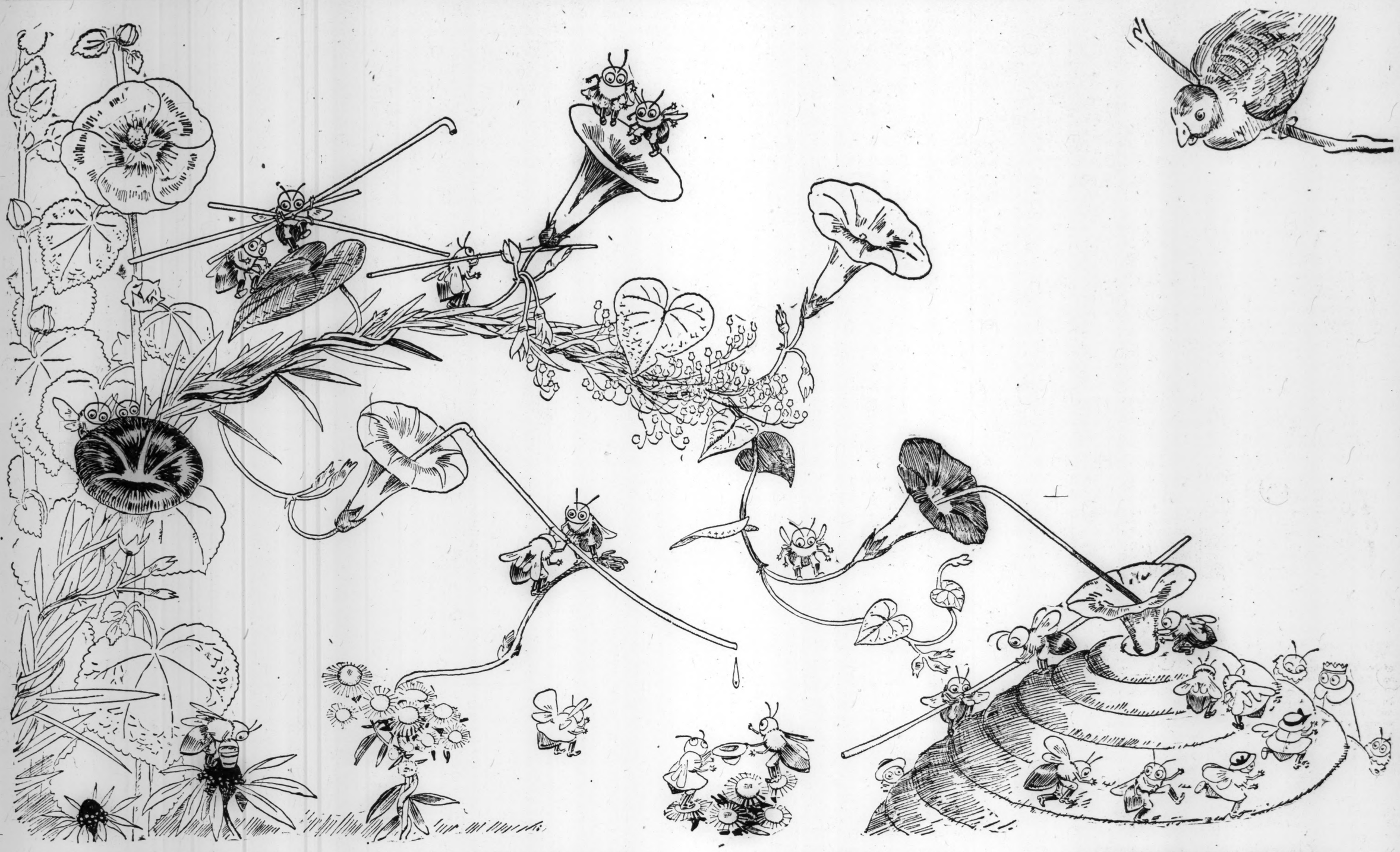
ASHLAND, Wis.—Mayor Dod has been advised by the Wisconsin University board of regents that they have decided to establish the proposed experiment farm in connection with the agricultural college of the university on a site donated by Ashland and Bayfield counties.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY FLLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY M. L. BAUM



Fresh honey "laid on," as the English folk say—
Continuous honey, hot water works way—
Piped into the hive from the wells that are near
Is Sally May's notion, the best of the year.

" 'Twill rev-o-loo-hoo-tion-ize industry, quite."
Says Sam (his big words are not always just right);
"We all shall be living in luxury's lap
When nectar selecter is always on tap."

They pipe it with grass that is slender and hollow,
When Buzz draws the air out the honey drops follow;
One pipe comes apart and in Sally May's hat
The drops are a-falling, drip drop, pitter pat.

Otto Bee thinks that wax will be needed for comb,
So packs up some pollen and carries it home;
He gets it, we see, from demure black-eyed Susan,
The very best kind we believe he is choosin'.

Buzz brings such an armful of pipe that it jibs
And punishes Sam with a punch in the ribs;
And Hollyhock thinks, with a petal-u-lant pout
"They favor the glories, while I am leaved out."

Till now to get honey has been a big task,
For all morning glories much tunneling ask;
A bee has to dive in head first and then crawl
Out backward and carry the nectar and all.

Says Bird-on-the-Branch, "Tho' today you may sup
Tomorrow you'll hunger, for glories shut up."
The Queen with her pages steps out and says, "I
Have always been told that good plumbing comes high."

But Sally May laughs, "Buzz is plumber, you see,"
(Bees never spell plum, though, and leave out the bee!)
"And I'll pay the piper! When all's said and done
We're doing this jest just because it is fun."

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HOW AND WHY THE LEAVES FALL

THE causes of the autumnal leaf-fall are discussed in an interesting review of the present status of this problem of botany published in a recent number of Knowledge by G. S. Boulger. The author says, in part:

If we look at the question of leaf-fall from the point of view of the systematic botanist, we find that the lower and simpler types of leaves do not fall. The primitive leaves of mosses have no articulation at their base; the elaborately divided fronds of most tree ferns wither and hang their dead stalks downward from the stem; the needles of conifers wither similarly, generally, after being several years on the tree; and the simple sheathing leaves of most monocotyledons have not so perfect a system of articulation as we find in the dicotyledons, especially those with compound leaves.

A thoughtless, unobservant conclusion would be that the leaf dies and consequently then falls off; but this is far from being the case. Preparations may begin for the fall of the leaf almost as soon as it is formed, and in many cases the leaf is moist and its cells are fairly inflated when it falls. Dr. Inman, in a paper communicated to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, described an inward extension of the cork of the bark and disruption taking place through cellular tissue external to this corky layer, from without inwards.

"The provision for the separation," he writes, "being once complete, it requires little to effect it; a desiccation of one side of the leaf stalk, by causing an effort of torsion, will readily break through the small remains of the fibro-vascular bundles; or the increased size of the coming leaf bud will snap them; or, if these causes are not in operation, a gust of wind, a heavy shower, or even the simple weight of the lamina, will be enough to disrupt the smaller connections. Such is the history of the fall of the leaf. We have found that it is not an accidental occurrence, arising simply from the vicissitudes of temperature and the like, but a regular and vital process, which commences with the first formation of the organ, and is completed only when that is no longer useful; and we cannot help admiring the wonderful provision that heals the wound even before it is absolutely made, and affords a covering from atmospheric changes before the part can be subjected to them."

Picture Puzzle



Used in the schoolroom.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Razor.

WHY

WHY does a coachman wear a cockade?

Many coachmen wear black cockades in their hats, and although this is often added to their livery by all kinds of people, it should really be worn only by the servants of those who are themselves servants of the reigning monarch—privy councilors, magistrates, officers, civil servants, and so on. The wearing of badges in the hat to show what leader was owned and followed is a very ancient custom. At the time when the Georges were on the British throne, the followers of the Stuarts used to wear the white cockade in their hats, as emblems of the fallen dynasty, and the supporters of the Georges wore a black cockade, which was the badge of the rulers of Hanover, and became the symbol of loyalty to the throne. In course of time it was added by those who held office under the Georges to the livery of their servants. —Children's Magazine.

MOON FIRST

There is a very clever little girl who reasons out a great many things for herself, and who cannot be deceived, as many other children are, by things that are told them "for fun."

Having been told by one of her aunts that the moon was made of green cheese, she immediately sought out her grandfather, to whom she said, "Grandpa, Aunt Rose said the moon was made of green cheese, but I don't believe it."

"And why not, pet?" asked her grandfather, eager for the tot's answer.

"Because I've been reading my Bible, and it proves the moon ain't made of green cheese, because the moon was made before the cows was."—Atlanta Constitution.

COINS OF GREAT VALUE FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

CORBRIDGE, Eng.—In 1908, when employed in digging on the Roman excavations at Corstopitum, two workmen came upon a splendid find of gold and silver coins, which had been concealed in the foundations of a house since about A. D. 385, a date toward the close of the Roman occupation of England.

Another and far more wonderful store has now been brought to light here, lying in a small brass jar, its position giving rise to the surmise that it must have been hurriedly concealed during a time of impending danger and not purposely buried as a hoard. The packet contains 159 gold coins, dating from the period of Nero to that of Marcus Aurelius, and probably lost about the year A. D. 161.

It is the most valuable and extensive single find ever made, if the great Cleeve Prior hoard of nearly a hundred years ago is excepted. Two worn copper coins included in this discovery, belonging probably to the reign of Hadrian, which appear to have formed a cover to either end of the roll of gold, are of surpassing interest.

In regard to the find of ancient coins it is interesting to hear that those found at Black Hills, Kirkcudbrightshire, have been submitted to an expert on behalf of the crown and have been placed in the National Museum of Antiquities for the present. Among these, which are mostly silver coins, are two silver farthings and a silver penny. The pennies are Scottish coins of the reign of Alexander III., John Baliol and Robert the Bruce. Some pennies are Irish and bear dates of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. In those days mints were scattered all over the country; thus you find pennies bearing the stamp of the mints of Durham, Bristol, York, Dublin or Waterford. One halfpenny in this collection was minted at Berwick in the reign of Edward I.

HAPPY CHILDREN

There's a dear little home in Good-Children street
My heart turneth fondly today,
Where tinkle of tongues and patter of feet
Make sweetest of music at play;
Where the sunshine of love illumines each face,
And warms every heart in that old-fashioned place.

For dear little children go romping about
With dollies and tin tops and drums;
And, my! how they frolic and scamper and shout
Till bedtime too speedily comes!
Oh, days they are golden, and days they are fleet,
With little folk living in Good-Children street.

'Tis so the dear children go romping about,
And, I venture to say, they are sadly put out
When an end to the jubilee comes.
Oh, days they are golden, and days they are fleet,
With little folk living in Good-Children street.

—Eugene Field.

DIDN'T WHISPER

Tom had been kept in at school for talking out loud.

"Why did you do it, Tom?" asked his mamma. "Didn't you know it was against the rules?"

"No," said Tom. "Teacher only said I mustn't whisper, and I didn't."—Washington Herald.

"AYE"

Sometimes I hear the word "aye" pronounced like "a" and sometimes like "i"; please tell me which is right, says a correspondent of the Ladies' Home Journal. In reply its editor says:

Both pronunciations are correct, depending upon the meaning of the word. When "aye" means "yes," you should pronounce it to rhyme with "lie," but when it means "forever," it should rhyme with "lay."

BIX THE BROWNIE

When Bix the Brownie slumbers
There isn't any fuss;
He hasn't to have bedclothes
And mattresses, like us.

When Bix's head grows heavy,
And Bix's eyelids close,
He pops into a poppy,
And off to sleep he goes!

—New York Tribune.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

CHINESE CHICKEN

A CHINESE game is called Chinese Chicken. It is a splendid game for the seaside. Ten or twelve shells or stones or any other objects should be laid in a row, about a foot apart. The first child hops on one foot over each object until the last in the line is reached. This last one he must kick with his other foot, then pick up the object and go back again, hopping on one foot until he has again reached the last object in the line. He picks up the object and returns until he has in this way, one at a time, gathered all the objects. He must never touch the ground with his upheld foot, not even when the objects are picked up, and should hop only once between each two objects. The one wins who, in a given time, has in the method named gathered the greatest number of objects.

MOON, STARS AND TWILIGHT

A PRETTY sun-and-shadow game, played by foreign children, is Moon, Stars and Twilight. One of the players, impersonating the Moon, goes into a large shadow, or shaded place, the shade cast by rocks or trees. This represents the night, and she may not step out of it. The rest of the players, the Stars, may, however, remain in the sunlight or go into the night, as morning or evening Stars, but only as long as the Twilight, another player, says they may.

They circle about; now close to the Moon in the shadow; now in the sun. The Twilight raps the ground. This means that the Moon may catch all she can in the shadow, though she must not go out into the sunlight. The ones she catches become evening Stars and help her catch the other Stars the next time the Twilight allows them to circle into the Moon's shadowy region.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

BOY'S SONG

Where the pools are bright and deep,
Where the gray trout lies asleep,
Up the river and o'er the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the blackbird sings the latest,
Where the hawthorn blooms the sweetest,
Where the nestlings chirp and flee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the mowers mow the cleanest,
Where the hay lies thick and greenest;
There, to trace the homeward bee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the hazel bank is steepest,
Where the shadow falls the deepest,
Where the clustering nuts fall free,
That's the way for Billy and me.
—James Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd."

NUTS OLD TO YOU AND NUTS NEW

A NUT is a hard-shelled, one-seeded fruit, such as the acorn, chestnut, beechnut, and others of this type. A nut is a fruit, while a seed is part of a fruit. Many nut-like objects are, perhaps, only seeds. The nutmeg is the single seed of a fleshy fruit, which bursts in two and shows the nutmeg surrounded by a coat (aril) full of holes, and which we know as "mace."

The peanut is a bean which ripens underground and is pleasing to our taste only after it has been roasted. Chufas, or "grassnuts," are small tubers on the roots of a sedge. They are about the size of a raisin, and have a pleasant taste. This sedge is sometimes grown in the garden for the sake of these little tubers. The "pignuts," of England, are also small tubers which are formed on the roots of a plant belonging to the parsley family.

The seeds of the stonepine, a tree growing in southern Europe, are used as nuts, and are known as "pignons." The kernel is oily and sweet. These seeds are borne in cones similar to those of all pines, and, when opened carefully, will show the tree-like and branching germ of the future pine.

The cocoanut is the one-celled seed of a tropical palm growing only near salt water. The seeds of another tropical tree are the chocolate nuts from which the well-known chocolate is made. Vegetable ivory is the seed of a tropical American palm tree. When dry, it is hard and white, and is then used for some of the purposes for which true ivory is employed.

A nut very frequently used for eating and flavoring is the pistachio, the fruit of a small tree from Asia Minor. It has a very thin rind, but with many bony partitions that make the kernel rather difficult to dislodge except in small bits.

A peculiar Chinese nut, the lichi-nut, is frequently seen here. It is about the size of a large marble, and has a thin but tough shell. Within is a soft, sticky mass around a single pit resembling a large raisin in size and appearance, and having a rather unpleasant, smoky taste.

Another edible nut from China is often sold by some of our sidewalk merchants under the name of buffalo-nut, from its resemblance to the head of that animal. It is highly esteemed in China, where it is known as Ling or Leng, and where it is extensively cultivated. It is the fruit of an aquatic plant belonging to the family of the evening primrose.—St. Nicholas.

THE SECRET

One day in huckleberry time, when little Johnny Flails.
And half a dozen other boys were starting with their pails
To gather berries, Johnny's pa in talking with him said
That he could tell him how to pick so he'd come out ahead.
"First find your bush," said Johnny's pa, "and then stick to it till
You've picked it clean. Let those go chasing all about who will.
In search of better bushes; but it's picking tells, my son.
To look at fifty bushes doesn't count like picking one."
And Johnny did as he was told, and sure enough, he found
By sticking to his bush while all the others chased around
In search of better picking, 'twas as his father said;
For while the others looked he worked, and so came out ahead.
And Johnny recollected this when he became a man,
And first of all he laid him out a well-determined plan.
So while the brilliant triflers failed with all their brains and push,
Wise, steady-going Johnny won by "sticking to his bush."
—Watchman.

PEANUT CREAMS

Break into a bowl the white of one egg, add one tablespoonful of orange juice and into this gradually stir sufficient sugar to make a thick paste. Mix with it one teacupful of finely chopped peanuts. Form into balls, roll in pulverized sugar and lay on buttered dishes to dry. When dry each can be dipped into melted chocolate if preferred.—Rural New Yorker.

HOMES THAT THE BIRDS MAKE

THE thrush and the blackbird make every garden merry with their jolly song, provided there is a worm, a snail, or a slug to be found. They do not flee from the habitations of man; they come to us. They build in our garden bushes and trees, in our ivy, in our hedges, nests which are so common that the excellence of their make escapes notice. The outside of a blackbird's nest, though only made of coarse grass and other rough material, is admirably woven, but the beautifully arched interior of hardened mud, with its lining of fine grass, is really a splendid piece of work. It seems quite tiny when we look inside, but in it from four to six gaping, gawky youngsters live and grow into their first suit of feathers. The old lady who lived in a shoe could never have had a blackbird for schoolmistress, or she would not have found her children too many for the shoe in which she lived.

The thrush, which floods the air with such wonderful melody, morning and evening, and whenever a welcome shower comes to refresh the earth, is another skilful builder which turns clay into a nest-interior as sound as the inside of a cocoanut shell. It rivals the blackbird in the number and the squeezability of the lusty youngsters it brings up in that weatherproof nest.

We all have our favorite birds, but there are half a dozen which most of us would agree to place at the head of our list, and the nightingale would surely come first with us all. There is such majesty in the melody of this bird that somehow we cannot but regard the nightingale as royal in all that affects it. It ought to live in a sort of bird's palace, we fancy. But fact and fancy do not here agree. The nightingale makes one of the poorest of nests, dead leaves huddled together, and lined with grass being the home in which this miraculous songster brings up its little ones.

We all agree, again, as to the charm of the skylark; its inspiring song, heard high over our heads, and its blameless life make it a universal favorite. But here, too, we have a surprise in regard to the nest. This high-soaring bird seeks the lowest level for the cradle of its little ones, making a nest of grass on the ground, with only a tuft of turf or a clod of earth for protection.—Children's Magazine.

OPTICAL TRICK

Take a sheet of paper and roll it in the form of a cylinder about three quarters of an inch in diameter. Take this about the middle firmly between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and apply one end closely to your right eye. Place upon the table some object, say a penny, and stand about three feet away from it. Look intently with both eyes at the penny.

Now with the palm of your left hand open and toward your face, place it against the side of the paper cylinder at the point where you are holding it with your right hand.

You will find that you can apparently see the penny through a hole in your left hand.—Chicago Record-Herald.

CAMERA CONTEST



Michigan boy playing with boat in the water of a fountain at Spring lake

WHO knows but that the boy pictured today may become a builder of boats, a designer of a new model or an officer on an ocean liner? He appears to be in a thoughtful mood, and later on the habits of observation and study may cause him to develop into an inventor. Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, lived in New York state. This boy's home is at Spring Lake in Michigan. The photograph was sent by his sister, Kate Ewing Harbeck, who gets this week's $1 award.

Honorable mention: Laura M. Dollinger, Hartsville, Pa.; Alicia W. Allen, Springfield, O.; Louise Baron, Peoria, Ill.; R. W. Seymour, Swampscott, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest $1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

DISCOVERY OF PLANET EROS

LONDON—A series of articles on the great star map by H. H. Turner, D. Sc., F. R. S., have recently appeared in Science Progress. In the fourth of these articles he tells of an interruption in the work caused by the discovery of the tiny planet Eros.

In addition to the seven planets (including our earth) revolving round our sun, there are also hundreds of minute planets, some of them only a few hundred miles across and too small to influence the movements of the large planets. Most of these tiny planets move in orbits lying between those of Mars and Jupiter. But in 1898, another was discovered whose orbit lies very close to that of our earth. This was not only interesting as a new discovery, but also on account of its nearness to us the discovery of Eros has made it possible to find the distances of the sun and all the planets much more accurately than before.

The explanation of this is simple. Astronomers can measure the time that each planet takes to revolve once around the sun, and from this they know the relative distances of all the planets from the sun. In other words they can draw an accurate map of the sun and the orbits of the planets, but without being able to put in the scale of miles. Should any single distance on the map be known the scale of miles can be put in, too. It is much easier to measure accurately the distance of a near planet than one far off and the distances of Mars and Venus as the two nearest planets had been determined as accurately as possible and the distances of the other planets calculated from this.

But when Eros was discovered and found to be, at times, nearer to us than any other known planet, astronomers, seeing the importance of this discovery, made preparations for measuring its distance from us.

It was found that in 1894 Eros had passed very close to us, as the earth and the tiny planet had then been in adjacent parts of their orbits; but unfortunately this opportunity had been missed, as we did not then know of its existence. However, they found that in 1901 we should be fairly near together again, and after that no good opportunity for measuring its distance would occur again until 1931. Thus it was most important to obtain the best results possible in 1901, and so important was the occasion considered that most of the telescopes which were being used on the great star map were withdrawn from their work and during the winter of 1900-01 were turned on Eros.

The distances of the planets and some of the nearer stars can be measured by their parallax. We unconsciously use this method when judging the distance of an object, because as our eyes are a short distance apart they form a spectroscope. We can easily estimate the distance of an object fairly near to us just by looking at it, but when we look at something a long way off our eyes can give us no idea of its distance. This is because they are not far enough apart. In fact, to be of much use in measuring astronomical distances, our eyes would have to be many millions of miles apart.

To find the distance of Eros from us photographs were taken of it in the morning just before daylight and in the evening as soon as possible after dark. The earth, between morning and evening, turns half round on its axis, so that the morning and evening photographs were taken from points whose distance apart was as nearly as possible the length of the diameter of the earth.

Then to ascertain from these photographs (and hundreds of photographs were taken) the distance of Eros, its position among the stars had to be measured very accurately on the photographs. When the change in the position of Eros (due to the fact that both it and the earth were moving round the sun) was allowed for, then the greatest displacement due to parallax was 23 inches, or about one hundredth part of the apparent diameter of the moon, and this displacement had to be measured accurately to within the thousandth part of itself.

Many difficulties were encountered and vanquished in measuring to this degree of accuracy. At Greenwich a determination of the distance of Eros was made from observations taken there alone. Then A. R. Hinks of the Cambridge University observatory volunteered to coordinate the measures taken at the different observatories. In the struggle for accuracy new difficulties arose at every turn and new methods had to be devised to overcome them. But finally after 10 years' work, Mr. Hinks announced in 1909 a most satisfactory result for the distance of Eros and consequently of the sun and the planets belonging to our solar system.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests

SWEDISH WATERMARK

IN his latest price list, Richard Borek of Braunschweig, Germany, furnishes information on the postage stamps of Sweden which will prove news to most collectors. It is well known that since 1891 the Swedish stamps have been watermarked a royal crown in such a way that a crown shows on each stamp. Recently a new method has been adopted for the printing of the stamps by which the paper runs from rolls into the printing press. With this method it was found inexpedient to use paper with the crown watermark because it was impossible to adjust the feeding so that each stamp would receive its individual complete watermark. Consequently a new paper, watermarked with wavy lines, has been selected and used for the official stamps and the low value postage stamps.

On the paper used for the higher values of postage stamps, the watermarking (probably "The Royal Post Department" in Swedish) is found along the margins of the sheets only leaving the stamps without any watermark. Although the old paper has been used to date, several values of the previous issue have been printed on the new paper, and specialists in the stamps of Sweden will have a merry hunt for watermark varieties, some of which are liable to prove scarce, especially in mint condition.

According to Mr. Borek, the following values have appeared on the paper watermarked wavy lines: Postage stamps of the new type, 1, 2 and 4 ore; official stamps of the new type, 1, 8, 10, 15, 25 and 30 ore. On paper without watermark have been found the 5 and 10 ore of the new type, and the 25 ore of previous issue.

GETTING A GOOD START

Most dealers have for sale what are known in the trade as "packets." These are really small collections of stamps, varying in quantity and quality so as to suit every purse. It is always well to begin a collection with one of these. The more costly the packet, the larger and better the selection is. On the other hand, one can get a dealer's list of what are known as "nonduplicating packets" and by systematically buying the entire list get in instalments a variety of stamps too large to be indulged in as a single purchase. These packets vary in price from a nickel or a dime up to hundreds of dollars. Some also furnish what are known as "Collectors' Outfits." These comprise albums, packets of various kinds, hinges, catalogues, perforation gauges, watermark detectors, and, indeed, all the needed paraphernalia of the fad. The cost, of course, varies materially with the quality of the different combinations. One of the most important things is to get a copy of the current edition of the standard catalogue. This gives not only the prices of the different stamps, but has illustrations of the designs.

EARLY FRENCH ISSUES

The designs on the early French stamps represent Ceres, Mother Earth, the Goddess of Agriculture and Fruit. Then followed portraits of Napoleon as president of the republic, as Emperor Napoleon III., and the laureated head. The next issues are again Ceres. These are followed in 1876 by the type whereon appear two female figures symbolizing peace and commerce. For use in the French colonies was first the eagle type, later the regular French type, and in 1881 the solitary figure representing commerce. There is a different type which bears the name of each colony, as Sultinat d'Anjouan; here the figures represent commerce and navigation.—St. Nicholas.

MILLIONS PRINTED DAILY

Joseph E. Ralph made 11,100,000,000 stamps last year. Mr. Ralph is the head of the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, which prints all the stamps and the paper currency. Recently 10 postoffice inspectors went to the bureau and checked up the number of stamps printed there within a month and the total was 1,768,285,000. The bureau prints an average of 42,000,000 stamps a day. As these pass through the machine the number printed is automatically registered. Later the stamps are counted, and when delivered to the postoffice department they are checked up.—Exchange.

"PUZZLED"

The letters "V. C." on the Persian stamps of March, 1902, are not the initials of the Shah. They are the initials of Victor Castaign, the Belgian director of posts in Meshed, who designed the stamps and issued them for provisional use in that town.—Mekeels.

BADEN INVITING

Collectors on the lookout for an interesting and profitable little group of stamps should pay attention to the issues of Baden. With the exception of the two high values, all the regular varieties can be fairly easily obtained on original covers.—Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

SPANISH GUINEA

The Madrid Filatelico reports that several values of the issue of 1909, inscribed "Territorios Espanoles del Golfo de Guinea," have been overprinted "Guinea, 1911," in an ellipse. Several of the values have been seen with a dash instead of the date.

STAMP PRICES

According to the Vest Pocket Philatelist, the number of stamps in the standard catalogue priced from 1 cent to 5 cents is 5700; from 1 cent to 10 cents, 11,311. The number priced at $1 or less is 19,753. The largest number at any one price is 1525 at 2 cents, while there are only 11 priced at 17 cents.

FRENCH OCEANICA

L'Annonce Timbrologique states that the long-promised pictorial series may be expected before long. There will be three designs.

NEW PHILIPPINE DESIGN

Official information is to the effect that the 16c and 26c Philippine stamps are to be issued in a new design.

COLOR CHANGED

Ewens Weekly reports that the Rhodesia 4d. value of the portrait set has been issued with color of center changed. Adhesive, 4d., orange and purple brown.

LIVE BUGS FOUND INSIDE ROCK

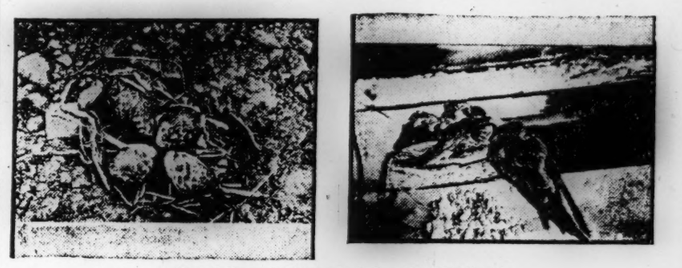
ACCORDING to a dispatch from Salt Lake, U., a bug has been taken from an apparently solid piece of rock blasted out more than 200 feet below the surface. The find was made by W. J. Wostenholme, general manager of the Shamrock Gold Mining & Milling Company at Marysvale, recently. He was going over the dump looking at the broken ore that had come up from the mine in order to pick out some specimens he wanted to use. He broke open what appeared to be a solid piece of rock, first cracking it with a hammer. When he separated it he found in a little cavity a bug about a quarter of an inch long. It was not very lively, but it was alive. He examined the rock to see if there was any fissure that could let in air to the insect, but there was no evidence of any.

Mr. Wostenholme was particularly interested because about a year ago George F. Dalton, the president of the company, while hunting specimens, came across a similar little bug in a similar little hole in what appeared to be solid rock. This had been blasted out 100 feet below the surface. Mr. Dalton consulted some experts in such things, but they could not tell him what he had found. As a matter of curiosity he put the bug in a sealed bottle, and it lived for months without any means of sustenance.

WASP WAS A PET

There are few who would choose a wasp as a companion, says the London Daily Chronicle. But Lord Avebury, who was Sir John Lubbock, is among the few. Some years ago he captured a wasp in the Pyrenees and he kept her for nine months. "I had no difficulty," he writes, "in inducing her to feed on my hand; but at first she was shy. She kept her sting in constant readiness, and once or twice in the train, when the railway officials came for tickets and I was compelled to hurry her back into her bottle, she stung me slightly. Gradually she became quite used to me, and when I took her on my hand apparently expected to be fed. She even allowed me to stroke her, and for some months I never saw her sting." The wasp now occupies a place in the British Museum.

BIRDS CAUGHT IN THE CAMERA



(Specially photographed for the Monitor)

Plovers' nest on the left—Swallow feeding young on the right, photographed in reflected sunlight

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the best illustrations of the way in which many birds eggs harmonize with their surroundings is afforded by a plover's nest. These nests are very difficult to find until one grows accustomed to looking for them. The eggs are much the same color as the ground, and as a plover does not trouble to build much, it is quite easy to walk close by a nest without seeing it. Meanwhile the plovers fly round and round, giving their rather plaintive cry, "pee-weet, pee-weet," and one longs to be able to tell them that one has not designs on their eggs, except the very harmless one of photographing them.

So much has been written on the subject of photographing birds and the methods of concealing the camera and photographer have been so well described, especially in the books by C. and R. Kearton, that it is hardly necessary to say much in explanation of these photographs.

Swallows are among the most courageous birds and consequently not quite so large a supply of patience is needed in photographing them as is found necessary with the general run of birds. Even while the camera was being arranged the parent birds flew close by, and as soon as one left the nest they dashed up to it with supplies of food. It was on a beam close against the roof of a shed and the chief difficulty was that the light was so bad that a short exposure would have been impossible. But by means of two mirrors—one outside in the sun and the other hanging on the wall near the camera—a beam of sunlight was reflected on the nest. Then the camera was tied to the roof within a few feet of it and focussed, while a long india rubber tube with a bicycle pump at the end was fastened to the shutter. The bicycle pump was used in this case instead of a large ball and worked just as well; indeed, where a very long tube is necessary this often proves more useful than the ball. Standing in a dark doorway close by it was quite easy to watch until a swallow alighted close to the nest and then release the shutter. This particular shutter was unfortunately very noisy and as soon as the swallows heard it click they fled! But after a few minutes they always came back again laden with more food.

DEBT THAT WE OWE ANIMALS

IT was the beaver that showed us the possibilities of building under water; the bee brought us the conception of regularity in building; the spider instructed us in the art of weaving and suspending a net.

Man learned how to build ships from the fish; how to dig holes from the badger; and the frog gave him his first swimming lesson, says the Humane Advocate.

Birds are the oldest masters of basketwork. It was a little bird that taught us how to sew. In making his nest, he carefully sews green leaves together, using a fiber for thread, and his sharp, slender bill for needle. He is called the tailor bird. Who knows but that it was his habit of lining his nest with down plucked from his own breast that set the fashion for feather beds?

Birds have given the idea for many an invention. Indeed, it was the flight of birds that furnished the basic principle for the flying machine.

The grouse supplied the pattern for snowshoes, by means of which people are enabled to travel for many miles on the crust of the snow. One day, an Indian was struggling through the snow while hunting for game. A great bird suddenly swept past him, and he raised his bow and shot it. It was a ruffed grouse. The Indian examined its feet, which were broad and flat and had long, horny fringe growing about each toe. The next day, he saw another grouse, but this time, he did not kill it. Instead, he watched to see how it used its queer feet. He saw that it walked with great ease over the snow, and concluded that it was the peculiar formation of the feet that enabled it to do so. He then made a large, flat shoe for himself, exactly the shape of the bird's foot.

ALL LEARN TRADES

In Germany every boy, from prince to peasant, is taught some trade. The Emperor's is carpentry. As a boy he was made to learn carpentry for two hours a week. When the great liner the Fuerst Bismarck was completed the Kaiser went down with Prince Henry to inspect her. He approved of everything until he came to the dining saloon. Then he turned to Captain Albers with his customary quickness. "Those tables are square-cornered," he said, "get them planed off immediately."—Atlanta Constitution.

Not for Any One Class

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Clean Daily Newspaper for All Who Read

The Newspaper and Public Service.

The production of the metropolitan daily newspaper utilizes and calls into play the highest efficiency in many of the advanced and important branches of modern achievement

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¶ Its mechanical department has the latest improved machinery for rapid and effective newspaper making, and the large manufacturers of printing equipment are constantly extending their business through the demand of newspaper publishers for the most up-to-date facilities.

¶ Its printing paper requirements call for thousands of tons annually, and the thriving manufacturers of this product are largely supported by the daily newspapers of wide and increasing circulation.

THUS it is seen that the newspaper is a big factor in the prosperity of a community, and in its production alone, it profitably affects a wide diversity of interests. But its greatest service to the public lies in adherence to the fundamentals upon which the press was founded—in advocating sane policies, in championing the right, as it is given it to see the right, in building confidence, in advancing high ideals for individual and collective performance

The Monitor, which largely contributes toward the general good in all the material ways set forth, is trying most to publish a newspaper measuring up to the fundamental standard of service, and to this end it is striving to make this newspaper, in its editorials, in its news character, in its advertising representation, in its special contributions, and in its typographical appearance, show its representative qualities, and to make it the kind of journal that progressive, intelligent and refined readers demand

Theatrical News in Boston, New York, Chicago, London

WALLINGFORD HERE ALSO IRISH PLAYERS AND LOUIS MANN

Boston Theater—"The Round Up," Edmund Day's excellent western melodrama, for three weeks more.

Castle Square Theater—John Craig players twice daily in "Why Smith Left Home," lively farce by George Broadhurst of the difficulties of young married couple in their new home, which is constantly filled with visitors when they wish to be alone. Smith finally leaves home with Mrs. Smith to enjoy their long postponed honeymoon.

Colonial Theater—Continued engagement of Raymond Hitchcock in "The Red Widow," a humorous play with lively music setting forth adventures of an American millionaire among plotters and police in St. Petersburg.

Globe Theater—Thurston, exhibitor of "mysteries," for his final week.

Grand Opera House—"The Man Between," a fine, popular drama by Rupert Hughes, with a young bridge engineer as the hero. One of the scenes shows a huge cantilever bridge set on the stage and in course of construction.

Hollis Street Theater—Louis Mann for a two weeks' engagement in "Elevating a Husband," a new comedy by Miss Clara Lipmann and Samuel Shipmann that pictures the rise of a crude but ambitious New Yorker to wealth through 5 and 10 cent store management. His aspiring wife seeks to "polish" him. He shows his real worth in a final episode wherein he saves her from the consequences of an "affair." Miss Emily Ann Wellman plays the wife.

B. F. Keith's Vaudeville Theater—Harry Houdini, the "jail breaker," for a final week in new feats; Marquads, eccentric dancers; Wilfred Clark and company, in a new comedy; Miss Marion Littlefield and seven others in operatic selections; Ralph Smalley, 'cellist; Tim Cronin, Bert Melrose.

Majestic Theater—Final week of the Aborn company's spectacular revial of "The Bohemian Girl," with a capable list of singers and a very large company.

Park Theater—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford," a farce comedy made by George M. Cohan from the George Randolph Chester stories. This evening the play closes an unbroken New York run of 53 weeks. The piece tells a very amusing story of the descent of two schemers upon the village of Battlesburg, their exploitation of the town in every posible way along with their particular specialty, "the covered carpet tack." The boom turns out a town benefit after all, the schemers become rich and honest, and capture two village belles as brides. Hale Hamilton will be seen in the title role created by him, and Miss Frances Ring and others of the original cast will come.

Plymouth Theater—Opens this evening with the Irish players from the Abbey theater, Dublin, for an engagement of several weks. This evening the bill will consist of an opening address by William Butler Yeats, Synge's bitter comedy "The Shadow of the Glen," Murray's tragedy "Birthright," and Lady Gregory's bubbling comedy "Hyacinth Halvey." This bill will be repeated Monday, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee of next week. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights and Wednesday matinee the bill will be Synge's "The Well of the Saints" and Lady Gregory's comedy "The Workhouse Ward." In another column will be found an appreciation of the Irish players by George Egerton.

Shubert Theater—"Musical Revue of 1911," an elaborate New York summer show with much brilliant scenery and costuming, a lively satirical story bringing in theatrical events of the year, and employing a large company headed by Mlle. Dazie, Harry Fisher and other musical comedy favorites.

Tremont Theater—Continued engagement of "Excuse Me," a farce of Pullman car travel in which there is a slight story and much athletic stage humor.

Tremont Temple—Continued engagement of the Kinama-color representations of incidents of the coronation in moving pictures that reproduce the scenes with most interesting truthfulness and completeness, and in the actual colors of the original, all mechanically, direct from nature. F. Eugene Farnsworth delivers an instructive explanatory lecture, and there is special instrumental and vocal music.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

Charles Klein's latest drama, "The Gamblers," begins an engagement at the Majestic Oct. 2, with Miss Jane Cowl, Charles Stevenson, Orme Caldara, Geoffrey Stein, Cecil Kingstone and De Witt Jennings in the cast.

"The Red Rose," with Miss Valeska Surratt, Oct. 9, Hollis Street theater.

Frank H. Brooks
Formerly with the Paine Furniture Co., is now connected with the firm of
Frothingham, Heffernan & Co.
Rugs, Draperies and Furniture
169 & 171 Washington Street

NEW JULIET IN HAPPY SCENE



(Copyrighted by Foulsham & Banfield, London)

Miss Neilson-Terry as Juliet and Miss Rosina Fillippi as the nurse in a famous scene

IRISH NATIONAL DRAMA REAL SAYS NOTED ENGLISH WRITER

George Egerton, the noted English playwright and novelist, has written the following appreciation of the Irish theater movement, and the Monitor has been given permission to print it for the first time in this country through the courtesy of the author and Edwin F. Flynn, representative of the Abbey theater company, which opens its American engagement this evening at the new Plymouth theater.

LONDON—Nationality is the creative breath of all art and it is in the recognition of this fact that the great merit of the promotion of the Irish Literary theater lies.

Founded in 1900 by Lady Gregory, W. B. Yeats and Edward Martyn its aims were expressed in the ambitious desire to secure Gaelic plays. At that time such a pursuit seemed as quixotic and hopeless as the quest of the Sangrail for the Gaelic play was absolutely nonexistent. But, with an enthusiasm for lost causes which is peculiarly Irish, the Irish Literary theater had within the first year of its existence already proved its claim to the title. The production of Douglas Hyde's "Twisting of the Rope," followed by Martyn's "Heather Field" and Yeats' "Pursuit of Cathleen," attracted at first only lukewarm interest as all pioneer work must do; but it showed at least the possibilities of the enterprise which had been sneered at in advance as "vaulting ambition," which would "o'erleap itself." Instead, it proved to be seed which had fallen upon good ground and which in good time was to bring forth the good fruit of the Irish National Theater Society.

Characteristically and paradoxically, as are all things Irish, it was Sassenach gold which was to put the society on a sound financial basis, Miss Horniman, the daughter of a millionaire English merchant, furnishing the sinews of war and beating down the Dublin castle opposition which saw in the new movement only a new and dangerous field for the spread of propaganda "agin' the government." That it had no such aim was foreshadowed in the inaugural address of the first stage manager, W. G. Fay, who said: "We have taken our stand upon the principle that it is possible to build up a theater in Ireland which will do good instead of harm, which will eliminate the usual stage Irishman and put in his place men who will speak and act Irish drama like Irishmen." How thoroughly this ambition has been realized, a slight acquaintance with the plays and players of the society will show.

One need only compare the ordinary Boucicault stage hero with, for instance, Chrysty Mahon in Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" to see what a distance has been traversed since the Irish players first took the stage. He came no doubt as a revelation—not to say, a shock—to the average Saxon in the audience, but every man and woman of Irish descent welcomed him as an every day acquaintance and were tuned to laughter by his maddest pranks. For he is essentially true to the peasant type and is a living reality—not a stage convention.

But reform did not stop at individual types. The whole organization of the stage has, at the hands of the Irish players, undergone a change which is little short of a revolution. Anglo-Saxon audiences have been made to realize that expensive scenery and trappings are unnecessary to success, and that the ordinary modern actor is full of glaring faults. These new players, giving their brains and sinews to their art without consideration of the commercial result, appeared on the stage without a trace of the restlessness which is characteristic of the commercial actor.

They gave, instead, the soul of the part, were not afraid of the half tones and the high lights of a character. Exaggerated emphasis gave place to restraint, and the actors were subordinated to the characters. One looked at the play, as it were, through a fourth glass wall, and, looking, saw life reflected as in a mirror with all its lights and shadows, its storm and stress, its vivid colors and its gray shadows.

Such has been the revolution worked by the Irish players and it is one which must be far-reaching in its results. At its head are such players as Sara Allgood and Marie O'Neill, Fred O'Donovan and J. M. Kerrigan—players of infinite variety and rare accomplishment, who would make their mark on the stage of any country.

As to the plays in which they and their companions will be seen in America, they offer an embarrassment of riches. Those of Lady Gregory, Yeats and Bernard Shaw are already household words. Of the rest, the works of the late J. M. Synge, William Boyle and Patrick Colum are the most striking—indeed, it is perhaps not too much to say that they are the finest fruits of the movement.

Synge has literary distinction and is, first and foremost, a realist; but his realism is often merely a peg on which to hang a wonderful garment embroidered by his fancy. The most sordid of his plays is always seen through a veil of imagination and poetry; while "The Well of the Saints" is truer in it Rabelaisian buffoonery than all the characters of Lever. William Boyle is endowed with a rare fund of that Irish humor which has a tang in it, while Colum in "Broken Soil" and in "The Land" did more to fulfil the promise of the Irish National theater than any other man. His methods are broad and sweeping and his characters are the true Irish, as redolent of the soil as a patch of Irish heather in a stretch of brown bog.

Such then are the Irish plays and their players—simple yet subtle in their expression, wayward as children, tuned to laughter and to tears, and bringing with them a vista of native moors lit with golden sunshine seen through a mist of rain. They bring the lilting music of the Irish voice and the scent of the smouldering peat across the footlights, and their appeal is irresistible.

FRED TERRY REVIVAL OF "ROMEO AND JULIET" SUCCEEDS IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Fred Terry's revival of "Romeo and Juliet" at the New theater, if the very long waits between the acts can be curtailed, will probably be one more of his many popular successes. Lavishly produced, acted with a good deal of spirit, and almost excessively pretty, it should give to the public, this particular management can always command, exactly what they bargain for. "Is there any singing in this play?" asked a member of the audience of the writer; and what with the many gay dresses, and the exuberantly noisy crowds running backward and forward rather in the manner of musical comedy, perhaps the question was not altogether unnatural.

Fred Terry, mindful of his public to whom action means actual moving about, has "cut" the play with no unstinted hand, but has given in place of the text a good deal of business to the supernumeries. Still the dance in the house of the Capulets was an extremely pretty affair, and most carefully rehearsed; and the dresses, copied from the works of bygone artists, were really quite beautiful to behold.

Picturesque and Swift in Action

Certainly "Romeo and Juliet" has come to be regarded in the minds of most people as a very pretty love story. Pictures of simpering Juliets leaning over rose-entwined balconies toward well-curled Romeos, have helped to build up the legend. Isolated passages are quoted, such as:

"How silver sweet sound lovers' tongues by night,
Like sweetest music to attending ears,"

which seem to correlate with the above picture. But, as a matter of fact, "Romeo and Juliet," though it may not possess the power of the poet's later tragedies, is as swift and devasting a piece of work as "Othello" itself. The passionate emotion of its lyrics can but end in desolation or disaster; they must, to have any permanence, be translated into idealism. It is the tragedy of youthful imagination, whose perception is never as keen as its inspiration. "Romeo and Juliet" is a work glowing in color; its reds and golds, backed by an intense blue, excite wonder and admiration, but its very gorgeousness is foreboding, from the first to last it portends disaster. This drama of human love and hate, like all the poet's tragedies finds its logic in the madness of destruction.

Very Good Acting

Of the acting in the revival there is much that is very good. Fisher White makes the genial old opportunist, Friar Lawrence, a very living and charming character. Unlike most actors, who seem never to forget they are playing an ecclesiastic, he recognizes that this "comfortable friar" dispenses with his herbs the liberal, not to say pagan philosophy of an old age rejoicing in its freedom from mediaevalism. Miss Rosina Fillipi's "nurse," too, though she appeared rather more of a duenna than a nurse, is a most incisive piece of work. Her presence seemed always to quicken and intensify the action of the play. In the absence of Fred Terry, Louis Calvert played "Mercutio." Though the actor was hardly the man one would have chosen for the role, his complete assur-

(Continued on page 32, column 2)

POPULAR COMEDIAN SEEN IN NEW PLAY



Louis Mann, without his German dialect, will amuse audiences next week at the Hollis in "Elevating a Husband"

HACKETT ACTS PHILLIPS PLAY; NEW THOMAS COMEDY PLEASES

James K. Hackett is appearing in Chicago in "A Grain of Dust," a drama in four acts, founded by Louis Evan Shipman on David Graham Phillips' like-named novel. The Journal says:

"The title of the play is explained by one of the characters, who tells that its central figure, a lawyer of quick growth and amazing prospects, 'has got in his eye a grain of dust.' This grain of dust is his stenographer. He becomes fascinated with her and jilts the heiress to whom he is engaged. Immediately her father steps out to blast his career. He is first compelled to withdraw from the partnership which has given him his hold. He marries the stenographer, and then attacks upon his practice reduce him to poverty. He is at the end of his rope when his enemy's business rival retains him in an important case. The young lawyer carries his case with relentless energy to the point of ruining his enemy. Then kind friends, his one-time fiancee and her father come to plead for mercy. There is none to be had. But the 'grain of dust' comes in, and her first word to her husband is also a recommendation of mercy. Granted!" Mr. Hackett has fine support in E. M. Holland, Frank Burbeck and Frazer Coulter.

* * *

"WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERED"

A. E. Thomas' repute as a writer of intelligent farce is increased by his latest play, "What the Doctor Ordered," now being acted in New York. The story is briefly:

In their seashore villa a young husband and wife have grown temporarily apart. They continue at odds. They seize upon any pretence for an outlet to the irritation that possesses both. The arrival of a former sweetheart of the husband does not help matters. Yet the situation is worse still when there appears on the scene a former suitor of the wife.

So matters go on the surface from bad to worse, although in reality the two love one another as much as ever. But there is pride in the way of reconciliation, and the maneuvers of two wise mothers help on the good end slowly.

* * *

MISS BURKE'S NEW PLAY

Miss Billie Burke is touring the smaller cities in her new comedy, "The Runaway," adapted from the French by Michael Morton.

The story deals with the affairs of Colette, a young girl full of joy of life and ambitions to become a great painter. She is being brought up by her maiden aunts in a small village in France and her freedom of thought and will is limited. Maurice Delonay, a celebrated artist from Paris, is spending his vacation at Pont Audemer and he encourages Colette as he recognizes her unusual talent for painting. The aunts disapprove of Colette's tendencies toward art and decides that she should get married. A candidate is selected and when the two families are arranging things Colette packs her belonings and runs away to Paris. She goes to the studio of Maurice Delonay and implores him to take her in. He does so unwillingly, promising himself to send her home each day, but before he realizes he has fallen in love with her and finally makes her his bride.

* * *

"THE CAVE MAN"

Robert Edeson is appearing in New England in "The Cave Man," a satirical farce by Gelett Burgess, in which the star impersonates a driver of a coal wagon whom a society leader selects to prove her contention that given proper grooming almost any individual can be passed off as a society lion.

Lady Mechante first has Haulig Smagg, coal heaver, shaved and washed and dressed. Then she teaches him the first principles of etiquette and drills him into a lot of small talk. After he has learned his lesson, she has him invited out to the Van Dreams, who are rich and long to get into society. The Van Dreams, especially Miss Dolly Van Dream, think that Haulig Smagg is a nobleman in disguise and they give him a hearty welcome to their house.

Haulig soon has everybody fascinated by his eccentricities, which nobody will believe are real. Miss Dolly falls in in love with him at sight, and Mrs. Van Dream says that she has never met any one so charming as he is. Haulig tells them all what he thinks of them from a coal heaver's point of view and also adds that he himself is a coal heaver. That brings a merry laugh, which a certain Mayflower descendant who is parading as a footman and who knows all would be cut short by a statement of corroboration, only Lady Mechante steps in just in time.

Pretty proud of his big success as an entertainer, Haulig would make love to Lady Mechante. She spurns him and

(Continued on page 32, column 1)

PRODUCERS OF PLAYS STILL LEARN MUCH IN BELASCO 'LUCK'

William DeMille's new drama, "The Woman," produced by David Belasco this week in New York, seems destined to achieve the usual season run that has become habitual with that producer's attractions. The play itself appears from accounts an excellent one, but by no means epoch making. Doubtless a score of plays with as great possibilities will reach the American stage this season. But how few of these plays, poorly staged and economically cast as most of them will be, will run a season in New York?

David Belasco is not remarkable as a chooser of plays, as managers go, but when he undertakes to put on a drama he goes at it with all the passionate love for perfection that is characteristic of only the highest artistry. Not only is every detail of stage management the nearest approach to reality that he can devise, but the play itself has undergone a pruning and revision during the rehearsals that results in the best possible adjustment of speech to action.

This sense of artistic honor is just what several other prominent producers lack, probably because they lack a mastery of their craft as well. Most of their productions are passable with the average playgoer, but lack the finish that captivates not only those who can expertly appraise acting and stage management, but also the general public as well. The crowd knows good work when it sees it, even if it does not know or care how it is accomplished. Belasco's success is not the result of luck. He is but rewarded for doing the best he can, and his best is the highest in his line of stage director that this country knows.

Over and over plays are produced with every element of success if they were put before the public in finished form. A drama recntly seen in Boston was written by an experienced dramatist, yet it was often crude in characterization, verbose and juvenile in its dialogue in spots, and staged in antiquated fashion. All of these defects could have been cleared up by competent production, changing what is now a semi-failure into something certainly more effective and probably more successful.

* * *

Rehearsals of "The Garden of Allah" are now going on at the Century theater, New York, with Miss Mary Mannering, Eben Plympton and a large company, under the direction of the author, Robert Hichens. Lewis Waller will shortly reach this country to take up the leading masculine role. "The Blue Bird" will go on tour Oct. 2, beginning at Philadelphia.

* * *

"Passers-By" is such a success in New York that Charles Frohman announces that he will present another company in the play at the Garrick theater, the original company continuing at the Criterion.

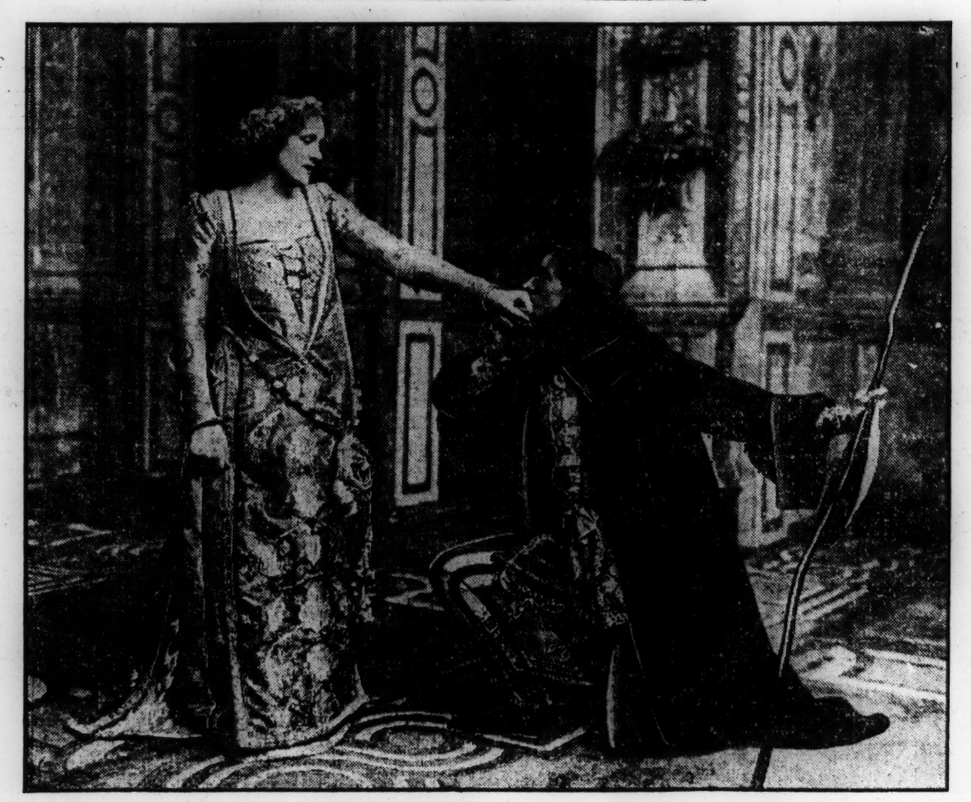
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Winthrop Ames is to send "Don" on tour. Miss Grace George and her company will begin a season at the Playhouse, New York, Oct. 30, during which it is planned to produce 10 plays.

* * *

Miss Frances Starr has begun rehearsals in her new play, "The Case of Becky," writen by Edward Locke.

LONDON SEES MISS NEILSON-TERRY'S JULIET



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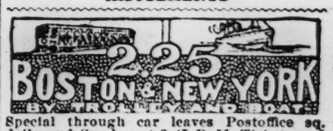
Fred Terry makes an elaborate revival of "Romeo and Juliet" at the New theater with his daughter as Juliet and Vernon Steel as Romeo

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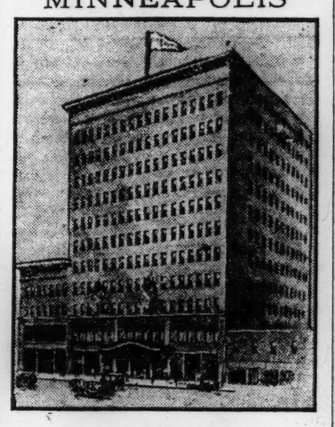
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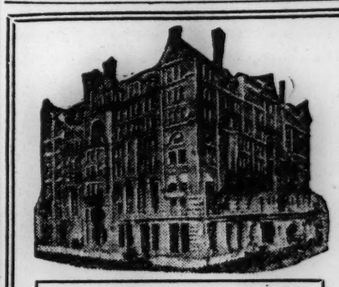
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A BIG HOTEL WHERE THE LITTLE THINGS COUNT : :

EUROPEAN PLAN FROM $1.00 UP

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European, 75c to $2.50
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HART BROS. announce opening of THE NEW ROSSLYN HOTEL Los Angeles, Cal.

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MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS and COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

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Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from $1.50 to $2.00 per day by addressing MRS. C. H. R., 1354 E. 49th street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2726.

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BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF

Unique sea food Cuisine.
FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
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Special weekly rates June to October.
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Made in various sizes, washing from 50 to 600 pieces.
Write for Circulars and Prices
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HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

ALMOST EVERYBODY IN MINNEAPOLIS HAS A SMILE ON HIS FACE

Stranger in This City of the West Finds Himself Well Taken Care of So That His Impressions Are All Good

HOTELS ATTRACT

MINNEAPOLIS has a well organized Boosters Club, composed of about every man, woman and child in its more than 300,000 population. They are trained from infancy to keep their eyes open for the stranger within their gates and after they have told him some things about the chief city of the world they proceed in relays to furnish concrete evidence of their belief by taking him on a tour of inspection—and they will keep going indefinitely, just as long as the stranger can stand the pace. After they have rushed him from one end of the city to the other, through the magnificent broad avenues or boulevards lined on either side with beautiful residences, up and down and around the lakes and driveways, calling his attention to this and that interesting bit of scenery, they land him at his hotel just in time. Since he has been a willing convert from the beginning, he is now imbued with the same idea regarding Minneapolis that the citizens have.

It is distinctly beautiful, a city of homes, and the "homiest" kind of homes, with well-kept lawns and flower beds arranged on almost every side, screened porches, large piazzas and almost every one containing a group of happy, contented-looking people.

Another peculiarity about Minneapolis, and a most pleasing one, is that everybody seems to be smiling, everybody is courteous, anxious and willing to answer questions that will enable the stranger to get around and find his destination. The busy policeman dividing the traffic on heavily congested streets is never too busy to listen attentively to the request and answer respectfully, giving minute directions so that one can find his way without the slightest difficulty. The stores offer a wealth of desirable merchandise of all kinds arrayed and displayed in a manner not far behind that of the Boston or New York storekeeper.

The state institutions, city buildings, business blocks, hotels and private houses are all models of architectural construction and are most artistic and harmonious in general appearance, the streets are brilliantly lighted at night, and Nicollet avenue particularly is a beautiful sight, with the long vista of electric lights as far as the eye can reach.

Much may be said of the hotels and still the subject would not be treated in detail. The principal hotels are the Radisson, Dyckman, West, Andrews and Nicollet, with a large number of lesser importance. The Radisson, Dyckman and Andrews are the latest, the two former having been opened but little more than a year, and are very fine examples of modern hotels, built at a cost each of $1,500,000. They embody all that is modern in hotel construction and equipment and are worthy of comparison with any hotel in the larger cities. The West hotel is about to undergo extensive alterations as it has passed into the hands of George R. Kibbe, a successful hotel man of St. Paul. It is understood he will have the interior of this famous old hotel entirely changed, renovated and refurnished. Mr. Kibbe takes with him as manager Herbert S. Josslyn of the Aberdeen hotel in St. Paul, whose popularity has done much for the hotel he is leaving.

The Nicollet has a good reputation and is clean as a pin from top to bottom. Its table is unusually well liked and its guests have been guests for years, which, after all, is the best argument a hotel has in its favor.

The trip from Minneapolis to Winnipeg over the Soo line is interesting from certain points of view. A splendid roadbed and good rolling stock are maintained and if a recommendation would be in order the service in one respect might be improved. Ladies enjoy scenery and pay just as much carfare as men do and why the observation car is given up to the men alone is more than one can understand.

The Royal Alexandra hotel at Winnipeg is doing an enormous business. In order to get any accommodation at all it is necessary to wire ahead two or three days. This hotel is maintained by the Canadian Pacific railway and is in keeping with the other splendid hotels of this big concern which builds railroads, steamships and hotels and engages in other industries furnishing steady employment to thousands and thousands of people. The Canadian Pacific railway is a big factor in transportation circles.

CRAWFORD HOUSE WAS ATTRACTIVE TO PRES. MELLEN

CRAWFORD HOUSE, Crawford Notch, N. H.—September at the Crawford house finds this popular resort filled with regular patrons who are prolonging their stay into the autumn-leaf season indefinitely, and the charm of this homelike hotel is appreciated by all who visit it and who voice the sentiments of President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, who was here last week on his tour of inspection of the New England lines, together with T. E. Byrnes, Samuel Hemingway of New Haven, one of the directors, and other friends. President Mellen's private car was sidetracked at the Crawford house, which was the only White mountain point at which he made any long stop, and Manager Barron entertained them royally. President Mellen gave out from the Crawford House the interview in which he denied his retirement from the presidency of the road, and said also that he considered the Crawford house one of the most delightful resorts in all the great vacation country covered by the New England lines. Its old-time charm combined with modern improvements and its famous table made a direct appeal to him which he was not slow to voice, if any other compliment were needed than his selection of the Crawford as the only White mountain hotel to be honored with a night's stop. President Mellen will be the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the White Mountain Board of Trade at the Lake Tarleton Club at Pike, N. H., next week.

Gillis Todd of New York and Newburyport is spending some time at the Crawford house as the guest of Gen. and Mrs. William A. Barron. William A. Barron Jr. is leaving soon for Harvard, where he made a brilliant record at tennis during the past year.

The glorious weather during the past few days has made burro riding the favored sport at the Crawford house and the young people have been out in full force, riding to the summit of Mt. Willard, over the wooded trails to the Base station and down through the narrow and rugged pass of Crawford notch to the site of the old Willey house. A burro party on a clear September day with perhaps a luncheon cooked on the summit of Mt. Willard affords one of the chief pleasures of a visit to the Crawford house.

Many September excursion parties under the leadership of Seth W. Bassett, George W. Marsters, Nason & Russell and Pierce have visited the Crawford house this month, and the capacity of the hotel is still taxed to its utmost.

Randall Powers Barron of New York is spending a few weeks at the Crawford, where he is an annual visitor, and is enjoying the horseback riding and tramping. On Sunday Mr. Barron, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Reed walked to the Fabyan house, where they were the guests at luncheon of Col. and Mrs. O. G. Barron.

BRETTON WOODS AUTUMN SEASON PROVES SUCCESS

MT. PLEASANT HOUSE, Bretton Woods, N. H.—The autumn season at Bretton Woods has never been more successful than this. The Bretton Woods golfers have been out in full force and the Mt. Pleasant golfers have been particularly in evidence this week, when some of the season's most interesting matches have been played off. Mountain climbing and tramping are favorite sports and C. E. Connolly, a season guest at the Mt. Pleasant, takes a daily trip to the Crawford house, running back the four miles with ease. Randall P. Barron of New York with Mrs. Frederick Thompson and Mrs. Reed walked from Crawford to the Mt. Pleasant on Sunday and many Mt. Pleasant guests are tramping up the hillside trails to the summits of Mts. Stickney and Deception.

Many Mt. Pleasant guests are remaining late in the season, the inducement to enjoy Manager Trudeau's hospitality until the middle of October being too great to resist, and the hotel was crowded all last week with regular guests augmented by excursion parties, many of which are en route to Quebec and the Saguenay river.

Among the trampers who have visited Mt. Pleasant this week was a party of young men of Worcester, Mass., which included Arthur J. Young, Henry Jewett Greene, W. L. Stratton and E. L. Pease, all of whom had made the trip over the great northern peaks on foot. Spending one night at Madison hut, another was enjoyed on the summit of Washington, which has been snow-capped during the past week, and the arrival at the Mt. Pleasant was made on Sunday afternoon.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

IT is possible that if all the continents and all the islands of the seven seas had been peopled with men and it had been impossible for any one of the many communities of persons to communicate in any manner with any other group, each neighborhood interest would have ultimately worked out many of the great problems that the world, collectively, has finally solved. Perhaps in every quarter of the globe a Watt would have discovered the power of steam, a Stephenson would have harnessed it in a locomotive and a Fulton have employed it in propelling a boat. Every tribe would have brought its Galileo to give it instruction concerning the stars and a Sir Isaac Newton to enlighten it in the broad fields of expert science. In the course of time every people would have hailed its Homer, Virgil, Socrates, Shakespeare, Goethe, Burns and Longfellow. Philosophies would have been evolved and governmental systems established.

Along with the other lines of discovery that were being universally followed by men, was that of devising means for getting from place to place. A floating log large enough to support the form of a man led to the making of a boat or raft. The fastening together of a number of logs provided a means of conveying the weight of several men from place to place. It did not require very long, it is to be supposed, for the men who were laboriously propelling by pole or paddle or oar their rafts here and there to discover that it would aid them in their purposes if they could employ the wind power that was all about them and which at times was in direct opposition to their desired aims. It is easy to surmise that something that answered for a sail was very early put into use, not only by some one isolated people but by all people everywhere who had occasion to go upon the water.

Hence it was that communication sprang up between the different lands and peoples and following that came the diffusion of all the inventions which all the peoples in common had made. Perhaps it is not saying too much to assert that if Columbus or any of his European followers had not discovered America and the new race of Indians, the Indians themselves would some time have built ocean-faring vessels and gone over the seas and discovered Europe. There is an almost unthinkable architectural distance between the teepee of the Indian or the adobe hut of the Aztec and the cathedrals of Europe or the towering skyscrapers of the New World. Yet, with the lapse of sufficient time, even the Indian or the Aztec, shut in a continent by himself, might have produced architectural results approximating any that are now to be seen. For to all peoples and all times may be applied Tennyson's lines:

"Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

SAYS Emerson: "To think a thing and then wait until some one else does it, is the most harassing of all thoughts." Many an author while leisurely deliberating over the plot of a story has been chagrined to see it, or something approximating it, appear under some other author's name. How often in the society of others have we been moved to offer some timely remark that was peculiarly applicable to the subject under discussion, but have hesitated to do so until some one else has said it for us. To be able to think is not the full measure of success. The winner is the one who can think and act, too. However, there are two sides to this, as there are to most all things, and perhaps more harm is likely to come from too much haste than from too much deliberation. It requires a little time for one to weigh one's words, but it is generally conceded that words should be weighed. Repartee, though it may be brilliant, must not, for the sake of being clever, disturb the good feeling of others.

Yet we all know persons who, if they chance to think of a particularly scintillating thing, are likely to give utterance to it even though some one may be piqued thereby. Alexander Dumas is said to have been a charming story-teller in society. Being at a large party one evening, the hostess, who had invited him for the very purpose of helping to entertain the other guests by his clever tales, sought to draw him out to exhibit his powers in that line. At last, weary of being coaxed, he said to his hostess: "Every one to his trade, madam. The gentleman who entered your drawing-room just before me is a distinguished artillery officer. Let him bring a cannon here and fire it; then I will tell one of my little stories." This remark brought forth a general laugh, but no further invitations to dine.

Dante, who all his years kept up a serious struggle with fortune or misfortune, is reported to have brought much of his hardship upon himself by his frequent clever, but uncomplimentary, remarks. On one occasion the Prince of Verona, who was in a position to extend to him unlimited social and material assistance, asked him how he could account for the fact that in the household of princes the court fool was in greater favor than the philosopher. "Similarity of mental equipment," responded Dante, "is all over the world deemed to be a source of friendship." The remark cost him the prince's friendship.

Any one possessing a sharp tongue is surely armed to the teeth, but with a weapon that is more likely to get one into trouble than to get one out. In conversation, as in other things, it is better to be safe than sorry and to be kind rather than brilliant, and to keep out of that class spoken of by Dryden, "who think too little, and who talk too much."

PERHAPS

The glad teakettle's song would be
Still sweeter, we'll suppose,
If the kettle weren't compelled, you see,
To sing it through its nose.

POPULAR PAIR

Of "summer girls" in all our land
There's no two, far or near,
More famed than Sary Togie and
Miss Narry Gansett Peer.

EVENED UP

What the women save, so some assert,
Who have the facts down pat,
In making a skimpy hobble skirt,
Is put in a mammoth hat.

WAUMBEK CLOSES SUCCESSFUL YEAR

THE WAUMBEK, Jefferson, N. H.—Manager Charles V. Murphy of the Waumbek closed the hotel on Wednesday, Sept. 20, after the most successful season during his regime at Jefferson. During the few days' vacation which Mr. Murphy will take before assisting at the opening of the Laurel house at Lakewood, N. J., on Sept. 30, he may well recall with pleasure and satisfaction the praise and the many appreciative words which have been spoken of the Waumbek this season by hundreds of satisfied patrons, and the bookings already made for next year show a decided advance.

The wonderful golf course, with its rolling fair green and well-groomed putting greens, has attracted more players this summer than any other course in the mountains; and the most notable game of the summer was that between Mason Phelps, the brilliant young Chicago golfer, and Harold P. Farrington of Woodland, who lost by so narrow a margin as a single stroke. This course is one of the only two in the White mountains allied with the U. S. G. A., and is noted for the large number of prominent golfers in its membership. President William d'Olier has been prominent in the arrangement of the weekly handicap tournaments for which some beautiful prizes have been given. The weekly putting tournaments have been augmented by several other putting matches, and the teas and out-of-door promenade concerts have been features of the social life that all have enjoyed.

KANSAN MADE ROAD ENGINEER

WASHINGTON—J. R. Shidler of Lawrence, Kan., has been appointed highway engineer in connection with the agricultural department.

NEED EXTRA POINT TO ENTER RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

KINGSTON, R. I.—The Rhode Island State College opened this week for its nineteenth year of work with a large influx of new students, the registration offices being crowded. In accordance with the full university requirements for admission each entering student was required to show an additional point in his preparation for the four year courses and this advanced requirement places the Kingston College in the same class as all other colleges which enjoy the privileges of the Carnegie foundation.

A new forge shop with a score of the newest type of forges has been installed and other improvments have been added to most of the other departments as well as the campus.

Several changes have been made in the teaching staff. Lieut. Edward N. Mason, U. S. A., replaces Lieut. Henry G. Stahl as commandant of the college military department; Miss Gladys E. Burlingame takes the place of Mrs. Marion L. Chamberlain, former librarian, and F. J. Godin assumes the duties of Emil A. Mallette as instructor in horticulture.

CITY BUILDING SITE SELECTED

South Boston's new municipal building will be erected on the former site of the Perkins Institute on East Broadway hill. This decision was reached at a conference between Mayor Fitzgerald and South Boston citizens at city hall late yesterday. The lot contains 15,000 square feet of land. The purchase price is $23,000.

ANNUAL FALL EXCURSION to New York City



Thursday, Sept. 28
FROM
BOSTON
ROUND TRIP $5.00 ROUND TRIP
Including Grand Scenic Trip
DOWN THE HUDSON
By Daylight or Searchlight
THE POPULAR AND FAVORED TOUR OF THE YEAR, VIA THE FAMOUS
DEERFIELD VALLEY ROUTE
The most fascinating scenery in the East, including a charming ride along the banks of the Deerfield River, and through the famous Hoosac Tunnel, OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY.
SOLID VESTIBULE SPECIAL TRAIN
Modern gas lighted coaches, high back comfortable seats, perfect ventilation, large observation windows, insuring every possible comfort to patrons, will depart from
NORTH STATION AT 8:45 A. M.
Lunch served en route at Greenfield, Mass.
THE STEAMER TRIP (By DAY OR NIGHT)
Is one of the most interesting and glorious trips to be found anywhere in the country. Night-Line Steamers leave Troy 7.30 P.M., and Albany 8 P.M., arriving in New York City at 7 A.M. Stateroom tickets at our Boston Office. Day-Line Steamers leave Albany at 8.30 A.M., arriving in New York City about 6 P.M.
BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD
RETURNING, passengers must leave New York City on Sept. 29 or 30, via Fall River Line.
Stop-Over Privilege will be granted on the payment of $2.00 up to and including Oct. 10, 1911. Tickets must be presented between Sept. 29 and Oct. 2. Tickets will be on sale at City Ticket Office, corner of Washington and Court Sts., and Ticket Office, North Station, Boston, or Local Agent. See Handbills for All Details.
C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

PHILADELPHIA TO HAVE A NEW $2,000,000 HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA—A magnificent hotel, projected a year ago, will soon begin to rise upon the northwest corner of Broad and Locust streets, where the Hotel Windermere now stands. It will occupy the four properties owned by John H. McFadden, 234 to 240 South Broad street, and it is hoped by the projectors to begin work early next spring, so that the building will be ready for occupancy by the fall of 1913.

John Hinkle, manager of the Windermere, is at the head of a syndicate which is negotiating for the purchase of the property. He will be manager of the new hotel. Plans are being prepared by Hewitt & Paiste, the architects of the Bellevue-Stratford.

The building, with the lot upon which it will stand, will cost approximately $2,000,000. It will be 18 stories high, occupying a site 85 by 127 feet. Fifteen stories will be devoted to sleeping rooms.

It is the intention to make the establishment a high-class commercial house, and the rates, European plan, will be from $1.50 to $6 a day. The building will be of ornate design and of fireproof construction.

With the construction of this hotel Mr. Hinkle will realize the ambition of his life and reach a goal for which he has struggled 22 years. A son of a former mayor of Columbus, O., he began as a bellboy in the O'Neill house of that city at $6 per month, and has worked his way steadily upward.

MINNEAPOLIS PROUD OF THE NEW HOTEL ANDREWS

Minneapolis has a number of fine hotels and her citizens are justly proud of this particular feature. The recent addition to the number is the Andrews, situated on the corner of Fourth street and Hennepin avenue in the very center of the down-town district.

The Andrews has been built with the utmost care, is considered absolutely fireproof, has 200 rooms all outside and 160 of them with tub and shower baths. It is conducted on the European plan with rooms selling for $1 up, and not very far up either.

The intention of the owners was to erect a strictly modern hotel and equip it with all the modern conveniences. It has up-to-date baths, American, Turkish and Russian, and superior toilet accessories, each room having individual wash cloths as well as soap, talcum powder, etc., besides the pin cushion neatly fitted with needles, pins, buttons and thread. The Andrews is distinctly a hotel that will appeal to those who like the three C's, convenience, comfort and cleanliness.

The management claims for it the highest plans of respectability and a hotel in which ladies traveling alone will be treated with every consideration and utmost courtesy.

TRY TO INCREASE EXPORT TRADE

Letters have been sent to boards of trade and commercial organizations throughout the cities and towns of the coast states this week by the department of commerce and labor at Washington, asking for information regarding local manufactories, with a view to increasing the export trade of the country.

The letters come from E. O. Brand, commercial agent of the department, requesting information regarding the number of manufacturing establishments conducting an export trade and the approximate amount of the trade done, together with any advice relative to possibilities of increasing the output of the factories.

HARRIMAN LINES HEAD TO QUIT

CHICAGO—John C. Stubbs, president and director of the Harriman lines, announces that he will retire Jan. 1. His successor has not been named. Mr. Stubbs will make his home in Ashland, N. H.

Boston & Albany R. R.

$5 Popular Autumnal Excursion

October 5, 1911

Through the Berkshire Hills
Stop-over at Albany
Down the Historic Hudson
Stop-over at New York
Return to Boston by Steamer

Tickets now on sale for excursion from Boston going Thursday, October 5th, good on all trains except Nos. 13, 15, 25, and 49. The route is through the heart of the Berkshire Hills, arriving in Albany in the afternoon.

Leave same evening via People's Line or next morning at 8.30 via the Hudson River Day Line steamer.

A day and night in New York City for sight-seeing, and thence via Fall River Line steamers to Boston.

Stop-over in New York Ten Days
$2.00 extra.

Tickets and Sleeping-Car Accommodations
Railroad and Pullman tickets can be secured at Boston City Ticket Office, 298 Washington Street. 'Phone 2140 Fort Hill; at Trinity Place Station, 'Phone Oxford 1029; or South Station, Boston.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

TRAVEL

CUNARD LINE
Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool
FRANCONIA.....Oct. 17, 4:30 P.M.
IVERNIA.....Oct. 31, 4:00 P.M.
New York-Fishguard-Liverpool
*CAMPANIA.....Sept. 27, 10:00 A.M.
MAURETANIA.....Oct. 4, 9 A.M.
*Calls also at Queenstown.
New York to Italy and Adriatic Winter Cruises to the Mediterranean
Tel. Fort Hill 4000 126 STATE ST.

HONOLULU, $110
FIRST CLASS ROUND TRIP
The most delightful spot on entire world tour for your vacation. Delightful sea bathing at the famous beach of Waikiki. The splendid SS. Sierra (10,000 tons displacement) makes the round trip from San Francisco in 16 days, and one can visit on a side trip the living volcano of Kilauea which is tremendously active. Prompt attention to telegrams for berths. Sailings: Sept. 23, Oct. 14, Nov. 4, etc. Book now.
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673 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

JOY LINE 240 BOSTON TO NEW YORK
Via Rail and Boat, DAILY and SUNDAY
NEW YORK, via Trolley and Boat, $3.25
New Management—Improved Service
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STEAMSHIPS
MASSACHUSETTS AND BUNKER HILL
Sailings from India Wharf, Boston, Mass., Daily and Sunday, at 4 p. m.
All-the-Way-by-Water.
For full information apply to
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TRAVEL

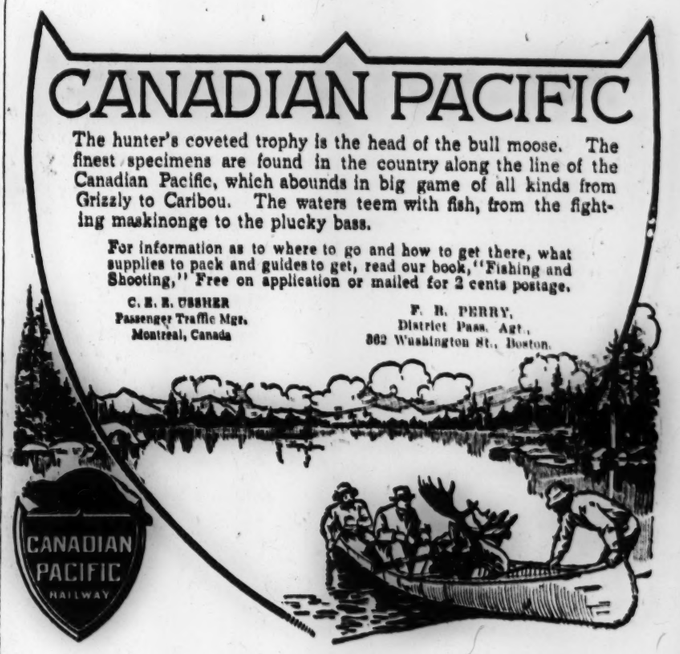
North German Lloyd
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE
Sails Tuesday, SEPT. 26, 10 a.m.
KAISER WILHELM II.
Sails Tuesday, OCT. 3, 10 a.m.
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS 10 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Sept. 26
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....Oct. 3
FAST MAIL THURSDAYS 10 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst.....Sept. 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.....Oct. 5
GIBRALTAR—ALGIERS—NAPLES—GENOA
SAILINGS SATURDAYS 11 A. M.
Princess Irene.....Sept. 30
Berlin (new).....Oct. 21
Baltimore—Bremen Direct Wednesdays
One Class (II.) Cabin Steamers.
Independent-around-the-World Trips $613
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts.
83-85 State St., Boston

WHITE STAR LINE
BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
ZELAND, Sept. 26, 12 Noon. CYMRIC, Oct 3
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Canopic, Sept. 30, 3 p.m. Romanic, Oct. 21
LEYLAND LINE
Boston-Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service (II)
Rate to Liverpool $50
Canadian, Sept. 30, 3:30 p.m. Bohemian Oct. 14
OFFICE: 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

THE COLONIAL LINE
Via Rail and Boat
BOSTON TO NEW YORK
Daily and Sunday
$2.50 One Way $4.80 Round Trip
Ticket Office, 256 Washington St., Boston. Phone Fort Hill 2788.
N. Y. Office, Pier 39, North River.

$85 UNTIL SEPT. 30 21-DAY CRUISE JAMAICA PANAMA
TO JAMAICA ONLY AND BACK $65
Three weeks of glorious September weather with a luxuriously appointed steamer as your home. Our great swift White Fleet is built for tropical travel. Trip includes one day at Jamaica, the Queen of the West Indies, and two whole days at Colon, where you can inspect the progress of that gigantic enterprise, the Panama Canal. Or if your time is limited you can go to Jamaica and back in 10 days for $65.00. Write for booklet. Additional sailings from Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans.
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The hunter's coveted trophy is the head of the bull moose. The finest specimens are found in the country along the line of the Canadian Pacific, which abounds in big game of all kinds from Grizzly to Caribou. The waters teem with fish, from the fighting maskinonge to the plucky bass.
For information as to where to go and how to get there, what supplies to pack and guides to get, read our book, "Fishing and Shooting," Free on application or mailed for 2 cents postage.
C. E. E. USSHER, Passenger Traffic Mgr., Montreal, Canada
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WHERE TO LOOK FOR INSTRUCTION

Leading Educational Institutions

Manor School for Boys
STAMFORD, CONN.

LOCATION—**On Shippan Point, eighty feet above the water of Long Island Sound.** A wonderful combination of seashore and country. Every room in the main building commands a view of the water. Fifteen acres of lawn, garden and orchard. The beauty of its situation is in itself an inspiration.

BUILDINGS—Beautiful modern dormitory with running hot and cold water in every sleeping room. Gymnasium 100x50 feet with Basket-ball courts, bowling alleys, etc. School building, with large study hall, class rooms, chemical and physical laboratory, manual training shop, etc. Large and attractive cottage for a limited number of younger boys.

ATHLETICS—Every facility for football basket-ball and baseball. The school has a remarkable athletic record, having won twice in succession the Interpreparatory League Baseball championship and gained many notable victories in basket-ball and in football. During the past year the school had, besides its regular football team, four basket-ball teams and three baseball teams, all playing regular schedules, thus insuring the participation of a large number of boys in athletic activities.

SCHOOL WORK—A Faculty of experienced college bred teachers, working together for a common end, insures thoroughness and definiteness of school work. Weekly summing up of each boy's progress and careful consideration of each pupil's needs, means the efficient handling of the particular problem of every boy's development. Under our system boys acquire real live interest in their work, learn to apply themselves, and gain a thorough preparation for college or for business.

HOME LIFE—The school offers a real home to its pupils. The "institutional" atmosphere is noticeably absent, "Harmonious" and "homelike" are the terms most frequently applied by parents and those who visit the school.

MORAL TRAINING—This school honestly endeavors to impart to its pupils the fundamentals of right living. It aims to give to every boy definite and specific knowledge of himself—it seeks to keep in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges, it stands ready to help a boy to fight his battles, to counsel and to instruct, to warn and to advise. By an intimate understanding of boy problems and a sympathy with the struggles of boy life, it endeavors to deserve the confidence of every pupil, young or old, and to stand by him in distress, to be patient with him in defeat and to rejoice with him in victory.

RESULTS—Manor graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many of our former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

If you care to know more about Manor School, write to
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"It means, my son, that they go up and down. When it's something you've got to buy the price goes up; and when it's something you've got to sell, the price goes down."—Judge.

IMPORTANT DEAL

"Jim, look up Mr. Wombat's commercial rating."

"What's the matter with him?"

"Oh, he wants to buy two pounds of ham."

TALKED TOO MUCH

"What has become of that man who used to say he was a servant of the people?"

"The people had to let him go," replied Farmer Corntossel.

'He got to be one of these hired men who stand around talkin' when they ought to be at work."—Washington Star.

DESIRABLE NEIGHBORS

Mrs. Quizzley—What kind are the new people next door?

Mrs. Dart—A grand piano, lovely parlor suite, a handsome dining set, two dogs and a parrot.—Chicago Daily News.

CLOSE FINANCING

"Perkins looks worried. Must have some big problem on his mind."

"Yes. He's trying to figure how to fit a 1910 mortgage to a 1911 touring car."—The Herald and Presbyter.

BOOKS ON THE MOVE

Shopman—Here is a very nice thing in revolving bookcases, madam.

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, are those revolving bookcases? I thought they called them circulating libraries.

MADE A DONKEY OF PAPA

Small Billy (at seashore)—Can't I have a ride on a donkey?

Mother—No, darling. Father says not.

Small Billy—Why can't I have a ride on a donkey, mother?

Mother (to father)—Oh, for goodness' sake, David, give him a ride on and back to keep him quiet.—Pathfinder.

FIGETARIAN

"Kitty," said her mother, rebukingly, "you must sit still when you are at the table."

"I can't, mamma," protested the little girl, "I'm a figetarian."—Chicago Tribune.

ALL OUT

He—Is Miss Smith in?

Maid—No, she's out.

He—Well, then, call Miss Smythe.

Maid—She's out, too.

He—I guess I'll sit by the fire and wait.

Maid—I'm sorry, but the fire is out.—Sphinx.

NEW YORK CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

ALBANY, N. Y.—William J. Conners of Buffalo, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, has resigned his membership on the committee to take effect immediately.

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WASHINGTON—The movement started on the Pacific coast for the selection of the historic battleship Oregon to lead the pageant that will open the Panama canal to commerce in 1915 is gaining such headway that it is believed this vessel is assured of the honor. Beekman Winthrop, assistant secretary of the navy, favors the proposition, and explains that the only thing necessary to bring about the Oregon's selection is a sufficient amount of public sentiment in its favor.

"The whole question is merely one of sentiment," he said, "and if the people of the country show that they would like to have the Oregon, who won her first laurels by the remarkable journey from Puget sound navy yard to Cuba by the present round-about route, to be the first to go from ocean to ocean through the newer and shorter way, the department will see to it that their wishes are fulfilled."

The Oregon is now anchored at the Puget sound navy yard, having just been completely overhauled, and she is pronounced to be fit for another such cruise as made her famous more than a decade ago, although anxious to make the proposed triumphal voyage through the canal ahead of other vessels.

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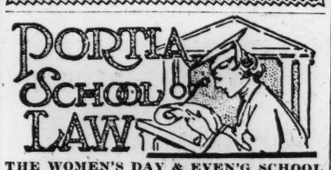
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New Ally Has Entered American Opera

MONTREAL, the Montreal opera director and his chief singers are added to the resources of opera-giving in Boston the coming season, according to the prospectus just issued by Henry Russell. Of great advantage to lyric art in Boston last season was the assistance given by artists whom Mr. Gatti-Casazza spared from his Metropolitan opera forces in New York and by those whose services Mr. Dippel released for temporary engagements from Chicago and Philadelphia. Variety was given to the work of the Boston company through the exchange system with the two affiliated American companies; for no two Boston performances



(Photo by Apeda Studio, New York)
JACQUES URLUS
Wagnerian tenor who will appear in Weingartner performances of Boston Opera Company

of pieces which were in the repertory of all three organizations, had to be identical in cast. "Carmen," for instance, was given interpretations differing widely in character, according to whether Zenatello or Clement was the hero, and whether Mme. Gay or Mme. Sylva was the heroine. "Faust," after channeling out for itself a mode of presentation that it seemed likely to run in always, of a sudden had almost the interest of a new production when Miss Garden meditated at the spinning wheel and M. Dalmores saluted Gretchen's cottage.

An opera company is two things; it is its singing and it is its stage style.



MISS LUCILLE MARCEL
Soprano of Vienna opera, who has been announced as one of many Tosca interpreters

The Boston opera company, though possessed of striking character of its own on these points was distinctly invigorated by every appearance of a guest from the Gatti-Casazza or from the Dippel operatic household. Latin Boston received a Teutonic shake-up whenever a Gatti-schooled artist stood forth in an important role; it felt a Gallic stir whenever a Hammerstein-trained Chicago-adopted interpreter came into view.

And now what is it to feel when a singer from the Montreal opera house appears? It must presently realize that a fourth current, independent and impetuous, has been generated in lyric North America. Whether its impulsion is derived from the lighter French school of opera, as that of the Chicago is from



(Photo by Paul Berger, Paris)
JEAN RIDDEZ
Baritone who sings role of Pelleas, which is ordinarily taken by tenor

the French grand school, will be discerned in good time. Reasonably enough each of the four operatic sources, New York, Boston, Chicago and Montreal, will give sustaining vigor to a distant European tradition while all of them will combine and reciprocate in a general scheme of new-world art.

The Metropolitan opera company can, and of course will, maintain opera of every school it chooses to undertake and carry it on with a magnificence scarcely known in the European opera centers whence it borrows its fundamental ideas. But the Metropolitan opera will be to North America above all things a Wagnerian opera, whatever triumphs it makes of its Caruso-famed "Aida" performances or its Farrar-famed "Butterfly" interpretations. Wagner was not the most trumpeted composer at the Metropolitan opera house last season, but he was, as the end-year report shows, the one most often sung. Wagner is the composer whose works are given here with the greatest variety of cast; Wagnerian interpretations are the ones which command the most searching study on the part of the New York critics. It is evidence enough that Verdi and Puccini are really counted secondary to Wagner there, because certain works of the two Italian composers which are unremittingly popular and therefore of great box-office importance have succumbed to



MME. CARMEN MELIS
Dramatic soprano reengaged to sing roles of modern Italian school

the unprogressive influence of the standardized cast.

The Boston opera company, in turn, is an Italian company, being built on an Italian repertory and pursuing primarily the singing and the stage style of the Italian opera houses. The Boston company has given brilliant exhibitions in the French lyric line; these have occurred when a leading artist has brought novelty of interpretation; they have scarcely ever given the impression of performances in the through-and-through French manner. There is every good reason why the Boston company should build over an Italian underpinning solely and not try to have two kinds at once. A whole tradition to go back to is better than two half traditions. The permanency of the company as an institution is of far more importance than any record of managerial skill in accommodating the art genius of two nationalities to each other.

Traditions Distinct

Let Mr. Dippel take in hand the problem of Americanizing the French lyric traditions. Give him every encouragement possible when he throws off that Italian "domination" which the radical of his sympathizers speak of. Tell him to go ahead without Puccini and the house of Ricordi if he wishes to, and assure him that the problem of adjusting America to the "extraordinary demands" of Italian composer and publisher is



EDWARD LANKOW
American bass, who has been spoken of for part of Arkel in "Peleas and Melisande"

precisely the problem that Latin Boston is ready to tackle. Meantime, let there be constant reciprocation between Boston and Chicago in the French repertory.

The fourth company in the North American opera alliance is directed by the French-Canadian impresario, Mr. Jeanotte; we may be sure that it comes into existence because its director sees how he can maintain some tradition in a more or less exclusive way.

What is this tradition? Opera comique?

It is that or some other unappropriated department of art, we may depend upon it.

Robert Grau, writing in the Musical Leader last June, said that the remarkable achievements of Mr. Jeanotte with his opera company in Montreal and in certain border cities of New York state had attracted such attention that he was likely to have the aid of those influential in opera in the United States; and what Mr. Grau indicated as likely has come about. Boston and Montreal, according to Henry Russell's prospectus, are to be reciprocating cities from now on in affairs operatic.

How long will it be before another art-developing community, Mexico, with political conditions settling and with an opera house of uncommon magnificence a-building, will be the fifth city in the continental alliance? There is much of Spanish dramatic tradition in opera, especially in the Verdi works, that the Mexicans could give color and meaning to. And what an interpretation of "Don Giovanni" could formulate itself in the southern republic, all to the praise of North American art!

The Boston opera company in 1912 closes the three-year period for which it sketched its original plans. The third season lasts 18 weeks and brings a great variety of singers, a French section greatly strengthened and an Italian section maintained in its former excellence. Felix Weingartner is engaged for a short season of German conducting; Mr. Caplet has opportunity to make any French triumphs of orchestral leading that are possible; Mr. Conti has the ruling of the Italian musical forces; Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Moranzoni return to continue their special successes.

There will be supposedly a French chorus to sing in the street scene of "Carmen;" and that opera and others of the French school will therefore be presented completely in the original language.

Louis Aubert's "Blue Forest," the French fairy opera which Mr. Russell secured early last summer for first production in Boston, Wagner's "Tristan," Debussy's "Pelleas," Saint-Saens' "Samson," Massenet's "Thais" and "Werther" and Franchetti's "Germania" are significant additions to the repertory.

The department of the ballet, through the influence of the Russian dancers who were such a compelling feature in last season's work at the Boston opera house, is to be increased by 20 artists, whom Mr. Russell has secured through the courtesies of the Paris opera. The dancing will be under the direction of Mr. Bottazini and Miss Maria Paporello. The leader of the dancers is Miss Galli, a Milanese artist whose technique, we are assured by the announcement is of the grand opera order.

The new singers have been announced from time to time through the summer. The soprano list of the company has been strengthened to cover the highest demands of all the schools of opera to be presented. Mme. Georgette Leblanc is a noteworthy addition from the viewpoint of dramatic interpretation; Mme. Tetrazzini from that of coloratura singing. Mme. Gerville-Reache is in the contralto list, Jacques Urlus, singer of heroic Wagnerian roles, is in the tenor list. Messrs. Lankow and Marcoux are among the basses. Mr. Russell cables that he has engaged Mr. Marcoux particularly for the part of Golaud in "Pelleas and Melisande."

The roster of the company is as interesting for the names of artists of former years omitted as for those of new ones added. The singing forces of the Boston opera company as published in the 1911-12 prospectus are as follows:

Sopranos: Zina Brozia (new), Lucette De-Lievin, Madeline D'Olige (new), Bernice Fisher, Mary Garden, Christine Heliane (new), Marguerite Hoberts (new), Georgette Leblanc-Maeterlinck (new), Marie-Louise Martini (new), Carmen Melis, Johanna Morella (new), Lillian Nordica, Evelyn Scotney (new), Louisa Tetrazzini.

Contraltos: Marie Claessens, Florence De-Courcy (new), Maria Gay, Jeanne Gerville-Reache (new), Jeanne Maubourg, Jeska Swartz.

Tenors: Luigi Cilla, Edmond Clement, Ferd. De-Potter (new), Rafaelo Diaz (new), Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Ernesto Giaccone, Herman Jadlowker, Alfred Ramella (new), Paul Saldaigne (new), Jacques Urlus (new), Giovanni Zenatello.

Baritones: Gaston Barreau (new), Ramon Blanchart, Rodolfo Fornari, Max Kaplick (new), Pierre Letol, Carmine Montella, Giovanni Polese, Attillio Pulcini, Maurice Renaud, Jean Riddez (new), Antonio Scotti.

Basses: George Bourgeois (new), Edward Lankow (new), Vanni Marcoux (new), Jose Mardones, Bernard Olshanski (new), Leon Rothier, Luigi Tavecchia.

Singers who have been engaged for special performances are:

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"Blue Forest" scene discloses Red Riding Hood's house (right), village inn (left), Hop o' My Thumb's hut (rear)

"PAGLIACCI" IN A MUSIC HALL

Leoncavallo Conducts Twice-Shortened Version of His Two-Act Opera at Hippodrome Theater

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Signor Leoncavallo is visiting London for the purpose of conducting his opera "I Pagliacci" at the Hippodrome theater. It is 18 years since he was last in England, when "I Pagliacci" was played at Covent Garden for the first time with Mme. Melba as Nedda. He told a representative of the Standard that certain papers in Rome and Naples had reproached him for accepting an engagement to conduct opera at a music hall. Music halls in Italy, he explained, are much the same as they were in England many years ago. The composer said that his opera was written from an actual experience in his own family.

Signor Leoncavallo's engagement is for 12 days, with matinees each day, making 24 performances altogether. It is said that he will receive a weekly salary of £1200 ($6000). The performance at the Hippodrome will last a little less than half an hour, the opera being compressed for this representation.

Signor Leoncavallo has no tricks or extreme mannerisms when conducting. His movements are smooth, comprehensive, and quite quiet; he holds his baton easily, and when rehearsing the instrumental accompaniments to the vocal parts he gives a beat over each word in the number played, emphasizing the time with a strident rapping on the metal lightshade before him. On concluding his rehearsal with the orchestra, he said: "It is enough, I thank you; gentlemen you have surprised and delighted me by your playing," at which there was much applause.

"It is wonderful," the composer said to the representative of the Standard, who was present during the entire rehearsal, "to find such a band of musicians in a music hall. I know nothing of these English institutions, but I know, judging from what I saw of the performance last night and from what I feel when conducting this morning, that in Italy at any rate we have no equivalent for such a place of amusement. An orchestra like that which I find here does not exist in our cafes concerts. Here you have thoroughly artistic programs which are attractive to all classes. It is foolish to say that you English are not a musical nation. You are. Why grand opera is not universally popular is because it is an expensive luxury and also because your impresarios will persist upon giving heavy German music. Wagner and Strauss could never be popular here. In Bayreuth Wagnerian cycles succeed because the place is so dull that any diversion is welcomed, but here in London, where the sun shines and the world smiles, oh, never! Give melody and beautiful voices and harmony, and let them pay cheaply to hear them, and London will become as musically enthusiastic as our own Milano."

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A NICE curio business in a California summer and winter resort. Write to C. D. BADYLEY, 726 Fifteenth st., Oakland, Cal.

LOST

LOST—Sept. 17, on Dudley street transfer car, a small, soft leather, lavender purse. Apply O 15, Monitor.

LESSON MARKERS

EVER READY LESSON MARKER—Easily applied, instantly removed; will not tear; 10c per doz. T. CLARK, Hazel Dell, Pa.

WANTED—CLOTHING

WANTED—Clothing of any description for child 1 year old; anything however worn gratefully received. Address U 537, Monitor Office.

FURNITURE

S. C. SMALL CO

90 CANAL ST., BOSTON

Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Bedding, Couches

Anything in the House Furnishing line.
WE CARRY MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES AND SELL DIRECT.
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Church and Lodge Furniture, Shoe Store Settees and the largest line of Wheel Chairs in New England.

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Contents of apartments, hotels, private residences; our way fairness.
NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED.
Entire contents only. Write or telephone.
CHARLES REDMOND,
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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 377 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 983.

ROOMS

ALLSTON, 12 IDLEWILD ST.—Pleasant room in private family; steam heat, continuous hot water. Tel. B'kline 4336-W.

A LADY having a nice quiet home would like to rent a few rooms to business people. Tel. Rox. 3675-M.

BACK BAY, BATAVIA ST.—Large front room, second floor; other smaller rooms; all light. Tel. 3306-R.

BOYLSTON ST., 1094; large room on ground floor for business purposes; private entrance.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress st.—Rooms, quiet, refined home; steam heat; fine board next house; tourists accom.; ref. Tel. 3857-M.

COPLEY SQ., 18 Huntington ave., suite 42—Large front room, unfurnished; good for professional office, studio, dressmaking or business ladies to live in.

DORCHESTER—A pleasant room on a nice street, within 3 min. of steam and electric cars. Tel. Dor. 376-5. Address T 548, Monitor Office.

FAIRFIELD ST., 41, small room to let. Tel. 3715 W., Back Bay.

GAINSBORO ST., 102, SUITE 2-3. NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. Telephone, steam heat, con. hot water.

GAINSBORO ST., 108—Choice rooms, singly or en suite; one flight; all modern improvements; business parties preferred. HOLBROOK.

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GAINSBORO ST., 105, suite 1; well furnished and well heated rooms, all modern conveniences, near cars, board opposite.

GAINSBORO ST., 108, suite 3, one large nicely furnished room, breakfast if desired; well heated. Tel 1978-W.

GARRISON ST., 19. Sunny front rooms, large and small; nicely furnished; steam heat; telephone.

GAINSBORO ST., 109, Suite 1—Two nice rooms; fine hot water heat; one minute to Fenway.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking Public Garden, lovely fur. rooms; hot and cold water; tel.; tourists accommodated. Ref.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 126—Attractive front alcove room, hot and cold water, brass bed; nice square and side rooms; central. Phone. Transients accommodated.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 136, cor. Cumberland st.—Large corner rooms, bay window, excellent board. Tel. B. B. 5157 M.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 199—Furnished rooms for professional and business people; tourists accommodated. Phone B. B. 533-M.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, exceptionally well furnished, clean and homelike; good locality; no musical students

ST. STEPHEN ST., 47—Very desirable furnished rooms; private family; hot water heat; tel.; cont. hot water; ref.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find homelike rooms with MRS. TAYLOR, 158 Huntington ave.; cafe near. B. B. 801-R.

WESTLAND AVE., 2, suite 37, opp. Symphony Hall—Well fur. rm.; con. h. w., st. heat; business people; elev., tel., ref.

WESTLAND AVE., 70, suite 3—Nice, airy rooms, with large closets; continuous hot water; telephone.

BOARD AND ROOMS

Important to Young Women

Young women coming to Boston to work or study, and seeking a place to live, will do well to consult The Franklin Square House (Home for Young Women) before placing themselves. A maximum of comfort and safety at a minimum of cost. Call at the House, 11 East Newton st., Boston, or address MRS. ALICE GRAY TEELE, Superintendent.

Harvard University Appointments Office

Harvard students want rooms and board, preferably in Cambridge, in exchange for services rendered. Recommendations furnished. Apply 9 University Hall, Cambridge.

LARGE front corner room and bath, with board, in private family in Longwood section of Brookline; suitable for gentleman and wife; beautiful ground, accessible to electrics and steam cars. Telephone Brookline 1877-2. Address L 9, Monitor.

26 LINDEN ST., Reading, Mass.—A private family will furnish excellent board to gentleman and wife; 5 min. to steam and electric cars. Tel.

BROOKLINE, 72 Cypress st.—Detached house, rooms, board, piazza, 4 baths, 5 car lines; tourists; ref. Tel. Brook. 3356-1.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 72—Finely furnished rooms, first-class table board. Telephone B. B. 4283-M.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

DESIRABLE ROOMS may be had in pleasant residential street; 2 minutes from trolley cars; 5 minutes from steam. MRS. H. S. MOWER, 9 Eldredge st.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

CHEERFUL ROOM, private family; refined surroundings; board optional; convenient all cars. RICH, 1 W. 102d st.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371, cor. 97th st.—Single and double rooms; table board; dining room top floor; elevator service. A. K. DICK.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Well furnished south room in apartment on South Park ave., Chicago; facing Washington park; private family. Phone Normal 5400.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED

YOUNG GERMAN LADY wishes room and board where correct English can be heard; would exchange German lessons if desired; references. Address L 7, Monitor.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th st., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

BOOKS

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

The Life of Mary Baker Eddy

by SIBYL WILBUR

Has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a detailed history of Mrs. Eddy's work during the past three years.

PRICE $3.00 A COPY

A beautiful Edition de Luxe at $5.00 per copy

This book may be purchased through any Reading Room in the United States or abroad, or from The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A., or direct from the publishers.

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Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Russia leather and red cloth, $1.75. Green or Brown Morocco and cloth, $2.25. Prepaid anywhere in U. S., $1, $2, $2.50.

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This file is a perfect book in appearance, handsomely bound in Russia leather and dark green cloth. It holds three months of daily papers or a year or more of Home Forum sheets. Price $3.00 or $3.50 express prepaid.

Wm. S. Locke
Bookbinding of every description.
17 Merchants Row, Boston

THE STORY of NEW ENGLAND

ILLUSTRATED

Being a Narrative of the principal events from the arrival of the PILGRIMS IN 1620 and of the PURITANS IN 1624 to the present time by Edward Oliver Skelton. Postpaid 50 cents.

A. S. BURBANK, PUBLISHER
Pilgrim Bookstore, Plymouth, Mass.

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Artistic Gift Cards — Lesson Markers
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an

Estey Pipe Organ

Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.
ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY
Boston, 120 Boylston st.; New York, 7 West 29th st.; Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut st.; St. Louis, 1116 Oliver st.; London, Eng., Oxford st.; factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

New Price List OF
Photographic Supplies

Send for our new 1911 price lists, containing complete prices of dry plates, photo paper and supplies; also developing, printing and enlarging. Sent free on request.
Ralph Harris & Company
24-26 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

LAWYERS

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Attorneys and Counselors.
Suite 1106, Fullerton bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CLAIR D. VALLETTE
LAWYER
1204 Majestic Bldg., Chicago.

ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counsellor,
218 La Salle st., Chicago.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

FOR TAILORS.
TRIED PATTERNS—MEN'S GARMENTS
From the "Master Blocks" of a "Practical Custom Cutter."

S. B. Sack Coat	38
S. B. Waistcoat	38
Fitted Sleeves and Collars	38
Fitted Trousers	42

A set as above on nice, pliable stock, mailed in tube to any address in U. S., $3.00; foreign, $3.50. ARTHUR L. COON, 136 Parkdale ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SYMPHONY HABERDASHER
230 HUNTINGTON AVE. BOSTON

WE ARE NOW SHOWING NEW TOGGERY FOR FALL WEAR AND INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.
Phone B. B. 2877-M.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED. Cut better than new, 2½c. Razors honed, 15 cents. AMERICAN SHARPENING CO., 333 Washington st., room 2.

TAILORS

RICHARD L. KANE,
Successor to
J. F. Connell, Tailor.
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
1631 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 2411-2 Brookline.

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ALUMINUM TYPEWRITER

Weighs only 5 pounds, in neat leather case; will fit into suitcase or traveling bag; free trial; universal keyboard. BLICKENSDERFER CO., 334 Boylston st.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS; lowest prices, easy payments; write for bargain list. PLUMMER & WILLIAMS, 330 S. La Salle st., Chicago

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $15 up, $5 cash, balance monthly. Rentals, $1.50 up. THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 15 State st.

SHOE REPAIRING

ALL HAND WORK; satisfaction guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 262A Mass. ave. Tel. B. B. 3556-W.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE

GROCERS, MARKETS, RESTAURANTS

All kinds store fixtures, refrigerators, new and 2nd hand. Whitman Co., Sullivan sq.

UPHOLSTERY

CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimates cheerfully given
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

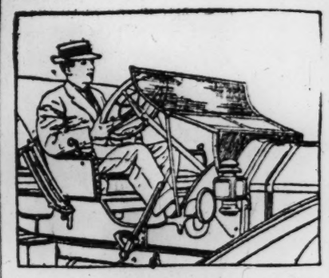
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

BRUCE R. WARE,
Public Accountant,
Tel. Conn. — 195 Church St., Newton, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

The new improved Empire front shields, cut of which appears below, are now ready for delivery. These shields can be fitted to any form of dash and are adjustable to any height desired. Our method of construction prevents the celluloid from becoming buckled and broken.

An entire new panel will be furnished at any time for	$3.00
Price of shield in brass	$15.00
Nickel plated	$16.50



We attach all makes of wind shields for from $2.00 to $3.00.

Filler boards in all sizes and colors for sale.

Empire Top and Windshield Co.
221 PLEASANT ST., PARK SQ.
TEL. OX. 3884-M, BOSTON, MASS.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES

$5 FOR YOUR OLD TIRES

On purchase of new ones, size 34x4 upwards. S. H. tires and tubes, all sizes. Vulcanizing and retreading. All work guaranteed.
GEO. COLLINS, 284A Columbus Ave.

MOTOR BOATS AND ENGINES



Sterling, Eagle, Waterman, Reynolds and Eldridge ENGINES.
Designing & Brokerage.
Motor Boat Supplies.
Arthur P. Homer,
156 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

BICYCLES

BICYCLES, all sizes, $10; Chainless, $15; Racer, $25; Folding, $30; Motorcycle, $75; building and repairing. Catalog free. 817 M Columbus ave., Boston.

WIRE WORKS

CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS
Bank and Office Railings
Elevator Enclosures
TEL. 1386 — SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS

JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE—Tulsa, Oklahoma, population 26,000, has 14 wholesale houses, all growing; four trunk lines' low freight rates command wide market; hardware, drug, dry goods, paper, implement houses should write BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

PIANO TUNING

I. SLEATH,
Piano Tuning and Repairing, 1418 Montclair ave., St. Louis. Forest 8094 L.

HELP WANTED—MALE

EARN $50 TO $75 A WEEK—We start you in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. We have new, easy selling plans and seasonable leaders in the Mail Order line to keep factories busy. No canvassing. Small Capital. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal assistance. Write today for plans. Positive proof and sworn statements. J. M. PEASE MFG. CO., 232 Pease bldg., Michigan st., Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—An experienced Protestant white girl for general housework in Brookline; must be a good cook and come well recommended; two in family; wages 6 dollars. Apply 5 Park st., Brookline, suite 12, Fri. and Sat. evenings, Sat. and Sund. afternoons.

HELP WANTED

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells about over 350,000 protected positions in U. S. service; more than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment; easy to get; just ask for booklet C 759. No obligation. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—No canvassing or soliciting required; good income assured. Address NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO., 1329 Marden bldg., Washington, D. C.

AGENCY WANTED

BOSTON MANUFACTURER'S AGENT, having sold his own mfg. business, desires to correspond with western or southern firm who would estab. a New England branch or agency; ref. exch. S 560, Monitor Office.

WANTED

WOMEN who would like to give whole or part time to sell dress goods. One can earn from $10 to $25 a week, according to time given. References exchanged. Address MRS. BATCHELLER, Box U 538, Monitor Office.

AD WRITER WANTED

COMMERCIAL ARTIST of experience would like to cooperate with established ad writer of high class advertising literature. Address K 1, Monitor Office.

HOME WANTED

WANTED—A TEMPORARY HOME For a little girl 4 years old. Address L 565, Monitor Office.

COAL AND WOOD

24 BUSHELS kindling wood, $2; best quality coal; fireplace wood. RESCUE MISSION, 65 W. Dedham st. Tel. con.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul sts., Boston, Mass.—Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Reality." Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Telephone
Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

Classified Real Estate

Telephone
Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

New Brick Houses

CONTAINING EIGHT ROOMS AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES

FOR SALE

LEAMINGTON ROAD (BRIGHTON)

Off Commonwealth Avenue

Special discounts are being quoted to purchasers of these houses.

$1000

Can be saved by acting now. Telephone or write

Commonwealth Avenue Trust, 17 Wallingford Road

(OFFICE IS ON THE PROPERTY.) TEL. BRIGHTON 900.

TEXAS LAND SOLD FOR TOWN SITE

HOUSTON, Tex.—Involving the construction of a gigantic irrigation canal and the laying out and building of what is intended to be the largest and most important town on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad, about 1½ miles south of Barreda, Cameron county, one of the biggest land deals this year was consummated recently at Brownsville.

The deal comprises the purchase of 22,000 acres of what is considered the finest undeveloped tract of agricultural land in the lower Rio Grande valley, the consideration being the sum of $550,000.

TUFTS FRESHMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Lloyd E. Aldrich of Rutland, Vt., a graduate of Goddard Seminary, has been elected president of the freshman class at Tufts College. The other officers are: Vice-president, James L. Brown, Somerville; treasurer, Melvin J. Messeo, Somerville; secretary, M. Stuart Leach, Brookline; marshal, Kingsley B. Thorndyke, Medford.

CAPTAIN LANDERS ACQUITTED

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Capt. H. L. Landers, C. A. C., who was tried here by a general courtmartial, charged with having exceeded his authority in detaining a civilian at Ft. Caswell, has been acquitted.

INDIANA GAS FIRM INCREASES STOCK TO WIDEN SCOPE

INDIANAPOLIS—Advices received from Chicago are to the effect that the Heat, Light & Power Company of Muncie, which has a capitalization of $500,000, is to be changed to the Central Indiana Gas Company, with headquarters in Muncie, and the capital stock increased to $5,000,000, with an additional $500,000 preferred stock.

From a lighting, heating and power system now engaged in supplying Muncie and neighboring territory, the concern is to branch out to include 25 cities and towns in central Indiana, with provisions for supplying light for hamlets and farming districts.

Notification of the redemption of $135,000 preferred stock issued by the Muncie concern, the first step in the proposed enlargement, has been received by the secretary of state, together with notification of the purpose to enlarge the scope of the old concern.

The cities and towns in which the enlarged concern will operate are the following: Muncie, Eaton, Normal City, Riverside City, Fairmount, Jonesboro, Swayzee, Upland, Hartford City, Montpelier, Alexandria, Anderson, Elwood, Frankton, Summitville, Dunkirk, Portland, Redkey, Kokomo, Greentown, Tipton, Union City, Winchester, Farmland and Ridgeville.

DO IT BY MAIL

In the Monitor's Mail this morning is a letter reading:

"Friends here have spoken most highly of the returns they have had from advertisements in the Monitor. As it is impossible for me to see you personally, will you kindly let me know the cost of inserting the following advertisement?"

Perhaps *you* may have some need which can be met by inserting an advertisement in the Monitor. Perhaps you may have some product for sale which can find its channel through the Monitor. In either case we shall be pleased to receive an inquiry as to cost.

The Monitor is serving many people, many merchants, many manufacturers, with satisfaction and profit to them. Perhaps it can also serve you.

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

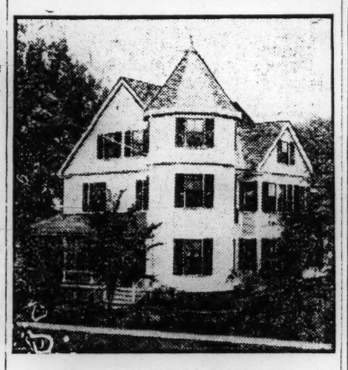
This Charming Country Home



Situated at Chestnut Hill, the most exclusive suburb of Boston; Elizabethan mansion, complete and modern in every particular; magnificent baronial hall, the finest of hard wood finish throughout, perfect system of heating and ventilating, six masters' bathrooms, conservatory, broad verandas; wing for servants and butler, large stable, garage and coachman's cottage; about six acres of beautiful grounds. Owner gone to New York. Must be sold this fall.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON
1321 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE



WINCHESTER

Must be sold at early date, this fine 12-room house, hot water heat, fireplaces, open plumbing, screened veranda, etc.; about 9000 feet of land, on one of Winchester's best streets and neighborhoods. Owner removing to his country home.

SEWALL E. NEWMAN

Tel. conn. 18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Remember how you missed Electric Lights last year? Have the wiring done NOW.

IF YOU WANT TO

Buy or Sell, Hire or Rent, Mortgage or Insure in

BROOKLINE

Communicate at once with the office of

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506-7-8-9 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON
1321 BEACON ST. (Coolidge Corner)
219 WASHINGTON ST. (Brookline Village)
Telephones at Each Office

The Management

of brick apartment houses in the Back Bay and Brookline is one of my specialties.

If you are not getting the results you expect, or if you are tired of caring for your property, it might pay you to consult me.

FRED HOLDSWORTH
18 TREMONT STREET

I have a client who owns a large piece of down-town business property, price $200,000, all leased; would take in large gentleman's estate as part payment. Strictest investigation solicited. Address, KATHERINE SMITH, P. O. Box 1883, Boston.

REMOVAL NOTICE

R. S. Fitch, Dorchester Real Estate
Has Removed His Office to the new Sherman Building, 624 Columbia Road

UPHAM'S CORNER

FOR SALE—Near Upham's Corner, high-grade new colonial three-family house, 21 rooms, three Gurney heaters, well built and attractively finished; lot nearly 60 feet front on handsome one-family street, rented to adult families for $1128 per year and pays 15 per cent on equity above savings bank mortgage; please call for price and terms. R. S. FITCH, 624 Columbia road.

FOR SALE—New two-family house, 12 rooms and storage, finely finished, mostly in oak; two Gurney hot-water heaters, fine lot for garden and lawn; good neighborhood; no three flats in sight; price very low, $500 cash, balance easy. R. S. FITCH.

FOR SALE—Near Upham's Corner good unrestricted lots, a few choice corners where builders can make money. Price $1600 upward; come in. R. S. FITCH.

FOR SALE—At Meeting House Hill, new colonial style three-family house, 15 rooms, every improvement, on good accepted street, near everything; owner wants cash, and will sell low. R. S. FITCH, 624 Columbia road, Upham's Corner.

SHARON

Attractive furnished house to rent for the winter, containing 8 rooms, modern conveniences, high elevation, well furnished, convenient to stores and depot, will rent to a small family for $50 a month. H. F. NELSON, 50 State st., Boston.

Only $500 down secures this 9-room house with all improvements, high elevation, A1 neighborhood, 16,000 ft. of land; price marked for immediate sale to $3800.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—New house of 8 rooms and bath, steam heat, all modern conveniences, situated in pine grove, 3 min. to station. For further particulars see H. F. NELSON, 50 State st., Boston.

T. H. RAYMOND

CENTRAL SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE.
Established 1888.
FARM AND COUNTRY HOME DEPT.,
F. P. MARSTON, Mgr.

I take pleasure in offering a fine lot of gentlemen's estates, country homes, fruit, stock and poultry farms. To advertise any particular ones among the hundreds that I have would be hitting in the dark. Call on me at my Cambridge office or write, outlining your wants, and you will receive prompt and courteous attention. I am at your service. Let me hear from you.

T. H. RAYMOND

295 Commonwealth Avenue

(Sunny Side)

TO LET—Second floor apartment of 8 rooms, reception hall and bath, modern in all its appointments, and will be decorated to suit tenant; heat, continuous hot water, elevator and janitor service; located between Gloucester and Hereford sts., Back Bay.

FRANK A. RUSSELL,
506 Old South Bldg., Boston
Coolidge Corner, Brookline

NEWTON

Splendid opportunity to buy a home, good elevation, house of 10 rooms, kitchen, laundry with set tubs, bath and modern improvements, in excellent repair, screens and storm windows, 24,000 ft. of land, with frontage of 160 ft. on Arlington st. Will sell for assessed value, $8000. Keys at office of GEORGE C. BREWER, room 65, 4 Liberty sq., Boston. Hours, 12 to 1. Phone Main 5076. No brokers.

Our Fall Catalogue

just issued, contains illustrations and descriptions of over 500 farms and country homes, sent free. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Dept. M, 51 North Market street.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL

FOR any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any state law. CORPORATION SECURITY CO., 185 Summer st., Boston. Brown bldg.

WANTED—Capable young man with $10,000 capital to take interest in and develop sales end of advertising and art business already established. ADDRESS GEO. FORD MORRIS, 28 W. 33d st., New York city.

WANTED—Party with money to take interest in manufacturing plant. Person capable of assuming management preferred. Investigation invited. Doing business 10 years. J. H. DURFIELD, box 6, Erie, Pa.

$2000 WANTED

For first mortgage on two new houses. No brokers. Address O 17, Monitor.

SHIPS LEAVE HAMPTON ROADS

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN, Old Point Comfort, Va.—The warships of the Atlantic fleet have finished their target practise in the southern drill ground and the ships have left Hampton Roads for their home ports. The report has been current that the ships would reassemble here before their departure on the winter cruise to the West Indies.

RENT PAYERS

Let Us Appeal to Your Common Sense

Why pay rent half to three-quarters of an hour's run from the city when you can own a home of your own, paying for it in small monthly installments same as rent, as many others are doing at beautiful and select "Atlantic-by-the-Sea." All improvements, city, country and seashore combined.

Only 10 Minutes from South Station

Our customers are our best references. Ask any of them.

Send for our Free booklet, "How to Finance a Home." It costs you nothing, and contains information of the greatest value to the homeseeker and investor.

No Money Down Home Sites

Every purchaser has the privilege of securing his or her home site with ample time allowed for conducting a most rigid investigation and comparison of values before paying a single dollar on the investment. Could a more fair offer be made?

CONANT, 642 Old South Bldg., Boston.

Do You Want to Own a Cosy, Modern Eight-Room House in Reading, Mass.?

Good neighborhood, handy to steam and electric railroad, schools, stores and churches, can be bought for what it now costs you for rent. An ideal house, 6000 ft. of land. Property is all that could be desired. Will sell for $2450; $200 cash; balance $25 per month.

J. B. LEWIS
101 Tremont Street
BOSTON

ROOFING AND REPAIRS ON ROOFS

can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.

If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. Hay. 2152.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.

63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

SUNAPEE LAKE, N. H.

Golden Opportunity for Magnificent Estate. 70 acres of land, high dry and sightly; well wooded with gigantic pines and spruces; 1400 feet shorage on famous Sunapee Lake, considerable white sand beach; located midst estates of quality, with surroundings of caliber; a wonderful opportunity to secure acreage of character at an exceedingly low figure. Full particulars upon application.

SARGENT & CO., New London, N. H.
H'dq'ters Real Estate Sunapee Lake Region.

TO LEASE

On Bellevue st., near cor. of Brookline ave., Longwood District, high-class 6-room suites in new brick and stone apartment house, open for inspection daily.

ALVORD BROS.
79 Milk Street

BRATTLE St. Hubbard Park, CAMBRIDGE
EXCLUSIVE RESIDENCE SECTION
For Sale or To Let. Furnished if desired. House 14 rooms, 3 baths; 20,000 feet.
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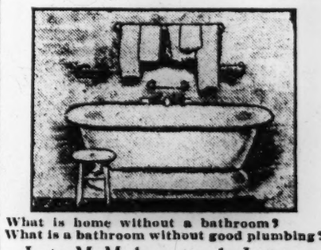
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LA FRANCE FLEXIBLE GOODYEAR WELTED SHOES always comfortable and shapely. HODGKINS SHOE STORE, 26 Market st., J. C. Palmer, Mgr. Phone.

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WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMNANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

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WERE IT POSSIBLE to make a better flour REGENT FLOUR would be made better. COBB, BATES & YERXA, 74 Pleasant st.

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HAMILTON & CLARK CO., Table China, Glassware, Service and Entree Plates, Rookwood Pottery, 208 Oliver ave.

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DRY GOODS
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JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.,
Diamonds direct from the cutters.
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MISS KELLY
Exclusive Millinery Designer
2118 Jenkins Arcade Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WOMEN'S TOGGERY SHOP

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS AND BLOUSES. Ready made and to order. ELIZABETH STORK, Keenan bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spokane, Wash.

CLOTHING

WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
THAT CLASSY CLOTHES SHOP,
331 RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

HACKETT ACTS IN PLAY BY PHILLIPS

(Continued from page twenty-five)

tells him he is only a coal heaver. That is mean and cuts him to the quick. But he doesn't give up wholly. The spark Lady Mechante put into his brain is on fire and he goes back to a studio in the slums to work out his thoughts on canvas during his spare time.

Thither after two months comes Lady Mechante, also Dolly Van Dream, who still loves Haulig. Lady Mechante makes him propose to Dolly and then finds that she herself loves him. How to have him break with Dolly is then the problem to be brought to a happy conclusion.

REVIVAL OF "ROMEO AND JULIET" GIVEN

(Continued from page twenty-five)

ance was a decided help to the production.

But of course the interest of this revival was the new "Juliet." Miss Neilson-Terry brings to this exacting role two essentials, namely, youth and beauty. But, added to them, she has remarkable ability, a fresh and charming personality, and an exceptional voice of great sweetness and quality. The recollection of this beautiful voice in the balcony scene, though the note of deep emotion may have been absent, is the more lasting impression of this young actress' "Juliet." Then again in the scene with the nurse, when she is eagerly pressing the dame for news of her lover, she is delightfully unaffected and natural. This scene between the two women was indeed a first rate piece of comedy.

New Juliet Best in Light Scenes

In the stronger scenes, however, though they were given with great skill, yet it cannot be said that they aroused anything more than a genuine admiration for a clever piece of acting. There was throughout this play of intense emotion very little feeling shown among the audience. Their applause testified to their appreciation, but it seemed as if they regarded the whole performance as simply an exhibition of histrionic talent. The note of tragedy was absent, not merely in Miss Neilson-Terry's performance, but in the whole representation.

In one respect Miss Neilson-Terry's art is almost lamentably immature, and that is in her movements and gestures. There were moments, even in the balcony scene, when her charming delivery of the lines was almost spoilt by an attitude that was perilously near being grotesque. This fault is, however, probably the want of control that is seen in very young people.

Vernon Steel's "Romeo" is a gallant figure, and when he has plenty to do, he acts very well. Unfortunately his voice does not seem particularly well suited for the delivery of verse, nor does he appear capable of conveying any great depth of feeling. It was nevertheless an able performance. Among the other characters, James Berry's "Tybalt" was certainly impressive.

Though this production of Fred Terry's lacks what possibly only a few desire, it has succeeded in performing what it certainly set out to do, namely, to please the great majority of play-going people.

BOSTON LAWYER GOING TO PARIS

J. Grant Forbes of the law firm of Stimson, Stockton, Livermore & Forbes is severing his connection with that firm to take the position of counsel in Paris for the Brazil Railway Company. This road controls and operates upward of 3000 miles of railroad in the southern part of Brazil. The company is incorporated under the law of Maine, but has been financed for the most part in Europe. It maintains its principal office in Paris.

GERMANY TO WORK FOR LOWER PRICES

BERLIN—The government is understood to be considering a reduction of the duty on maize and the prohibition of the export of potatoes.

The German municipalities are pressing the government toward other steps to combat the steadily rising cost of living. Bavaria has followed Prussia's example and reduced the freight rates on grain and fodder.

MEXICO FEEDS NEEDY PUPILS

MEXICO CITY—President de la Barra attended the opening of the first school kitchen in Mexico City Friday. Following a plan adopted in New York, the government will provide breakfast and luncheon to the needy children at a cost not to exceed 3 cents in Mexican money for each meal.

W. C. T. U. CONVENES

WAREHAM, Mass.—The Plymouth county convention of the W. C. T. U. was held here Friday in the Methodist church.

For Women and the Home

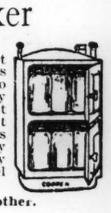
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Will more than pay for itself for this use only

You put the fruit in the cans or glass jars and set the jars in the cooker. You leave the caps of the jars off, and the steam pressure forces the steam down into the jars, all through the fruit, and cooks it thoroughly in a few minutes, and then, you see, the fruit is not broken up at all—it is just as whole as when you put it in the jars, and the natural flavor of the fruit is retained. Nothing better. A dozen kinds of food may be cooked at the same time and over one burner of any kind of stove. You can see the great saving, in fuel alone, by using an "Ideal" Steam Cooker.



Get one from your dealer. Ask for an "Ideal," take no other.

We will send to any address on receipt of price:

No. 20 Square Cooker, will hold 12 Quart Jars.	Price	$6.50
No. 10 Square Cooker, will hold 6 Quart Jars.	Price	5.50
No. 6 Round Cooker, will hold 9 Quart Jars.	Price	4.50
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Send for Circular.

An "Ideal" cook book with each Steam Cooker

GLOBE GAS LIGHT COMPANY
27 Union St., Boston

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Miss M. F. Fisk

The Red Glove Shop, 322 Boylston Street

Has received very becoming Veils and Veilings and many pieces of Wide Side Ruffles, Revers and Fancy Scarfs, and would enjoy showing them to you.



Tailored Suits and Coats
Made for
$10.00

A large variety of latest fall materials to select from. We are also showing a number of Parisian models from which you can select your style. I have been maker for years for the leading Boylston and Tremont St. stores, so that I am now in a position to sell you direct at WHOLESALE prices.

FIANDER, INC,
Store on Street
790 Washington Street
Opp. Hollis St.
Open Evenings

You should taste B. Rose CHOCOLATES

Why? *Because—*

A rose by any other name,
'Tis said, will smell as sweet,
But "B" ROSE is the only one
That's always SWEET to EAT.

Ask your confectioners for "B" Rose Chocolates made by

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Practical high class models in studies of becomingness.
Velour Hats in all grades and shades are our specialty this season

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OPENING IN HER NEW ROOM
September twenty-eighth to thirtieth
MODELS ALWAYS SHOWN

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DRAFTING, DRESSMAKING and DESIGNING TAUGHT
Satisfaction in every detail guaranteed. Bring your own material and make your own gowns.
DRAFTING, DESIGNING, 10 to 12.
DRESSMAKING, 2 to 4.
Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10. Call or write for particulars. Bon Ton patterns of all kinds.
MARTHA M. FLINT,
500 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. (Agent).



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Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

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AS GOOD AS NEW.
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$5 MAXWELL'S HAT SHOP
Ladies' Hatter
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Hats made and remodeled from your own materials.

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DESIGNER AND IMPORTER OF PAPER PATTERNS
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Custom Shirt Waists and Shirtwaist Suits
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"TO ALL WHO LOVE A PRETTY HAT"
Smart, original up-to-date French millinery for every occasion; always a large selection and at really moderate prices; petticoats, dressing jackets, ties and various oddments. "LLERRAF," 19 Pelham st., South Kensington Station, London, Eng.

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MONOGRAMS and MEDALS
of Every Description
Mfd. by the
Monogram Man
JOHN A. SALMAN,
17-21 Bromfield St.,
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Can Be Secured at All Dealers

FRENCH CABINET TO HOLD MEETING

PARIS, France—The meeting of the French cabinet will be held today. The Temps says that only small differences in principle exist between France and Germany, and that the most remaining to be done is simply a question of editing the agreement.

The minister of the colonies, M. Lebrun, has informed French companies in the Kongo that Germany would respect all concessionary rights and would carry out the engagements which had been made with France in the event of a cession of Kongo territory by France. The statement was in reply to questions.

FRANCE LAUNCHES NEW BATTLESHP

BREST, France—France's new superdreadnought Jean Bart has just been launched and with the Courbet, will form the first of the six battleships projected in 1910.

The Jean Bart has a displacement of 23,467 tons, and with engines of 28,000 horsepower is expected to show a speed of 20 knots an hour. She has 12 12-inch guns in six turrets and 24 5.6-inch guns. When ready for sea the vessel will have cost $12,400,000. The Courbet will be of similar equipment and cost.

IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

Supplies for Women and the Home

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Women's Fall Suits and Coats



We are taking orders now for the new **Fall Styles** Suits and Coats. This season's fabrics are more handsome and alluring than any we have ever seen come from the foreign and domestic looms.

Two-piece suit—made to individual measure from selected styles—satin lined—and guaranteed. Our special price

$18.00 Upwards

Auto and outing coats—made in the very best style—from plaid-backed goods or double-faced fabrics—hundreds of patterns-in-the-piece... **$18.00** UPWARDS

Model Coats—if they fit you.....**$15.00**
Model Suits—if they fit you.....**$12.50**

Any slight alterations in model garments will be made without extra charge.

AMERICAN MILLS CO.

MANUFACTURING LADIES' TAILORS

67 ESSEX STREET — One Block From Washington Street

J. Edelstein & Co.

Fashionable Ladies' Tailor

Announces he is now showing Latest Designs in Fall and Winter Models. Exclusive Designs. Large selection of Imported Material. Miss McLean, formerly with A. Cowee Clark, has affiliated herself with us in our endeavor to give perfect satisfaction to patrons.

229 BERKELEY STREET - - - BOSTON, MASS.

Farley

OPENING

The latest fall creations and importations now on exhibition of

MILLINERY

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

ALICIA M. FARLEY — Near Boylston Street, 19 Arlington Street, BOSTON.

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Announce Their Removal from 37-41 Temple Place, to

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Where they are prepared to execute orders for LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS, COATS, RIDING HABITS and AUTOMOBILE COATS.

Fine Selection of Foreign and Domestic Materials. Best Styles and Workmanship guaranteed. Work executed in our own workrooms on the premises.

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Madame du Tremblay & Co

Announce Their Fall and Winter

... Opening of ...

High-Class Millinery

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Sept. 25-26-27

Three Temple Place, Boston

The Pillow Shoe

FOR WOMEN

Soft, easy, durable. Unlined Vici Kid. Rubber heels. All styles. Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or money refunded. Write for free catalog or call and see us.



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Albert Hurwitch

LADIES' TAILOR

Announces to his patrons and friends that he has dissolved partnership with Hurwitch Brothers, Arlington Street, and is now ready to show the LATEST DESIGNS for the FALL SEASON.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR YOUNG LADIES AND SCHOOL GIRLS

Stuart Building, 462 Boylston Street

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Will make from Imported Materials Tailored Dresses, $15 to $25. Suits and Waists equally low prices.

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Walsh

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Fall Smart Hats, Frocks and Blouses

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Announces he is now prepared to show all the Latest Models in Fall and Winter Designs

Individuality, Style, Quality—Workmanship, Fit, Guaranteed

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Hair Dressing of all kinds. Hair Work done. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pupils taught. Rates reasonable. Leave when satisfied with their proficiency.

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Sent by Mail, Postpaid, for Only $1.00.

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¶Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. ¶Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. ¶Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. ¶Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cutglass, silver, etc., to us. ¶We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. ¶Correspondence solicited. Telephone

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Electric Flat Iron a Household Necessity



There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as Radiators, Heating Pads, Toasters, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them.

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100 BEDFORD STREET

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

ECONOMIC TOP

Improved and different from all others. Don't be deceived. Patented June, 1901.



One burner heats entire top

Mail orders filled at once. Send name and number of stove. Price $3.50, express paid up to 75c. Made only by

GAS STOVE IMP. CO.

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Trade Mark



Waxene has no equal for kitchen or any other wood floors. It is perfection itself to put on over Varnish, Shellac, Varnish Stain, etc., on Floors, Woodwork, Furniture, Linoleums, and Oil Cloths to prevent their being scratched or marred or to take the scratches, etc., off. A first-class Piazza floor dressing. Try it on all the above and prove for yourself all we claim. One trial will convince you. Can apply it yourself with ease. Manufactured by

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Refuse and Garbage Receiver

is so constructed as to prevent unwholesome and unsanitary conditions about the home, camp or farm. Clean, neat, durable. Best arrangement ever devised to keep place free from trash. "Nine years on the market. It pays to look us up." Sold Direct. Send for circular. 38 Farrar st., Lynn, Mass.

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UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS.

Wall Papers and Awnings.

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They absorb dust—pick up and hold every particle of dust with which they come in contact. The particles are retained in the mop until washed out in warm water and soap.

Your house will be permanently freed from dust.

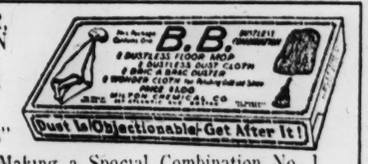


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1 lb. Can, Trial Size, $1.00; 2 lb. Can, $1.50; 6 lb. Pail, $3.50

Send 4c in postage for a FREE SAMPLE of FIX-ALL Cement.

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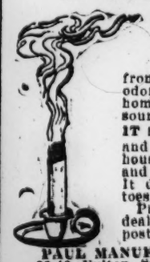
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Of course it was a woman who invented QUICK CATCH CLIPS. Like every other woman, she dreaded the task of changing her ironing board covers. So she thought out a simple way to do away with sewing or tacking. Now hundreds of thousands of women use her idea. Quick Catch Clips cost only 25 cents—they save many a precious five minutes. Last indefinitely. Can be attached to any board by any woman.

25c

Send 25c. to-day (coin preferred)—You'll never miss the quarter, but you can't afford to miss the Clips.

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SAVE 33⅓ %

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Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors.

If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

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Protecto Plate

A Necessity in Every Home

Two iron plates joined; 10-in. diameter. Chutes on under side diffuse heat; intervening air chamber equalizes it. Separating fire from cooking utensil, prevents scorching or burning food. Heats flat irons uniformly. Inverted pan over plate, bakes potatoes in 20 minutes, biscuits in 6. Makes moist brown toast. Saves uncertainty, utensils and 50 per cent fuel. Prepaid 50 cents. Agents Wanted

C. S. M. Connolly Mfg. Co., 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

UDNIT

The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not DRY UP or FREEZE. A package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (a coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). Ladies, gents, all black leathers and kids. NO PASTE. WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box 91 H.

CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

Additional advs. for "Women and the Home" on page

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACETYLENE WELDER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

A JAMAICAN indoorman wanted, single, under 35, capable, industrious man, with good letters of reference. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

ALL-ROUND COOK, $60, fd. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

ALLSTON HIGH SCHOOL boy, after school, $5. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

APPRENTICS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typewriter operator, $15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

ASSISTANT SHIPPER, $6. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

A 3D-CLASS ENGINEER, single wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

AUTOMOBILE MACHINIST. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

A YOUNG MAN wanted (student) to take care of furnace with other light work, in exchange for board and room, for late fall and winter; highest references regarding character required. Write or call mornings between 10 and 12, or in the evening after 7.30. MRS. C. H. RICHARDSON, 56 Auburn st., Brookline, Mass. 27

BENCH MACHINISTS (15), first-class, wanted for assembling work. FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass. 28

BLACKSMITH wanted, a first-class horseshoer and jobber; steady job for a good man. G. A. GLEASON, East Douglass, Mass. 29

BLACKSMITH and horseshoer (union). STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BODY BUILDERS wanted on limousine bodies; none but experienced help need apply; to competent men steady work and high wages weekly. SARGENT & HOWE CO., 26-30 Bowker st., Boston. 29

BOX NAILER. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOY wanted in printing office. F. P. FAIRFIELD, 21 Madison st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

BOY—Wanted, an active, wide awake, bright boy to work in our office; must make himself useful; would prefer one living in the city. JOHN R. AINSLEY & CO., Harrison ave., cor. Beach st., Boston. 27

BOYS—Good positions for good boys; daily; age 15 to 18. INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY, Free Labor Bureau, 37 and 43 Hawkins st., room 27, Boston. 27

BOYS OR GIRLS (3 or 4) wanted to do light work, as packing boxes and pasting. SAMUEL L. SNEIERSON CO., 95 Salem st., Boston. 27

BOYS (25) wanted, with references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BOYS to learn trade, $5-6. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOY for insurance office. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOYS wanted by wholesale shoe house to learn business; must live at home; good opportunity for advancement. Apply personally. HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO., 606 Atlantic ave., Boston. 29

BOY wanted to feed job press, evenings; one who has had experience preferred. Apply by letter only. THE STRATHMORE PRESS, 545 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 28

BRASS POLISHER and buffer (union). STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 25

BROKER'S OFFICE BOY. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

CABINET MAKERS, four first class, wanted. I. KAPLAN CO., 700 Main st. (rear), Cambridge, Mass. 23

CARD ROOM HELP, steady work, good pay. LINN WOOLEN CO., Hartland, Me. 23

CHARLESTOWN BOY, $7. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

CHEF—DE FONT LIMITED, cor. Tremont and West sts., require the permanent services of a supervising chef to take charge of the kitchen; a man who has had experience in taking charge of the help and is absolutely abstemious, with recommendations for integrity and cheerfulness; we prefer to secure the services of some man who is at present employed; this restaurant is the newest and finest, with the best equipped kitchen in New England; no Sunday, holiday or late supper work. Apply to MR. GUTHRO, 495 Washington st., care of The Ginter Co.; hours preferably between 9 and 12 a. m. or 4 and 7 p. m. 26

CLOTHING SALESMEN wanted, experienced in both men's and boys' departments. Apply to supt., HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO. 23

COATMAKERS wanted (10). HAYNES & CO., tailoring dept., Springfield, Mass. 25

COLLECTOR, speak Italian, $12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

CORNICE WORKER, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

CUTTER, experienced on waists, dresses; good position for right party. Apply ROWDOIN MFG. CO., 611 Washington st., Boston. 28

CYLINDER PRESSMAN wanted for pony Whitlock. GEO. H. DEAN, 177 High st., Boston. 23

DEMONSTRATORS (2) young. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

DENTIST wanted, registered, $25-$30. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

DIE STAMPER wanted to operate a 6x10 Waite die press on a good grade of register work. Apply to THE GEO. C. WHITNEY CO., Worcester, Mass. 23

DRESSERS wanted, $14.52 per week; night work; fancy woolens and worsteds. BURLINGTON MILLS, Winooski, Vt. 23

DRESSER wanted, steady work, good pay. LINN WOOLEN CO., Hartland, Me. 23

DRY GOODS PACKERS, $12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

DYEHOUSE HELPER, experienced, wanted on cotton skein yarn. JOHN C. MEYER THREAD CO., 1449 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass. 23

ELEVATOR BOYS, $5. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

FURNITURE TEAMSTERS. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

GASFITTER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

GASFIXTURE HANGER and assembler. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

GENERAL MAN (West Indian, colored) wanted for Newton; wages $25 to $30 per month. MRS. PRESTON, Emp. Office, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 29

GLAZIERS, a few first class, wanted to run lead and tin; apply in person. A. W. HASTINGS & CO., 134 Friend st., Boston. 23

GROCERY and provision clerk, $15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

GROCERY DELIVERY CLERK, $8-12. BRECK' BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

HAND DIE STAMPERS (4) wanted, experienced. J. H. DANIELS & SON, 232 Summer st., Boston. 27

HARDWARE PACKERS. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

HOT PRESS PRINTER. BRECK'S BUREAU, 40 Washington st., Boston. 23

INSIDE WIREMEN AND FIXTURE HANGERS wanted, experienced; only first-class men with good reference; steady position for right men. Apply or write to Supt. of Construction, SAMPSON & ALLEN, 37 Spring st., Lynn, Mass. 26

IRON STAIR BUILDERS wanted, competent to lay out, build and erect; must understand drawing. Apply at once to BABCOCK, SANBORN & DAVIS CO., 700 Main st., Cambridge, Mass. 23

IRREGULAR MOLDER wanted, $15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

JEWELRY SALESMAN. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

JOB PRESS FEEDER. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

JOB COMPOSITOR, first class, wanted for catalogue work; apply early. EWELL-COOPER CO., Brockton, Mass. 28

JOB PRESSMAN wanted, temperate, reliable, young or middle-aged; good man appreciated; steady job; open shop. Apply by letter only to J. F. COOK, 19 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass. 26

JOB PRESSMAN wanted, first class, who can feed cylinder press; steady work. FRANCIS R. SULLIVAN & CO., Shelburne Falls, Mass. 23

JOB PRESSMAN wanted. Apply to LIBRARY BUREAU, cor. Albany and Pacific sts., Cambridge, Mass. 27

LATHE WORKER. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

MACHINISTS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

MACHINE SHOP BOY. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

MAN, reliable, wanted in bakery, nights, selling, counting goods for 2 wagons and looking after business. RUSSELL'S BAKERY, 2421 8th ave., New York city. 29

MAN wanted to do odd jobs around the weave room and look out for the drawers-in; pay $9 per week. C. H. CHISHOLM, Am. Wool & Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston. 25

McKAY HEEL SHAVER wanted on women's shoes. Apply MILLAR & WOLFER, Chelsea, Mass. 27

MEAT AND FISH CUTTER, $15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

MEAT CUTTER, first class, wanted, one who is a good penman, to take telephone orders. Apply at W. G. & H. C. RUSSELL, 139 Portland st., Boston. 28

MILK TEAMSTERS, $15-16. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

MOLDERS, 6 first-class bench molders and 3 floor molders. FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass. 23

MUSICIANS WANTED to travel this season with high-class attraction, already booked; season, 30 weeks, begins Oct. 15; piano, violin, cello, bass, clarinet, cornet, flute needed; young, unmarried, temperate and only first-class men desired. Apply morning to HENRY F. GILBERT, 72 Ellery st., Cambridge; take Harvard sq. car. 27

NIGGER HEAD OPERATORS on ladies' fine shoes. Apply to RICE & HUTCHINS, Inc., South Braintree, Mass. 23

NOTIONS BUYER wanted. The R. A. McWHIRR COMPANY of Fall River, Mass., require the services of a notions and fancy goods buyer. Apply in person or by mail. 23

OF INTEREST TO PARENTS—We want several of the best boys and girls for different lines of work in our store, and will give them the advantage of the new Boston Continuation school two forenoons each week without loss of pay. If you are interested call with your boy or girl and see Mr. Wright, rear street floor, before 10 a. m. JORDAN MARSH CO.

OPERATOR wanted on pulling-over machine on ladies' fine welt shoes. Apply to DODGE BROS., Newburyport, Mass. 26

ORDER CLERK, retail grocery, $12-15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

PACKER wanted—An active, experienced, capable man as packer in wholesale small wares. JOHN R. AINSLEY & CO., Harrison ave., cor. Beach st., Boston. 23

PLASTERERS wanted, $24. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

PLUMBER wanted, with knowledge of tinsmithing, able to make elbows, some tinware, etc.; steady work. Apply, stating hours and wages, to B. F. WHELDEN, Ludlow, Vt. 28

PLUMBERS, $18-$24. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

PLUMBER'S HELPER, $6-7. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

PRESSMEN, 2 experienced on men's work. MANNINGS, 113 Brighton ave., Allston, Mass. 28

PRINTERS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

PULLER OVER on women's shoes. MILLAR & WOLFER, Webster ave., Chelsea, Mass. 27

REPAIRERS wanted, expert on ring mesh chatelaine bags. HALLETT & SMITH, 345A Washington st., Boston. 28

SAFETY RAZOR salesman. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

SALESMAN wanted, experienced; must be reliable, active and up to date; must be able to sell our line of goods (threads and spool silks) among the manufacturing trades. Apply by letter only. JOHN C. MEYER THREAD CO., 1495 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass. 23

SALESMEN wanted, experienced, capable of interviewing good class of people and closing sales; exceptional opportunity and permanent position to qualified men. See MR. HARRIS before 12 12, room 40, 95 Milk st., Boston. 29

SALESMAN—Provision and grocery, order route salesman; must have experience in this line, good habits, pleasant address and fine references; reply by mail only. C. S. DEMPSEY, 14 Lyndhurst st., Dorchester, Mass. 23

SHINGLE REPAIR MEN wanted, 6 good men; steady work. W. K. PHEENEY & CO., 374 Main st., Malden, Mass. 28

SHOE SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, wanted; apply Monday, 8 a. m., at supt.'s office in balcony. HENRY SIEGEL CO., Boston. 29

SHOE SALESMEN, experienced, wanted for ladies' shoes; must have had Boston experience; good salary and permanent position if satisfactory. Apply to THE SAMPLE SHOE SHOP CO., 496 Washington st., Boston. 23

SHOE SALESMAN, must be experienced on women's shoes. HERRICK SHOE CO., 118 Tremont st., Boston. 23

SHOE SALESMEN (2), $10-15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

SLATERS wanted, $15-$24. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

SPINNERS wanted on woolen work, to work nights, beginning Monday, Sept. 18. Apply SAYLES & JENKS MFG. CO., Warren, Mass. 27

SPINNERS wanted, steady work, good pay. LINN WOOLEN CO., Hartland, Me. 23

SPOOLERS wanted, steady work, good pay. LINN WOOLEN CO., Hartland, Me. 23

STAIR BUILDER, first-class workman for shop work. BURNHAM BROS., builders' finish, Newton Center, Mass. 23

STEAMFITTER wanted, first-class. GEO. R. ESTABROOK, 146 State st., Springfield, Mass. 25

STEAMFITTERS (several) wanted, first class; also two pipe machine cutters. ROBBINS GAMWELL & CO., Pittsfield, Mass. 23

STEEL LETTER CUTTER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

STORE PORTER (young). BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

TAILOR—Wanted, all-round man for tailor shop; steady work, good pay; come ready for work. ANDREW GIORGIO, 25 Cunard st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

TAILORS—Wanted, 2 experienced tailors, one for new work, one for pressing and repairing; steady work for good men; wages $10 to $15 weekly. JOHN REUTER, 19 Washington st., North, Attleboro, Mass. Phone 160-R. 25

TAILORS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

TINSMITH wanted, steady work for the right man. Apply to GATZKE & KINDLER, Webster, Mass. 26

TINSMITH wanted, union. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER wanted, first-class. GEO. R. ESTABROOK, 146 State st., Springfield, Mass. 25

TROUSER MAKERS wanted. HAYNES & CO., tailoring dept., Springfield, Mass. 25

UPHOLSTERER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WATCHMAKER wanted, must be first class man. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington st., Boston. 23

WEAVERS wanted for day work, also night work. IROQUOIS MILLS, Saugus, Mass. 27

WEAVERS wanted, 1 and 2 loom work; steady work, good pay. FRANKLIN MILLS, Franklin, N. H. 23

WINDOW-SHADE MAN wanted; must understand taking measure, cutting and making shades; permanent position. F. N. JOSLIN & CO., Malden, Mass. 25

WOOD AND METAL LATHERS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

WEAVERS wanted, steady work, good pay. LINN WOOLEN CO., Hartland, Me. 23

WHEELWRIGHT AND CARRIAGE WOODWORKER, first class, wanted; steady work to right party. F. N. BLAKE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. 23

WOOLEN SPINNERS wanted, D. & F. mules, steady work; good wages; apply at once. FRANKLIN MILLS, Franklin, N. H. 23

YOUNG MAN wanted; bright, active, one who is experienced on the universal and Brownell twisters, and who has a general idea of yarn and thread business; to such, good position is open. JOHN C. MEYER THREAD CO., 1495 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass. 23

YOUNG MAN wanted, bright, for universal tube and cone machine, and who is familiar with winding ready-wound bobbins. JOHN C. MEYER THREAD CO., 1495 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass. 23

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A BRIGHT GIRL to assist at baking, chance to learn the business thoroughly. KINSMAN'S BAKERY, 111A Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 27

ACCOMMODATOR wanted to go to Cotuit, Mass., with small family till November; $7 week; pleasant home (Protestant). HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

ADDRESSERS wanted (6), $1 day. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted, experienced (ladies only), to travel; first-class proposition; references and bond required. Address THE CHURCH PRESS, West Haven, Conn. 28

APPRENTICE, smart young woman to learn millinery, exceptional opportunity in high-class parlors; apply after 10 o'clock. NATALIE, 140 Huntington ave., Boston. 25

ASSISTANT—Wanted, an elderly person to take care of child and help with light work; home more than high wages; call or write. MRS. MABEL LUNDERKIN, 21 Clarendon ave., West Somerville, Mass. 26

ASSISTANT—A young girl (Protestant) wanted to assist in light housework, care of 2 children; to go home nights. MRS. W. KIEFER, 106 Beals st., Brookline, Mass. 28

A YOUNG GIRL wanted to help in the home a few hours a day. Call late afternoons at the Northwood, Upham's Corner, MRS. GRIFFIN. 29

A YOUNG LADY wanted (student preferred) to give part time in light household service, in exchange for the home; time for study, and made one of the family; write, or call in the morning between 10 and 12 o'clock; highest references required. MRS. C. H. RICHARDSON, 56 Auburn st., Brookline, Mass. 27

BELLE BRYCE GEMMEL wants on custom work thoroughly experienced waist finishers, sleeve makers on ladies' coats, inside errand girls. 544 Boylston st., Boston. 26

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted, Brookline, $10-$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted, $8-$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOOKKEEPER, $10-$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER wanted, Cambridge, $8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOYS OR GIRLS (3 or 4) wanted to do light work, as packing boxes and pasting. SAMUEL L. SNEIERSON CO., 95 Salem st., Boston. 27

BUSHEL WOMAN wanted, first-class; steady work. F. AHERN, 21 Bromfield st., Boston. 28

CANDY PACKERS, experienced; $6-$8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS wanted, $6. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

COMPETENT WOMAN wanted, or mother with daughter, not under 17 years old, for parts of housework; private family; must have good references. Address MRS. J. H. CHRISTIE, Concord, Mass. Tel. 181-2. 26

COOK—Experienced Protestant cook wanted; first-class references required. Apply Sunday p. m. or Monday a. m. Tel. Brookline 2115, or call MRS. H. J. FINTSON, 37 Center st., Brookline, Mass. 29

COOK (Protestant) wanted for institution; wages $30 per month. Apply MRS. PRESTON, Emp. Office, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 29

COOK—Experienced and reliable Protestant woman wanted as cook in home for elderly ladies; none but capable person apply. Please apply by telephone, Dorchester 1900. BURNAP HOME, Dorchester, Mass. 27

COOK wanted for Brookline; no washing; $6 week; Protestant. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 28

COOK wanted in Newton Center; $10 week; no work outside of kitchen; also second maid to work with her; $5 week (white, Protestants); reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

COOK wanted for boarding house in Back Bay; $7 week or more; must have references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 28

COOK AND SECOND MAID wanted; $6 and $5; Waban; 3 in family; washing. MRS. PRESTON, Emp. Office, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 29

COOK AND SECOND MAID wanted; $6 and $5; Waban; 4 in family. MRS. PRESTON, Emp. Office, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 29

COOK AND SECOND MAID wanted, Brookline; 3 in family; wages $6 and $5. MRS. PRESTON, Emp. Office, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 29

COOK AND SECOND MAID wanted in family of 3, Cambridge; $6 and $5 week; good reference required. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

COOK AND SECOND GIRL wanted for Brookline; must have good references; $6, $7 week. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 28

COOK wanted in Cambridge; no work outside of kitchen (no laundry); $7 week; must be neat and economical with good references; Protestant. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

COOKS AND SECOND MAIDS AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK in Cambridge; $6 and $5 week for reliable help. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

COOK AND NURSERY MAID wanted in Auburndale; $6 and $5 week; 3 adults, 1 child 3 years (Protestant). HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

COOKS, SECOND MAIDS AND GENERAL HOUSEWORK WOMEN wanted in Winchester; small families and good homes; good wages. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

CYLINDER VAMPERS, Reece buttonhole operator; steady work. CHASE, CHAMBERLAIN CO., Raymond, N. H. 23

DRAPER AND MAKER wanted at once; only those with first-class experience need apply; also errand girl. J. L. CONLEY, 214 Boylston st., Boston. 27

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

DIE STAMPING—Young girl wanted, Italian preferred, to learn steel die stamping; will board girl if required; also expert in same business wanted at my studios here. J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, 71 Neponset ave., Hyde Park, Mass. 29

DRESSMAKER wants an errand girl, opportunity for a bright and willing girl; $3 a week to begin. Apply before 10 to A. JOHNSON, 420 Boylston st., room 526, Boston. 27

ERRAND GIRL wanted. E. CAROLINE PIERCE, 687 Boylston st., Boston. 29

FACTORY HELP; all kinds. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

FISHER BILLING CLERK wanted, $10-$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted for 2 in family, Brookline. MRS. PRESTON, Emp. Office, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 29

GENERAL MAID (Protestant) wanted; 4 in family, adults; $5; Boston; reference required. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

GENERAL MAIDS (4) wanted for Arlington; $5 and $6 week to good, competent help. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

50—GIRLS—50

50 GIRLS wanted. JAMES ROBERTSON PRESERVE CO., Winslow ave., near Davis sq., West Somerville, Mass. 28

GIRLS—A few American girls over 18 years old to learn to run power sewing machines under an expert teacher; paid piece work while learning. Apply to Miss Hall, 12 Kingston st., Boston, J. W. FREDRICKS & CO. 23

GIRL Bright, conscientious girl, residing in Somerville, to assist in dental office; please reply by letter only, giving full particulars, wages expected. G. B. SQUIRES, 3 Black Horse ter., Winchester, Mass. 25

GIRLS wanted to work on semi-automatic machines; $6-9. ELASTOID FIBRE CO., opp. Mass. Central R. R. station, Waltham, Mass. 26

GIRLS wanted as learners on marabout feather boas; steady employment and advancement. Apply any morning, DAVID BANASH & SON, 42 Summer st., Boston. 27

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; competent, refined, preferably from New England state, for family of 3 in pleasant modern home in Jacksonville, Fla. Address, stating particulars, A. I. GODING, superintendent Evergreen, Jacksonville, Fla. 25

HOUSEKEEPER — Middle-aged woman, who will appreciate good home where she will be well treated, wanted for general housework. C. TURCOTTE, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 25

HOUSEKEEPER — Wanted, pleasant, competent working housekeeper in family of two, sometimes three; a good home and wages to right party. MRS. C. B. BLAIR, Warren, Mass. 27

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted for 4 in family; must be good, plain cook. Apply to JOHN C. MEYER, 3 Sheffield road, Winchester, Mass. 23

MAID, down-East girl, wanted for general housework. MRS. WHITCOMB, 34 Wheatland ave., Dorchester, Mass. 29

MAID, Protestant woman, for general work, mornings; resident of Brookline preferred. MRS. GEORGE M. LONG, 19 Thayer pl., Brookline, Mass. 29

MAID (white) wanted in boarding-house for chamber work and wait on table. Tel. 3339-R. MRS. P. M. MOONEY, 284 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 29

MAID wanted; general housework; good cook; fond of children; some washing; heavy cleaning, outside work and furnace attended by man; references; wages $6. MRS. F. M. FURLONG, House B, U. S. Naval Hospital Grounds, Chelsea, Mass. 23

MAID wanted—Protestant, white girl, with references, for general housework, small family, modern apartment, room with bath; wages $5. MRS. G. E. MILLER, 50 Garrison road, Brookline, Mass.; tel. Brookline 3751 M. 23

MAID—Woman, experienced, wanted to assist in general housework; one who has good references and prefers good home to high wages. MRS. T. A. CROMWELL, 29 Hudson st., Somerville, Mass. 23

MAID wanted; general servant for family of two. Apply with references. MRS. A. J. ABBOTT, 52 Farquhar st., Roslindale, Mass. 25

MAID wanted; Protestant in family of 3, for light work; one who can be made one of the family; good home for right party. Call after 6 p. m. MRS. GEO. A. JULEY, 279 Princeton st., East Boston. 26

MAID wanted; experienced general housework girl, Protestant, able to cook well, wanted in family of 3. MRS. H. A. JOHNSON, 24 Sidlaw rd., Brookline. 26

MAID wanted for Arlington; $6 week. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 28

MAID wanted for Newton; $6 week; 3 in family; must have references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 28

MAID wanted; experienced, for general housework. J. R. BRADFORD, 88 Manet rd., Newton, Mass. 28

MANAGER wanted experienced in arranging for parlor recitals in exclusive homes in Boston and vicinity, by a well-known soprano and lecturer; highest indorsements. Address MAUDE GORDON ROBY, 105 Washington st., Malden, Mass. 28

MILLINERY MAKER wanted, experienced. CHRISTINA MacDONALD, 331 Center st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 28

MILLINERY MAKERS—BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

MILLINERY MAKERS AND TRIMMERS, good opportunity for those with experience; apply at new employment bureau; use 38 Avon street entrance, and direct elevators to fourth floor, rear (special waiting-room for women applicants). JORDAN MARSH COMPANY. 23

MORLEY BUTTON OPERATOR wanted. MILLAR & WOLFER, Webster ave., Chelsea, Mass. 27

NURSERY GOVERNESS. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

NURSERY MAID wanted for Brookline, Cambridge; $5 week; must have good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 28

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Providence; $10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

OFFICE ASSISTANTS wanted, $7-$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

OF INTEREST TO PARENTS—We want several of the best boys and girls for different lines of work in our store, and will give them the advantage of the new Boston Continuation school two forenoons each week without loss of pay. If you are interested call with your boy or girl and see Mr. Wright, rear street floor, before 10 a. m. JORDAN MARSH CO.

OLIVER TYPEWRITERS (4) wanted, $6. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

OPERATORS wanted, experienced on power machines for ladies' aprons; fine positions with good pay. Apply at once, PUTMAN-MORRILL CO., 65 Bedford st., Boston. 26

OPERATORS wanted; experienced on ladies' rain coats. W. H. CONANT CO., 111 Beach st., Boston. 27

PASTERS wanted, experienced on book work. THE PLIMPTON PRESS, Norwood, Mass. Steady work; apply at once. 26

PROOFREADER; $20. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

PROOFREADER wanted, accustomed to law work; $20. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

SALESGIRLS wanted, shirtwaists, neckwear, kimonos, candy and soda. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SALESGIRLS, candy and bakeshop. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

SALESGIRLS, experienced, wanted for laces, trimmings and furs; permanent position if satisfactory. S. COHEN & CO., 50 Winter st., Boston. 23

SALESWOMEN, special, wanted; hours 11 to 4; preference given those having had large store experience; good opportunity for married women and others whose time is not wholly occupied to secure good wages for short hours. Apply to MR. McGRATH, 1st floor, 27-29 Winter st. CONRAD & CO. 26

SALESWOMEN Experienced saleswomen wanted on dress trimmings and laces. Apply new employment bureau. Use 38 Avon st. entrance and direct elevators to 4th floor, rear. Special waiting room for women applicants. JORDAN MARSH CO., Boston. 23

SALESWOMEN, experienced, wanted on smallwares and toilet goods. Apply Monday, 8 a. m., to supt.'s office in balcony. HENRY SIEGEL CO., Boston. 29

SALESWOMAN — Experienced corset saleswoman wanted; an excellent and permanent position open to a really competent party. Apply to Superintendent, HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO., Boston. 23

SALESWOMEN, 25 at once, for hosiery, underwear, shirt waists and suits; apply at new employment bureau; use 38 Avon street entrance, and direct elevators to fourth floor, rear (special waiting-room for women applicants). JORDAN MARSH COMPANY. Boston. 23

SALESWOMEN wanted; experienced in coat, suit and costume departments; permanent positions to competent people. Apply to MR. McGRATH, 1st floor, 27-29 Winter st. CONRAD & CO. 26

SCOTCH PARLOR MAID-WAITRESS wanted; 5 in family; wages $6; city in winter. Apply MRS. PRESTON, Emp. Office, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 29

SCRUB GIRLS (2) wanted for hotel work. Apply to Housekeeper, RIVERBANK COURT HOTEL, Cambridge, Mass. 28

SEWERS, experienced, for our drapery workroom; apply at new employment bureau; use 38 Avon street entrance, and direct elevators to fourth floor, rear (special waiting-room for women applicants). JORDAN MARSH COMPANY. 23

SHOE CARTON LABELER, first class, wanted; one who has worked in shoe factory; no other need apply. A. W. TEDCASTLE & CO., 89 Beach st., Boston. 23

SHOE SALESWOMAN, experienced, wanted; apply Monday, 8 a. m., to supt.'s office in balcony. HENRY SIEGEL CO., Boston. 29

SKIRT AND WAIST FINISHERS and embroiderers, first class, wanted. SOLOVHINDS CO., 352 Boylston st., Boston 27

STENOGRAPHER wanted, law; $12-$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

STENOGRAPHER, institution, $10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

STENOGRAPHER to tabulating, $12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

STENOGRAPHER wanted accustomed to tabulating, $12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

STENOGRAPHER wanted afternoons, $4.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

STENOGRAPHER and salesgirl, $7. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

STENOGRAPHER wanted, real estate; Conn. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 23

STITCHERS, hand and power machines. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

STUDENT—Lodging and board (without dinners) to pianoforte student, exchanged for assistance in light housework, in family of one. MRS. A. K. PICKERMAN, 31 Allston st., Allston, Mass. 27

WAIST DRAPER, first class, wanted at once. MME. QUEENIE, 200 St. Botolph st., suite 2, Boston; tel. B. B. 4263 J. 23

WAIST DRAPERS AND SKIRT FINISHERS wanted, thoroughly experienced. Apply M. W. STYLES, suite 428, Massachusetts Chambers, 146 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 28

WAIST MAKERS wanted, also skirt makers, thoroughly competent, in first-class dressmaking. MISS ROCHELEAU, 290 Westminster st., Providence, R. I. 25

WAITRESSES AND CHAMBERMAIDS. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

WOMEN COATMAKERS—Two custom coatmakers wanted; steady employment; best prices. Apply POWER S. MOONEY, 24 and 25 Augusta Trust bldg., Augusta, Me. 28

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted in small family; must be good plain cook; wages moderate. Address or call after 5 p. m. L. E. PERLEY, 43 Florence st., Malden, Mass. 23

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted to assist in a large house where there is other help. MRS. K. M. JAMES, 1640 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass. 23

YOUNG LADIES wanted to address envelopes; good pay to good writers; no home work. Apply personally, THE BOSTON MAILING CO., 394 Atlantic ave., city. 23

YOUNG LADY, 16 to 18 years old, wanted to learn typesetting in printing office, 15 minutes from Harvard sq. See MR. WYMAN, HOOD RUBBER CO., Watertown, Mass. 23

YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, to assist in care of 3-year-old boy and light housework. MRS. F. T. MILLER, 15 Maple ter., Auburndale, Mass.; tel. Newton West 622-2. 23

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, handy with the needle, to learn fur sewing. BALSAM, 178 Tremont st., Boston. 25

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced in writing, editing, soliciting and managing, seeks new connection as advertising manager for manufacturer or publisher. JAMES CAIN, Box 3, Atlantic, Mass. 29

ART STUDENT desires evening work in theater or small store; some experience in show card writing, designing and window trimming. Apply by letter only, GE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MACHINIST (2d-class) (40), married, residence South Boston, $15 week. Mention No. 5978. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

MACHINISTS, second class (24), desires a position; best of references. Apply to A. W. DUFFIELD, manager, room 445, 73 Tremont st., Boston. 27

MACHINE FORGER (66), married, 40c hour, residence Dorchester, good experience and references. Mention No. 5998. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

MAN AND WIFE (Protestant), having girl 4 years, desire position on estate or farm, anywhere; best references. THOMAS I. SPIDELL, 45 Marble st., Stoneham, Mass. 26

MAN AND WIFE (colored) desire position together in private family, first-class references. MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass., tel. 2994-W. 29

MAN AND WIFE desire position as janitor, to take care of an apartment house or the like; no children; can speak English and German; good references. GUSTAV SCHILLY, 7 Piedmont st., Boston. 28

MAN desires care of property for free rent. Apply by letter only. W. H. LEWIS, 84 W. Rutland sq., Boston. 28

MEAT CUTTER (35), married, residence Jamaica Plain, $12, good experience. Mention No. 5004. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, good conversationalist, executive ability, wishes position as companion to elderly man or to travel; best reference. NATHAN A. EISNOR, 1 Desmond st., suite 2, Boston. 23

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR in h. school or college; also will instruct in U. S. history military law, international law, athletic training. RUPERT D. WORCESTER, Green Harbor, Mass. 29

MONOTYPE CASTER would like situation; steady, competent; understand improvements. F. W. BRAULT, 1061 Dorchester ave., Dorchester, Mass. 20

OFFICE MAN, 35 years' experience, mercantile manufacturing, banking, from office boy to manager, d.e. a specialty, will accept any position paying a living salary. ALONZO E. HAMMOND, 122 Fountain st., Providence, R. I. 29

PAINTER (37), single, residence Fall River, $15. Mention No. 5999. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

PAINTER (45), married, residence South Boston, $2.50 day. Mention No. 5979. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

PIANIST AND VOCALIST, experienced, desires position with orchestra, moving picture or piano house; can transpose. M. L. CASSE, 122 Charles st., Boston. 26

PORTER-WAITER—Colored man wishes position, or will act as useful indoors man; good references. JOHN HARRIOTT, 38 Buckingham st., Boston. 28

PORTER, WAITER (colored), wants position in club or cafe; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, room 23, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass. 23

PURCHASING AGENT OR ASSISTANT—Young man, 26, seven years' office experience, four years' purchasing experience, expert stenographer, desires position. L. E. ZURBACH, 70 Kilby st., Boston. 23

PORTER (26), single, residence Roxbury, colored, $9-$12. Mention No. 5975. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

PORTER—Young man would like place as porter. ERNEST DAY, 53 Norway st., Boston. 28

POSITION wanted as business manager or assistant treasurer or secretary, by a young man (30); 12 years' experience as executive in publishing house; graduate Harvard, A.B., Cum Laude; for particulars address W. E. McGERIGLE, 406 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 2360. 29

RELIABLE MAN of experience wants work of any kind in store or factory; best of references. PETER J. NORTON, Bay road, Revere, Mass. 23

SALESMAN—Student with selling ability and experience desires position, on salary and commission; willing to travel; references, D. D. JARANIAN, 373 Asylum st., Hartford, Conn. 29

SALESMAN—Progressive young man (39) wishes position with A1 concern as salesman or sales manager; long and successful experience; A1 references. I. H. MARBLE, 8 Blackwood st., suite 4, Boston. 26

SHIPPER—Position wanted by man 32 years of age as shipper; speaks and writes French. Apply to A. W. DUFFIELD, manager, room 445 73 Tremont st., Boston. 27

SHIPPER—Position wanted as shipper or time clerk; has had four years' experience in an iron foundry. Apply to A. W. DUFFIELD, manager, room 445, 73 Tremont st., Boston. 27

STATIONARY ENGINEER desires position in heating plant in manufacturing building in Boston; experience; references. SYDNEY W. SCOTT, 21 Brighton ave., Toronto, Ont. 26

STEAMFITTER (50), married, residence Quincy, $18-$21. Mention No. 5987. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

STEAMFITTER, 14 years' experience; best of references. JAMES A. WELSH, 30 Triton ave., Winthrop, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITIST (25), single, residence Cambridge, $10-$15; good experience and references. Mention No. 5980. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

STENOGRAPHER, expert, references from authors, desires position with author or person engaged in literary work; own machine. H. L. JERNA, 29 Washington ave., Winthrop, Mass. 28

STUDENT wants an opportunity to work for board and room, tending furnace or doing any light work; musical; good references. Apply to J. C. RICHARDSON, 30 Gibbon st., Somerville, Mass. 23

STUDENT—Young man would like furnace work, etc., in private family or other, in return for board and room; experienced; references. EMBERT E. MASON, 137 West st., Whitman, Mass. 26

TEACHER of mathematics and mechanical drawing would like position in or near Boston; would accept position as tutor. CHARLES H. SAMPSON, Y. M. C. A., Bangor, Me. 23

TECHNOLOGY STUDENT wishes work during spare hours. P. M. SCHERWIN, 16 Berwick pk., Boston. 26

TOOL HARDENER and temperer (56), married, $3-$3.50 day. Mention No. 5991. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 23

TUTOR—Young man, 19 years, Vermont Academy graduate, would like position to tutor evenings, fall and winter. Specially good in languages. ARTHUR C. COBB, 109 Hollis ave., Braintree, Mass. 23

VALET-WAITER-BUTLER—Young colored man, also has auto experience and license, strictly temperate, wishes position; best references. JOSEPH R. DYER, 10 Monmouth ct., Brookline, Mass. 29

VALET—Young (colored) man wishes position as valet; best references. EUGENE SMITH, 2 Arnold st., Boston. 28

WAITERMAN—Wanted, situation as waiterman by temperate, reliable man; best of references. C. E. MOORE, Box 937 Bath, Me. 28

WELL-EDUCATED, married man with experience as shipper, also grocery; first-class reference; desires steady position. E. KENNEDY, 6 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge, Mass. 26

YOUNG MAN, temperate, capable, understands incubators and brooders, can handle and milk a few cows and take care of a horse, wishes position on private place. SAMUEL GLUBOCK, 196 Water st., Plymouth, Mass. 23

YOUNG MAN (Dane) desires position immediately; college education; very able correspondent; passed first class examination, can also furnish first class references. ALFRED HESSLUND, 13 Lambert ave., Roxbury, Mass. 23

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATOR wishes employment in private family, or position as working housekeeper for small family of business women in apartment. MRS. JENNIE O. PARKER, 5 Ringgold st., Boston. 29

ACCOMMODATORS — Capable women want cooking or laundry by the day or hour. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 28

ACCOMMODATORS (colored) desire work by the day. MRS. BERAY'S EMP. BUREAU, 49 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 2419-M Roxbury. 28

ACCOMMODATOR—Young woman wishes work by the day. AMANDA FINNEMORE, 152 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

A COOK would like a situation in a small family; also do housework; best of references. DELIA GATELY, 43 Middlesex st., Boston. 29

A COLORED WOMAN desires position taking care of apartments. Call or write A. NELSON, 2 Dilworth st., Boston. 28

ASSISTANT — Competent, trustworthy woman desires position to do light housework and care for elderly person in city or suburbs. Tel. 232 Roxbury. DUDLEY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 272 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

ASSISTANT—Young girl (15) wishes position in Brookline as nurserymaid or assistant in light housework. MARION DeMORTIE, 554 Shawmut ave., Boston. 28

ASSISTANT—Young woman wishes position to care for young children part of each day; Lynn or Swampscott preferred. HELEN M. STURTEVANT, 153 Chatham st., E. Lynn, Mass. 23

ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER desires position; elderly person preferred. MISS ABBY S. CHASE, 39 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

ATTENDANT, residence Ashmont, good exp.; mention 5977. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

ATTENDANT—Position wanted as attendant in private family by young lady having one year's institution training. Address GRACE M. ALLEN, 153 Webster ave., Cambridge, Mass. 25

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) who has had several years' experience would like position in office; best references. JOSEPHINE MERRILL, 5 Elm Hill park, Roxbury, Mass. 23

BOOKKEEPER, age 46, single, residence Dorchester, $12, good exp. and ref.; mention 5967. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

BOOKKEEPER, age 22, single, $10-$12; mention 5995. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

BOOKKEEPER desires positon; young lady with over 6 years' experience, and who also understands stenography. MISS L. K. GAHEY, 1A Staniford st., Boston. 28

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER (d.e.) of 16 years' experience, six years in last position, desires employment. MATTIE E. FLOWER, 14 Gilman ter., East Somerville, Mass. 28

CHAMBER AND SERVING OR SECOND WORK wanted by a neat, capable young woman; good references. Apply to MISS McCREHAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 29

CHAMBERMAID, age 19, single, residence Winthrop Beach, $5; mention 5990. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

CLERICAL—A young lady with some experience in bookkeeping would like a clerical position. MISS F. S. ELLIS, 171 River st., East Dedham, Mass. 26

CLERICAL position wanted by young lady experienced in bookkeeping and general office work and cashiering; no stenography. JESSIE J. HARLOW, 230 Huntington ave., Boston. 29

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COMPANION—English girl of refined family would like position as companion to elderly lady, or person needing attention; home desired more than high salary. Address MISS DORA SARGEANT, 46 Levis ave., Winthrop, Mass. 25

COMPANION-GOVERNESS desires position teaching children needing special instruction or reading aloud to elderly people; best references. MRS. O. D. FREEMAN, 9 Powellton road, Dorchester, Mass. 23

COMPANION - ATTENDANT — Refined middle aged American lady desires position to an elderly lady. MRS. E. H. THOMPSON, Dorchester postoffice, Dorchester, Mass. 23

COMPANION—Refined young lady, Protestant, would like to accompany an elderly lady South for the winter as companion, or would go as governess for small child; talented in music; best of references. MISS EDITH L. MAC CONNELL, 124 Myrtle st., Melrose, Mass. 28

COMPANION desires position with elderly lady needing care. MRS. M. A. CLOUGH, 86 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass. 28

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER wishes position; able to compose own letters; 7 years' experience with one firm; best of references. Address MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

COOK—Middle-aged Protestant woman wishes position in private family or institution; reference. MISS EMMA WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass. 25

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COOK-COLORED, first-class, wishes position; will go anywhere. Address MISS ROSE HENRIGUES, 16A Camden st., Roxbury, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN (23), understanding stenography, desires position in law or real estate office for training and small remuneration. H. RAOVEN, 112 Salem st., Boston. 23

YOUNG MAN, temperate, desires position as manager of advertising distributors, experienced and hustler. CHARLES BOYLE, 25 Laban st., Providence, R. I. 23

YOUNG MAN, 18, American, desires position in garage or electrical establishment to learn business. JOSEPH EVANS, 41 Pratt st., Allston, Mass. 23

YOUNG NORWEGIAN wishes position; good mechanic and musician; speaks 3 languages. SIGURD LINDAHL, 21 Giles ave., Beverly, Mass. 23

YOUNG MAN would like position as steward, experienced, best references. PERCY H. PAGE, Danville, Vt. 23

YOUNG MAN would like position as baker; 4 years experience and could fill good second hand position. WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, 20 Yarmouth st., Boston. 26

YOUNG MARRIED MAN would like work; steady, reliable. F. W. BRAULT, 1061 Dorchester ave., Dorchester, Mass. 20

YOUNG MAN (27) wishes position in the western states as real estate agent. JOHN FERDINAND, 287 Hanover st., Boston. 26

YOUNG MAN (Protestant) would like position as letterer or designer; one year's experience; 4 years at art school. BERNARD W. SHATTUCK, 8 St. James ave., Boston. 26

YOUNG MAN (29) desires making change; has had 4 years' experience in branch office of publishing house, as cashier, bookkeeper and shipper; has also had some experience collecting; $12 to $15 to start. HENRY WILLARD, 181 Tremont st., room 24, Boston. 26

YOUNG MAN of 22 wishes to learn electrical construction. Apply to A. W. DUFFIELD, manager, room 445, 73 Tremont st., Boston. 27

YOUNG MAN (28) desires employment; strictly temperate, industrious, willing worker; city or country; apply by letter only. JAMES H. CURLEY, 68 Cayer st., Boston. 28

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BOSTON AND N. E.

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COOK AND SECOND—Two reliable girls desire positions; best of references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 28

COOK AND SECOND MAID, exceptionally good workers, thoroughly competent. Apply to MISS McCREHAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 29

DAY WORK wanted, washings and cleaning, by a young white woman; will go anywhere. Address MRS. CARROLL, 137 K st., South Boston, 2d floor; apply by letter. 26

DAY WORK, laundering or cleaning, wanted by competent woman (colored). MRS. SARAH CHILDRESS, 135 Washington st., Cambridge, Mass. 23

DAY WORK by capable white Protestant woman; will do housecleaning; good references; please apply by letter only. MISS MADDEN, 37 East Newton st., Boston. 28

DOMESTIC work of any kind wanted by colored woman. C. B. MINKINS, 83 Dunster st., Cambridge, Mass. 28

DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPING or general office work wanted; 10 years in last position. MARY L. BUTLER, 107 Reed ave., Everett, Mass. 28

DRESSMAKER—Experienced, fashionable, desires employment making or remodeling. MARY JENKINS, 75 Pleasant st., Boston. 23

DRESSMAKER, capable, desires employment by the day. M. A. BURNS, Station A, Boston. 29

DRESSMAKER — Experienced French dressmaker desires employment by the day; will remodel; references. MLLE. Le BLANC, 571 Columbus ave., suite 6, Boston. 26

DRESSMAKING SEAMSTRESS, experienced, desires position with private family; understands sewing of all kinds; would care for elderly lady. MINNIE B. KING, 1164 Adam st., Dorchester, Mass. 26

EMPLOYMENT wanted by the day, in or out of town. MRS. ANNIE HAWKINS, 22 Dillon st., Boston. 26

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER desires position Oct. 1; 7 years with last firm; best references. Address MISS LILLIAN, 48 Munroe st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable girl; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 28

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by colored girl; go home nights; good laundress; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W. 29

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by neat, capable girl; good cook and laundress; excellent reference. Apply to MISS McCREHAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 29

GENERAL WORK—Young woman wants day work or housecleaning. ESTELLA ALLEN, 52 Revere st., Boston. 23

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted first three days weekly; references. MARGARET MURPHY, 738 Shawmut ave., Roxbury, Mass. 23

GENERAL WORK — Woman, excellent worker, wishes half or whole day's work, one or two days each week, also laundry to take home. MRS. O. ROURKE, 38 West Cottage st., Dorchester, Mass. 25

GENERAL WORK—Young woman wishes day's work cooking, washing, cleaning; thoroughly understands housecleaning; accommodating; would prefer steady day's work. MRS. KATIE DONOVAN, 166 F st., tel. 908-J S. B., South Boston, Mass. 25

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl desires employment, washing, ironing, cleaning and scrubbing, by the day or hour. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 105 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass. 25

GENERAL WORK—A middle-aged woman wishes to do cleaning, washing or cleaning stairs. MARY E. MACK, 6 Oakland ave., Roxbury, Mass. 28

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman wishes general work by the day or laundry work to take home. NANNIE SWEENEY, 45 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass., suite 3. 28

GIRL attending high school would like employment for afternoons. MARION A. HARRIS, 1 Carleton st., Boston. 25

GOVERNESS—Situation wanted by teacher as governess to one or two children. Address E. MAUD COBURN, R. F. D. No. 3, Lowell, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—Young Canadian woman (Protestant) would like position; is reliable and competent to fill any responsible place of trust; best of references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in small adult family by refined, competent middle-aged American lady; capable of taking full charge of refined home; would take position right away. MRS. ANNIE GARLAND, Orono, Me. Box 265. 25

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by refined New England woman; an excellent cook and manager, in home where full charge is given; best of references as to character and ability. MISS F. A. HODGES, 16 Warren pl., Roxbury, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable, refined, middle aged woman wants position as housemother or sewing matron in institution, or housekeeper for one person. MISS L. GUNNISON, 71 Marion st., East Boston, Mass. 23

HOUSEKEEPER, age 40, single, residence Boston, $6, good experience; mention 5997. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

HOUSEKEEPER (companion to elderly lady), age 50, married, residence Ashmont, fair wages; mention 6000. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman desires position as housekeeper or attendant with light household duties; Boston vicinity preferred; small remuneration. MISS A. L. MAXCY, 5 Bradley st., Somerville, Mass. 23

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman with daughter 3½ years old would like position as working housekeeper to work in small family of adults. MRS. ALMA PETERSON, 107 Lauriat ave., New Dorchester, Mass. 25

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as working housekeeper in family of adults or attendant or assistant matron in an institution; references. Please address ANNIE B. HAYES, 54 E. Springfield st., Boston. 25

HOUSEKEEPER (American) would like position; will go anywhere. MRS. E. A. DALBY, Church st., Lebanon, N. H. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—A retired school teacher, middle-aged, wishes position as housekeeper for business women who desire co-operation in home making. MISS C. B. HAYES, 6 James st., Boston. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—Lady of refinement wishes position to care for refined home; best references. MRS. FLORENCE SMITH, 131 St. Botolph st., Boston. 29

HOUSEKEEPER, refined American woman of middle age, competent, reliable, good cook, wishes position. MRS. J. R. READ, Luther's Corners, Seekonk, Mass. 29

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by experienced Swiss woman (3 languages) as assistant housekeeper or in linen room of hotel or institution; fine seamstress. E. BURKART, P. O. Fenway Station, Boston. 26

HOUSEKEEPER—Trustworthy, reliable colored woman, with boy 8 years old, wishes position as housekeeper, or to do general work; country, near school, preferred; good ref. S. A. FRASER, 25 Warwick st., Boston. 26

HOUSEKEEPER — Lady of refinement and ability desires position as housekeeper or companion. Address MRS. O. CLEAR, West Somerville P. O., Mass. 26

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable woman would like position in family where she can have child 2½ years old; best references. MRS. KATE BURNS, 42 Shepard st., Boston. 26

HOUSEKEEPER, refined (Protestant) woman, would like position in family of one or two adults or business family; best of references. MRS. C. L. GREENLEIF, 17 Kimball st., Malden, Mass. 28

HOUSEKEEPER OR ATTENDANT—Educated, refined capable American woman desires position in small family; has had valuable training as attendant. MRS. M. C. LEWIS, 170 Commonwealth ave., Concord Jct., Mass. 28

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as working housekeeper, city preferred; reference. PRISCILLA CARROLL, 20 Common st., Boston. 28

HOUSEKEEPER — American woman wishes position as housekeeper or attendant, or will help take care of children. MISS MARY E. ROBERTS, 50 Tonawanda st., Dorchester, Mass. 28

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by young woman with little girl 4; near Boston; must be refined home; call evenings 6 to 8, please. MRS. GRACE M. MORRISON, 60 Temple st., Boston. 28

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable woman, with daughter 12 years old, wishes position as housekeeper in modern home where maid is kept, or where heavy work is hired extra. Miss A. L. BABBITT, 297 Pearl st., Manchester, N. H. 28

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by middle-aged woman; with business people away through day; neat and capable. MRS. C. LEWIS, 30 Sewall st., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass. 29

HOUSEWORK wanted by competent woman; good cook; good reference. KATHARINE MURPHY, 1173 Washington st., Boston. 29

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home. MRS. BASKERVILLE, 385 Northampton st., Boston. 23

LAUNDRESS desires family wash; open air drying; can give reference. MRS. M. O. ELLIS, 50 Lawrence st., Boston. 25

LAUNDRESS, first-class, desires employment at home; would like small family wash. MINNIE E. FLETCHER, 23 Sawyer st., suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. 25

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home. MRS. GEORGE TILLMAN, 50 W. Lenox st., suite 5, Boston. 29

LAUNDRESS, very capable, with best of references, desires a family washing or work by the day. MRS. SARAH DAVID, 35 Warnick st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wants work to do at home; can furnish best of references. MRS. C. E. BERG, 69 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

LAUNDRESS, experienced, would like work to take home; good yard for drying. MRS. S. HARRIS, 1 Carleton st., Boston. 25

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes family work to do at home; will call for and deliver; in or out of town. ANNIE A. HARRIS, 793 Main st., suite 20, Cambridge, Mass. 26

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes individual washings to do at home; would like some employment from the vicinity of Symphony hall, Boston. MRS. T. ALSTON, 38 Lopez st., Cambridge, Mass. 23

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires individual washing to do at home. MRS. ROSELLA M. RAWLINS, 78 Sawyer st., Roxbury Boston. 28

LAUNDRESS desires employment or position as chambermaid; go home nights. MRS. EFFIE CAMPBELL, 1389 Washington st., Boston. 28

LAUNDRESS, first class and experienced, would like to work out by the day. MRS. LUCINDA HAYWARD, 11 Northfield st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

LAUNDRESS wants work by the day or to take home. EMMA SPRIGGS, 59 Dundee st., Boston. 28

LAUNDRESS, experienced, would like work to take home. Apply at 121 Lenox st., MRS. ROSS, suite 1, Roxbury, Mass. 28

LAUNDRY to take home, good work and prompt delivery. MRS. ROSA RAMEY, 68 Kendall st., Boston. 28

MAID—Refined young colored woman wishes position to care for apartment, light housework for man and wife; best New York reference. M. H. RANDOLPH, 732 Shawmut ave., Boston. 23

MAID, colored girl, good cook, would like place with elderly couple; wages $8. LOUISE BROWN, 202 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

MAID—Colored girl would like general work in lodging house; references. MISS ELIZABETH TAYLOR, 12 Cameron st., North Cambridge, Mass. 26

MAID—First-class colored girl, light complexion, wants job as waitress, chambermaid or day's work. Call or write MRS. C. E. HODGSON, 181 Walnut st., Chelsea, Mass. 28

MAID—Experienced Swedish girl wants work by the day. EDLA BRUKAU, 88 Appleton st., Boston. 28

MAID—Neat colored girl wants mornings or day's work in apartments. Apply by letter only, CLARA MOWBRAY, 216 Northampton st., Boston. 28

MAID—Neat colored girl wants mornings or day's work in apartments. Apply by letter only. CORINNE LEWIS, 216 Northampton st., Boston. 28

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, middle aged, married, residence Somerville, excellent ref.; mention 5982. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wants position; would manage tea room or hotel; best references given and required. Address MRS. MARY W. PECK, 66 Buckingham st., Hartford, Conn. 25

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER desires position in private home, institution or club, near Boston; thoroughly competent. Address, giving particulars, MRS. E. STODDARD, 10 GARDNER st., Worcester, Mass. 28

MOTHER and daughter desire position to go South for the winter, mother as cook or laundress, daughter as child's attendant; very best of references. MARY A. CROSBY, 1156 Dorchester ave., Dorchester, Mass. 29

MOTHER'S HELPER—Lady going West would like to place her mother's helper in a position as nursery maid or mother's helper in a small family. Address care MRS. BROWN, 59 St. Paul st., Boston. 25

MOTHER'S HELPER, capable, Protestant American, desires position; fond of children; thoroughly understands care and management of children; willing to assist in household duties. E. S. RETLAW, Lynn, Mass., P. O., general delivery. 26

NURSERYMAID desires position to care for child of any age, good home preferred to high wages. SARAH MEGARTY, 738 Shawmut ave., Roxbury, Mass. 23

NURSERY MAID—Young girl would like position taking care of one or two children; Protestant; capable. ALICE MacPHEE, 14 Lapham st., Medford, Mass. Tel. 272-M. 26

OFFICE ASSISTANT wants position, experienced; moderate salary to start. MISS DOROTHY LITTLE, 9 Felton st., Cambridge, Mass. 28

PARISIAN LADY (prof.) would like refined home in Boston or near suburbs in exchange for instruction in French, English, elementary music, or light house service; adults or children; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 29

PIANIST wishes permanent position with ladies' orchestra for winter. ALDINE M. SEPTON, 1400 State st., Springfield, Mass. 23

SALESWOMAN—Thoroughly experienced saleswoman and demonstrator wishes position. GRACE E. NASH, 27 Batavia st., suite 4, Boston. 29

SEAMSTRESS—Young girl desires employment making children's dresses, fancy aprons, etc. ELSIE M. ECKERT, 19 Camden place, Boston. 23

SEAMSTRESS—Young girl (colored) desires employment as seamstress in private family; experienced; or care for small child; home nights. MISS LILLIAN BELL, 26 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass. 26

SEAMSTRESS desires mending by the day; will make old garments look like new; best of references as to character and ability. MRS. OLIVE DANFORTH, 1180 Harrison ave., Roxbury, Mass. 26

STENOGRAPHER — American woman stenographer of years' experience, capable of taking full charge of office, desires position at once. MRS. C. A. DITSON, 579 Tremont st., Boston. 29

STENOGRAPHER with over 10 years' experience in law, commercial and public work desires permanent position; good refs. Box F, MURDOCK, 394 Broadway, Somerville, Mass. 23

STENOGRAPHER and general office work, age 28, single, residence Roxbury, $10-$12 week, good exp.; mention 5963. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, age 23, single, residence Somerville, $12, good exp. and ref.; mention 6001. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

STENOGRAPHER (asst. on books), age 35, single, residence Roslindale, $15, good exp.; mention 5973. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

STENOGRAPHER, age 22, single, residence Somerville, $7, good exp.; mention 5983. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

STENOGRAPHER (asst. bookkeeper), age 30, single, residence W. Somerville, $12, good exp.; mention 5985. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 23

SECRETARY—Young lady desires secretarial work for clergyman; best of references. E. G. BROWNE, care Mrs. Friswold, 79 Cedar st. Roxbury, Mass. 28

STENOGRAPHER — Protestant young lady, with some experience, desires position; Underwood machine preferred

Stocks Close Weak After An Irregular Session

STOCK TRADING QUIETS DOWN TO A SLOWER PACE

Less Activity Prevails in Wall Street and Price Movements Are Very Irregular—Steel the Leader

LONDON IS BRISK

Drastic liquidation rather than short selling has been the cause of the sharp decline in the securities markets this week. For some time past prices have been declining under professional bearish pressure, but this week the markets reacted because there was a throwing overboard of long stocks by frightened holders. Steel was the dominating influence. Under its leadership the securities dropped heavily and had it not been for the support which finally came from large banking interests Friday there is no telling how low prices would have gone. Of the total sales of 1,383,400 shares Friday more than half, or about 700,000 shares, were of Steel. It was by far the biggest day's business of the year and the fourth 1,000,000 share day this year.

Because the New York market has had several big days and because of the support which came to hand Friday it was believed by many that the turn in the tide had come at last and that for a temporary period at least higher prices would prevail. It was argued that as the banking interests had to make large purchases of stock in order to stop the slump they naturally would want to see prices maintained until they could unload without loss. Consequently it was not surprising when stocks opened up well this morning, with Steel 1⅛ above Friday's closing price at 57¼.

But prices did not hold well. There were heavy offerings on the advances and there was considerable irregularity during the early sales. Business was light. The tone was heavy at the end of the first half hour.

The local market held fairly steady.

Steel, after the opening, advanced ⅛ to 57⅜ and then declined more than a point. Amalgamated Copper opened up ½ at 52⅝ and declined below 49. National Lead, which had a sharp drop this week, opened unchanged at 46 and declined to 44. United States Rubber opened unchanged at 34½ and dropped 3 points. American Smelting was a weak feature.

The railroad issues held fairly steady. Union Pacific was up ¾ at the opening at 160¼ and fluctuated within a narrow price range. Reading opened up ⅜ at 139 and advanced well above 140 before receding. Canadian Pacific opened up ¼ at 227½ and declined to 226 before rallying. Anaconda declined more than a point.

On the local exchange Calumet& Hecla opened up 5 points at 375 and advanced 5 points further. United Fruit opened up ½ at 182½ and improved a point further. American Telephone was off fractionally.

LONDON—Notwithstanding the influence of week-end vacations on the stock change, markets today enjoyed a brisk business and showed considerable strength.

There was a further advance in gilt-edged issues and home rails were buoyant under indications of returning normal trade conditions.

Americans were above New York parity, with Steels leading in interest. Canadian Pacific had a good tone on a feeling that its prospects are reassured by the defeat of reciprocity.

Foreign securities and mining shares were firm. De Beers closed 1-16 higher at 17 11-16. There was a strong repurchasing movement in copper stocks.

Rio Tintos 1¼ higher at 61⅝.

FREIGHT CARS ARE IN DEMAND

NEW YORK—On Sept. 13 the net surplus of idle cars in the United States and Canada stood at 64,283, compared with 84,541 two weeks before. The difference is 20,258, or 23.9 per cent, about 5 per cent larger than the percentage of decrease in the previous report. Number of idle cars or gross surplus was 70,722, compared with 88,866, while the shortage increased from 4325 to 6439.

In two weeks ended Sept. 13, the surplus of coal cars decreased from 29,249 to 23,795, while box cars, surplus decreased from 28,108 to 19,419. Miscellaneous car surplus was considerably under two weeks before, but flat car surplus increased a little.

This latest surplus is the lowest since Dec. 21 last year. One of the heaviest decreases in cars was shown in the middle Atlantic states, following a period of comparative slackening traffic, which lasted only about two weeks. The surplus of idle cars in this section is the lowest of the current calendar year. Another considerable reduction in idle cars occurred in the middle West, which has felt the effect of heavier shipments for some time. In the far West the surplus was reduced almost 5000, a decided change, as differences in surpluses have not, for some time, shown a marked trend. The Northwest did not share in the big car decreases and the surplus there was reduced only 1000, leaving it at 15,620. A year ago it was 11,500.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allis-Chalmers	6	6	6	6
Allis-Chalmers pf	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
Amalgamated	52⅝	52⅞	48¾	48⅞
Am Ag Chemical	48	48	48	48
Am Beet Sugar	50	50	49¾	49¾
Am Can	9½	10	9¼	9⅞
Am Can pf	83⅛	83⅛	82¼	82⅞
Am Car Foundry	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
Am Cotton Oil	51	51	50¼	50¾
Am H & L	3½	3½	3½	3½
Am Linseed Oil pf	27	27	27	27
Am Malt pf	37¾	37¾	37	37
Am Smelting	62½	62½	59⅛	59⅞
Am Smelting pf	100	100	100	100
Am T & T	134½	134¾	134⅛	134¼
Am Woolen	28½	28½	28½	28½
Am Woolen pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
Anaconda	33¼	33¼	32	32
Atchison	102¼	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
Atchison pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio	96⅛	96⅛	95⅝	96
Beth Steel	28	28	28	28
Beth Steel pf	55½	55½	55½	55½
Brooklyn Transit	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
Bruns D & C I Co	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Canadian Pacific	227½	227¾	226	226⅜
Central Leather	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Chino	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½
C C C & St L	55	56	55	55
Col Fuel	25	25½	25	25½
Col Southern	43	44	43	44
Con Gas	132	132	131½	131½
Corn Products	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾
Corn Products pf	75	75	75	75
Cuban-Am Sugar	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
Denver	23	23	22⅜	22⅜
D S S & A pf	20	20	20	20
Erie	31	31¼	30⅝	31
Erie 1st pf	50½	50½	50	50
Erie 2d pf	41	41	41	41
Fed M & S Co	15	15	15	15
General Chemical	127	127	127	127
Gen Electric	145	145	145	145
Goldfield Con	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
Gt Nor pf	123	123	122	122½
Gt Nor Ore	45	45	45	45
Harvester	101¼	102	101	101⅝
Illinois Central	136	136	136	136
Inter-Met	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Inter-Met pf	41½	41½	41¼	41¼
Int Paper	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Int Paper pf	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
Int Pump	29	29	28	28
Kan City So	27	27	27	27
Laclede Gas	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Lackawanna Steel	30	30	30	30
Lehigh Valley	155½	156½	155⅛	156
L & N	139¼	139¾	139	139
Mackay Cos pf	72½	72½	72½	72½
Miami	18	18	18	18
M & St L	34½	34½	34½	34½
M St P & S Ste M	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
Missouri Pacific	36⅜	36⅜	35½	36
N Y Central	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
Nevada Cons Cop	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
Nat Lead	46	46	44	44
N Y C & St L	49	49	49	49
Northern Pacific	114¼	114½	114	114
Norfolk & Western	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Ontario & Western	38	38½	38	38½
Pacific Mail	30	30	29½	29½
Pennsylvania	119⅝	119⅞	119½	119⅝
Pressed Steel Car	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Pullman	154	154	154	154
Ray Cons Copper	12½	12½	12½	12½
Reading	139	140¼	138½	139
Reading 2d pf	93	93	93	93
Republic Steel	22½	22½	22	22
Republic Steel pf	84¼	84¼	84	84
Rock Island	24⅛	24⅛	23¼	23¼
Rock Island pf	45¾	46	45¾	46
Southern Pacific	108	108¼	107½	107¾
Southern Railway	26⅝	26½	26⅜	26½
Southern Ry pf	63½	63½	63½	63½
Sloss-Shef S & I	36	36	36	36
St L Southwest pf	69	69	69	69
St Paul	112	112¼	111¾	112¼
St Paul pf	143½	143½	143½	143½
St L & S F 2d pf	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
Toledo St L & W	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Texas Pacific	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23½
U S Cast Iron Pipe	13	13	13	13
United Ry Inv Co	29	29	29	29
Union Pacific	160¼	160¾	158⅞	159¾
Union Pacific pf	90	90¼	90	90¼
Utah Copper	41¼	41⅛	40	40
U S Steel	57¼	57⅜	55¼	56¼
U S Steel pf	106½	106¾	105½	105¾
U S Rubber	34½	34½	31½	32⅝
U S Rubber 1st pf	104½	105	104½	105
U S Rubber 2d pf	67	67	67	67
Va-Caro Chemical	49	49	48½	48½
Wabash pf	24¾	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
Wells Fargo Exp	140	140	140	140
Westinghouse	60	60	59½	59½
Western Union	76¼	76½	76	76½

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Atchison gen 4s	99½	99½	99½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
C B & Q 4s	96	96	96
Interboro Met 4½s	78¼	77¾	78¼
Japan 4s	86⅝	86⅝	85⅝
Lake Shore 4s	93	93	93
N Y City 4½s	108½	108½	108½
N Y City 4⅛s	102⅝	102½	102½
N Y City 4s 1957	100	100	100
Rock Island 4s	71	71	71
U S Steel 5s	101	100¾	101
Union Pacific cv	101¼	100	101¼
West Shore 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
Wabash Fifths cts	42	41	42
Wabash 4s	57½	57¾	57¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	100½	100⅞
do coupon	100½	—
3s registered	101½	102½
do coupon	101½	—
4s registered	113¾	114½
do coupon	113¾	114½
Panama 2s	100¼	100¾
Panama 1938s	100¼	100¾

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS

WASHINGTON—There were 7,493,458 depositors having $3,762,401,625 on June 7 in the mutual savings banks of the United States. The increase in depositors, compared with June, 1910, was only 12,000, but the deposits increased $100,000,000. All but 21 of the 633 savings banks are in New England and the eastern states.

RHODESIAN GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON—The output of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in August amounted to 57,890 fine ounces, valued at £243,712. In July the production was 56,407 fine ounces, valued at £237,517 and in August last year the yield was valued at £191,423.

TWENTY-SIX PER CENT EARNED ON CAPITAL STOCK

NEW YORK—On its $27,436,800 capital stock outstanding the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey earned 26.05 per cent in the year ended June 30 last, according to the report just issued, comparing with 33.18 per cent in the previous year. Gross earnings, $24,799,235, were an increase of $947,724 over the previous year, and compare with $24,520,651 in 1909 and $25,587,177 in 1908. "Other income" decreased by $2,137,456, so that the total income, $13,146,722, represents a decrease of $2,045,499. Surplus for the year after appropriating $3,000,000 for betterments was $923,288.

The income account compares as follows:

		Increase.
Oper. rev., rail lines	$24,799,235	$947,724
Operating expenses	14,198,996	930,513
Net rev., rail lines	10,600,239	17,211
Net outside operations	75,286	168,458
Total net	10,675,525	185,669
Other income	2,471,197	*2,231,167
Total income	13,146,722	*2,045,499
Total charges	5,998,621	*89,700
Balance	7,148,101	*1,955,798
Dividends	3,292,416	
Surplus	3,855,685	*1,955,798
Addition and bet. fund	3,000,000	*1,600,000
Miscel. debits	474,106	319,482
Balance surplus	381,579	*1,275,280
Miscel. credit items	541,709	541,709
Total surplus	923,288	*733,571
Previous surplus	12,506,346	1,656,859
Prof and loss sur	13,519,634	923,288

The balance available for dividends is equal to 26.05 per cent on the $27,436,800 capital stock outstanding, as against 33.18 per cent in the year previous, 16.54 per cent in 1909 and 17.57 per cent in 1908.

The balance sheet shows assets of $110,683,426. In his statement to shareholders the president, George F. Baer, says:

"As indicated in report for 1910, the large increases in wages made during the latter part of that year have shown their full effect upon operating expenses. During the year there was an increase in operating expenses of $845,311, or 5.58 per cent. Included therein is an increase in the amount paid labor for the same period of $649,518, or 8.03 per cent more than the previous year."

At the annual meeting the stockholders reelected the directors.

DISPOSITION OF STEEL'S ASSETS A BIG PROBLEM

Fifty-Year 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds Known as "Carnegie Block" First Considered If Dissolution Comes

NEW YORK—Rumors of dissolution of the Steel corporation raise the question of disposition of assets, should it be determined to dissolve. First in order are the 50-year 5 per cent gold bonds issued under indenture of April 1, 1901. These are commonly designated as the "Carnegie block" and amount outstanding at beginning of this year was $274,412,000. Next come the 10 60-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds issued under indenture of April 1, 1903. Amount outstanding at Jan. 1, this year, was $190,777,500. After these and the bonds of subsidiary companies and a small amount of real estate mortgages have been satisfied, preferred stockholders must be considered, and finally common stockholders.

The Steel corporation is merely a holding company and owns practically no physical property, consequently a mortgage in the usual acceptation is not possible. The point in which the Steel bonds differ from most issues is in the nature of the sinking fund provisions attached to each. The indentures stipulate that a certain amount shall be paid into sinking funds, wherewith outstanding bonds of each issues shall be severally purchased; but instead of canceling bonds so acquired the indentures stipulate that the bonds bought shall remain "alive" and shall continue to draw interest, which in turn shall be employed for the purchase of more bonds. This provision was made to compound the interest and thereby increase sinking funds.

The bonds purchased for sinking fund cannot be transferred or sold. Accordingly they could not be regarded as a liquid asset if the company were dissolved. In all probability the only disposition which could be made of them would be cancellation. If it were possible to sell these sinking fund bonds the net result to the public holding the balance of the issues would be identically the same.

Although there is no definite valuation of the Steel corporation's assets, the only estimates available place them from $700,000,000 to $1,500,000,000. In either case the bonds are amply provided with security for both principal or interest in case of dissolution.

THE EQUIPMENT COMPANIES

NEW YORK—Defeat of the reciprocity question in Canada will not have any bad effect on equipment companies unless it be that passing of the measure would have caused roads in the Northwest to buy more rolling stock to handle the resultant increase in traffic.

RATES TO COAST

CHICAGO—Failing to settle differences with the Southern Pacific over divisions of through tickets at Ogden, Burlington and Rock Island are figuring on exclusive passenger arrangements with Atchison via Denver to the coast

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON — The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

MINING

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Allouez	24½	24½	24½	24½
Arizona Com	70c	76c	65c	75c
Butte Coalition	14½	14½	14½	14½
Calumet & Ariz	47	47¼	46¾	46¾
Calumet & Hecla	375	380	375	380
Copper Range	50	50	49¼	49¼
Franklin	6½	6½	6½	6½
Granby	28½	29	28½	29
Greene-Cananea	6	6	6	6
Mayflower	85c	85c	85c	85c
Mohawk	38	38	38	38
Nipissing	8	8	8	8
North Butte	22⅞	22⅞	22	22
Old Dominion	36½	36½	36	36
Osceola	85	85	85	85
Parrot	8¼	8¼	8	8
Quincy	59½	59½	56½	57
Superior	23	23	23	23
Trinity	3	3½	3	3½
Utah Copper	41	41	40⅛	40¼
Winona	5	5	4⅞	4⅞

LAND

East Boston	9½	9½	9½	9½

TELEPHONES

American	134¾	134¾	134⅛	134⅛
New England	145	145	145	145
Western	16½	17	16½	17

RAILROADS

Atchison	102½	102½	102½	102½
Boston & Albany	220	220	220	220
Boston Elevated	124½	124½	124½	124½
Boston & Maine	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Fitchburg pf	127	127	127	127
N Y N H & H	132½	132½	132¼	132¼
Union Pacific	160	160	159¾	160
West End pf	100½	100½	100½	100½

MISCELLANEOUS

Am Ag Chem	48	48	48	48
Am Ag Chem pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
Am Pneumatic pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
Am Sugar	114¼	114¼	114	114¼
Am Sugar pf	115	115⅛	115	115
Am Woolen pf	87½	88	87½	88
Mass Elec	17	17	17	17
Mass Elec pf	87	87	87	87
Mass Gas pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Mergenthaler	225	225	225	225
Pullman	154	154	154	154
Swift & Co	100½	100½	100⅜	100½
Torrington	30	30	30	30
United Fruit	182½	183½	182½	183½
Uni Shoe Mac	41	41½	40¾	41½
Uni Shoe Mac pf	27	27	27	27
U S Steel	57¼	57¼	55¼	56½
U S Steel pf	106⅝	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Algomah	3¼	3¼	3	3
Amalgamated	52⅝	52⅝	48⅞	49
Am Zinc	21⅞	22	21⅛	21½
Atl Gulf & W I pf	16	16	16	16
Boston & Corbin	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Butte & Balaklava	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Chino	17¾	17⅜	17½	17½
Giroux	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Inspiration	6	6	6	6
Island Creek Coal	33½	33½	33½	33½
Isle Royale	12½	12½	12½	12½
Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
Lake Copper	24½	24½	24	24
Miami	17½	17½	17½	17½
North Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
Ray Cons	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
Sup & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Tuolumne	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
U S Smelting pf	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Amer Tel 4s	90⅛	90	90
C B & Q Jt 4s	96	96	96
Chicago Junction 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
Western Tel 5s	98½	98½	98½

MARKET OPINIONS

H. L. Horton & Co., New York: The defeat of reciprocity in Canada will be overshadowed by the present unsettlement over Steel affairs. Reciprocity has never been discounted as a favorable development, and while the decline in the market has not been to discount a defeat of the treaty, it has been of sufficient extent to include it.

J. M. Taylor, Boston: While owing to the selling pressure in the industrials the rallies in the railroad group have not been at all satisfactory, we believe that purchases of the better class of railroad stocks at these prices will prove profitable either for a turn or for investment.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Accompanying the weakness of Steel and the industrials, rail prices have held with remarkable firmness. Railroad securities of the better class are cheap for the long hold, irrespective of possible temporary dividend reduction.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: At the moment there seems to be nothing on which to bull the market, except possibly, an oversold condition in some stocks. The selling in the industrial stocks has been liquidation and not short selling. We feel that the market will work to lower levels and do not advise purchases except for small turns.

Wakefield, Garthwaite & Co., San Francisco: The fact that bond prices have held up so well during the recent depression is a strong argument in favor of investing in this form of security. It shows also that the buying public is becoming more familiar with financial conditions than was the case a few years ago, when a break in the stock market would have caused wholesale unloading of securities of all sorts, whether stocks or bonds, with a consequent drop in prices.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: When million-share days come in Wall street, the turn of a movement generally is near—that has been the case in former bear markets as well as bull ones. This market acts as if liquidated pretty thoroughly; even the coppers do not press for sale.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: While the general trend of business is unmistakably downward there are several industrial companies whose current earnings are ahead of all previous records and indications now are that this prosperity will continue.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING SHOW MORE ACTIVITY

Improvement in Various Lines of Business Reported by Mercantile Agencies — Wool Trade Confident

LATE CROP REPORTS

According to reports submitted to the mercantile agencies, trade this week has improved considerably. The dry goods and clothing business particularly shows greater activity. Bradstreet's State of Trade says:

This week's reports regarding distributive trade are more favorable than they have been for some time past. Not only is there a better feeling as to the future, but trade in a number of lines has actually improved.

Dry goods seem to be in the forefront as regards new demands, thus indicating that recent price reductions, especially in cottons, had a beneficial effect.

Late crop reports have also improved, corn being out of danger for the most part, while pasturage and the potato crop, thanks to copious rains, are in better shape.

Industrial operations are still characterized by a certain degree of slowness.

The tone of the Boston wool market is much more confident, business is more active, prices are quite a little stronger and holders are getting top quotations.

Bank clearings for the week ending with Sept. 21 aggregated $2,951,977,000, an increase of 5.7 per cent over the like week in 1910.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Sept. 21, aggregate 3,808,771 bushels against 1,583,688 this week last year.

The outlook throughout Canada favors a good fall and winter business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Dry goods continue in better demand, this applying alike to cottons, woolens and silks, and improvement is noted in the reports from leading cities in different sections of the country. There is a fair business doing in shoes. Hides are in active demand. Larger inquiries for belting leather are noted.

Clothiers show more confidence and are increasing their orders, and fully 90 per cent of the looms in men's wear in New England are reported busy. The demand for woolens and worsteds in suitings for fall is steady.

Export trade in cotton goods has been very satisfactory, about 30,000 bales of sheetings and drill having recently been purchased for the far eastern markets. Prospects for a continuance of the demand are considered bright, owing to the limited stocks abroad and at the mills.

New England manufacturers of footwear are quite busy on orders for prompt shipment.

Failures this week numbered 212 in the United States, against 233 last year, and 27 in Canada, compared with 18 a year ago.

THE LONDON MARKET—2 P. M.

		Advance
Anaconda	32⅞	*⅛
Amalgamated	52⅝	½
Atchison	102¼	*¼
do pf	101⅝	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	95⅞	⅛
do pf	86½	
Chesapeake & Ohio	70¼	⅛
Chicago-Great Western	17⅛	
Canadian Pacific	227½	*⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	22⅞	*⅛
do pf	46⅞	
Erie	31	
do 1st pf	50½	⅛
do 2d pf	40¼	¼
Illinois Central	135¾	¼
Kansas & Texas	29	⅛
do pf	63¼	⅝
Louisville & Nashville	138⅝	*⅛
Missouri Pacific	35½	⅜
Mexican National pf	65⅛	
do 2d pf	28⅞	
Norfolk & Western	100⅝	⅛
do pf	89⅞	
Northern Pacific	113⅞	⅛
New York Central	102⅛	*⅛
Ontario & Western	38⅝	⅛
Pennsylvania	119⅝	*⅛
Reading	138⅝	
do 1st pf	89⅞	
do 2d pf	92¼	*¼
Rock Island	23¾	
Southern Railway	26	*¼
do pf	63¼	¼
Southern Pacific	107¼	⅜
Smelting	62½	⅜
Union Pacific	160¾	⅝
do pf	89⅝	
United States Steel	57⅛	⅛
do pf	106½	⅜
Wabash	13⅛	⅛
do pf	24½	
do Extension 4s	57½	

*Decline.

AWARD CONTRACT FOR BRIDGE OVER ABINGTON POND

ABINGTON, Mass.—The contract for building the bridge across Island Grove pond to the memorial arch has been awarded to Wilson C. Tomlinson of Boston, and work will be commenced at once. The lowering of the pond began Friday. The bridge will have steel enclosed piers, with iron palings and a concrete flooring 12 feet wide. It will be 300 feet long, extending from Wilson place to the foot of the memorial arch on the park side. A flight of steps will lead from the bridge to the arch. There will be 15 spans of 20 feet lengths and the flooring will be six feet above high water.

CAR SPECIFICATIONS

NEW YORK—Specifications have been sent out by Long Island Railroad Company for 40 coaches.

CITY—FINANCIAL

United Fruit Company

4½% Sinking Fund Debentures, Due 1925

(Listed on Boston Stock Exchange)

Net earnings 20 times interest charges
Sinking fund retires entire issue
No mortgage can be placed ahead of these debentures

Price to yield about 4.85%

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

New York BOSTON Chicago

BONDS

Our "Monthly Digest of California Securities" mailed on request. Correspondence invited.

We always have an attractive list of California Investments and are thoroughly posted on all local securities. Write for advice and information.

WAKEFIELD, GARTHWAITE & CO.

MEMBER OF STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.

232 MONTGOMERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The only bearish argument, Canadian reciprocity, has been removed from the grain market and it should now settle down to a supply and demand basis, stimulated perhaps by bold and aggressive bull interests.

It seems to us, with Canadian oats walled out of this country by a 15 cent duty, that oats will not only maintain their present prices, but, as we go on into the crop, higher prices will come and from a conservative bulls position it is really difficult to endeavor to predict where oats may not sell.

It is becoming more and more impressed upon the trade that this is a most unusual year in grain crops as every one is below apparent requirements, not only in this country but the general average of the crops of the world are not abundant as they should be to insure reasonably cheap prices and, as we have before mentioned, it would seem to us that the only check to extremely high prices will be the inability of feeders to pay them on account of general business conditions, especially in this country, not being normal.

Of course, grain and feeds are absolute necessities and a certain amount must be used, but what we mean to say is that high prices for grain during a season of abnormal general business conditions, hinder liberal consumption. In other words an 850,000,000 bushel crop of oats may go just as far as did a 1,100,000,000 bushel crop which was fed rather lavishly on account of the low price at which oats sold during most of the crop.

It has been maintained right along by those who desired to see lower mill-feed prices that the increased production of flour would bring about an increased amount of mill feeds and consequent lower prices and we cannot yet see anything to destroy this argument, especially as the poor quality of the spring wheat requires a greater amount to be milled to make a barrel of flour than would be required of prime wheat, and this, of course, means a greater production of offal.

So far mill-feed prices are well maintained on a high basis, but the buying is only to fill needed requirements and not for stocking up for future use; in fact, we believe that the dealers in the East are lighter stocked with the actual goods and with future contracts than they are, as a general rule, at this season of the year.

We note an increased demand for poultry food which perhaps is an indication that the people of the East are raising more poultry than they have for some seasons. This we believed during the hatching season and we have had no reason to change our views.

Business in our line is quite good and we expect, now that the reciprocity matter is out of the way, to have considerably more activity, especially in the oats market.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The market for day is holding quite firm as a result of very moderate receipts and a good consumptive demand. It is not expected that any great change in price of hay will result directly from the failure of the reciprocity measure, though with wheat, oats and mill stuffs advancing some measure of sympathy may be reflected in the hay market. The great scarcity of cars in Canada and at other shipping points with the announced advance in freight rates from Canada taking effect early next month are more patent factors in governing the market. Sales have been choice timothy and really nice No. 1 timothy, large bales $26; regular, No. 1 large, $24 and $25; No. 2 large, $20@22; No. 3, $18@20; shipping, $15@18; light clover, mixed, $20@21; No. 2 red clover, mixed, $15@18; long rye straw, $16@18; oats straw, $8@9.

DIVIDENDS

The Ohio Traction Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 25.

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its stock, payable Sept. 30.

The Central & South American Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its stock, payable Oct. 7 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The Kansas Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 2.

The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of ¾ per cent on the common stock and of 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Oct. 10.

The Corn Products Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 16 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The Citizens Central National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 28.

The Mexican Telegraph Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on its stock, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The National Park Bank of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent on its stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 22.

The American Piano Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

The Reece Buttonhole Machine Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, the International Buttonhole Machine Company a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent and the Reece Folding Machine Company a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, all payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 5.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—H. F. Converse & F. Converse & Son, U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling, 166 Essex st.
Chicago, Ill.—H. Brand of H. Brand & Co., Crawford.
Chicago, Ill.—P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons, Tour.
Chicago, Ill.—Stanley Longmeyer of Sears-Roebuck Co., 200 Summer st.
Havana, Cuba—M. Iglesias and R. Menendez of Cachot, Garcia & Menendez, Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—T. W. Terry of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co., Tour.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. Buch of H. Buch.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. G. Saulters of W. H. Chaddock, U. S.
Reading, Pa. —O. H. Warren, U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swarts of Wertheimer, Swarts & Co., 144 Essex st.
Santiago, Cuba—P. Nicolau, Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bristol, Eng.—Frank Taylor of Davies & Co., Essex.
Leeds, Eng.—C. F. Boston of Henry Boston & Sons, Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—Paul C. Edmunds of Craddock Terry & Co., Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—T. M. Terry of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co., Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—John W. Craddock of Craddock, Terry & Co., Lenox.

WABASH ORDERS ENGINES

NEW YORK—An order has been placed with the American Locomotive Company by the Wabash for 15 consolidation and five switching locomotives

TEMPLE, WEBB & CO.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AUDITORS, INDUSTRIAL COUNSELORS AND ECONOMISTS

ST. PAUL—GERMANIA LIFE BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS—LUMBER EXCHANGE

Lamarche & Coady

25 Broad Street, New York City

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Public Utility and Industrial Issues a Specialty

WANTED—A Good Business Man

With $20,000 to share in going proposition paying about 30% per year for past three (3) years. Object, partial relief of care to single owner and enlargement of business. Apply H. D. FOLINSBEE & CO., 206-207 Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Bldg.

MUNICIPAL & COR

Latest Market Reports ◎ Produce Quotations ◎ Shipping

TRADE THINKS CROPS ARE GENERALLY UNDERESTIMATED

Improved Farming Methods in America Are Expected to Result in Bigger Returns Than Ever in the Future—Winter Wheat Prospects Good

CHICAGO—Fortunately for producers, scattered crop shortages here were duplicated in other countries, which explains improved trade. Grain pit sentiment, although bullish for a long pull on the theory of world scarcity, regards crops as underestimated. Flour trade has improved. The larger houses report a good demand for meats and lard and claim to be doing a normal business, while smaller ones find business slow. The hog crop is abundant, but the beef and mutton scarcity will be pronounced for months, as herds have been much depleted.

Farm prospects beyond the winter are pleasing. Heavy fall rains have put the ground in fine condition for winter grains besides greatly benefiting late cereal and forage crops. Farmers intend to increase the acreage of small grains, especially winter wheat, more than usual. Many sections of the spring wheat belt will be seeded to winter wheat for the first time now. New farms in the far Northwest, which until recently was a desert or at best a grazing ground, have been particularly successful in raising winter wheat.

Another stimulus to faith in American agriculture is the improved farming, more apparent this year than ever before. Otherwise the scattered crop shortages might have developed into a general crop failure. The campaign of education in soil conservation, rotation of crops, seed selection, intensification and diversification has been fostered by state legislatures, agricultural colleges, banking institutions and railroads, persistently, patiently, discreetly and the sensitive rural audience has been so receptive and so responsive that many experts already predict an early doubling of the yields per acre in some leading agricultural sections. Everybody thinks well of the farmer, everybody talks kindly about him, everybody wants to help him. Agriculture, like manufacturing and transportation, produces too little in proportion to the capital and labor it employs, and, unlike manufacturing and transportation, it has too few engaged in it. When the next boom visits the United States, if the signs point straight, its first gleam will radiate from the farm.

Financing and distributing new crops is easy as banking and transportation facilities are not fully occupied. The recent premium of 10 to 20 cents per $1000 for New York exchange compared with 15 to 30 cents discount the first half of last September, which showed domestic exchange around par the third week and at a small discount the remainder of the month, which had an average of 8 7-10 cents discount, as against 20½ cents discount for September, 1909, 21½ cents discount for September, 1908, and 18 cents discount for September, 1907. The October discounts have averaged as follows: 1½ cents, 1910; 7½ cents, 1909; 10 cents, 1908; 16 3-5 cents, 1907. November exchange averaged a discount the past two years and a premium the two preceding years. December exchange is generally at a substantial premium, although last December averaged par. Since last midsummer, when crop damage became apparent, exchange has ruled easier than usual for the period. Chicago's banking growth and the condition of general business made much difference.

Many country banks are drawing on their credits here while others are buying commercial paper, such of it as they can get at or close to 5 per cent.

The heavy liquidation of stocks has finally begun to bother small investors and merchants. It has been conducted so mysteriously, yet so expertly, and it has lasted so long without any real rally or open demoralization as to possess some significance for the observing citizen, who appreciates the gravity of the country's many problems in hand but anticipates no such shock as the tape usually portends in such a slump.

NEW YORK BONDS

Quotations furnished by

GHANDLER BROS. & CO.

Sales up to 12 noon.

1000's		High	Low	Last
18	Amer Smelters 6s	100⅜	100¼	100¼
2	Am Writ Paper 5s	90⅜	90	90⅛
20	Armour 4½s	92	92	92
17	A, T & SF gen 4s '95	98⅛	98¼	98⅛
6	do conv 4s 1960	98	98	98
57	do conv 4s 1955	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
10	Atl C L L & N col 4s	92	92	92
2	Balt & O pr lien 3½s	92	92	92
3	do gold 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
10	Bklyn R T conv 4s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
5	do 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
12	Ches & O conv	92¾	92¾	92¾
3	C, B & Q joint 4s	96	96	96
2	do gen 4s 1958	96	96	96
1	C, M & St P 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	C & NW gen mtge	97½	97½	97½
12	C & W Ind gen mtge	108½	108½	108½
10	C, R I & P ref 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
3	Col Midland 4s	60	60	60
2	Del & Hud conv 4s	97	97	97
1	Den & R G ref	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Erie gen 4s 1996	75	75	75
1	do conv A	83½	83½	83½
50	Int Met 4½s	78⅛	77¾	78⅛
4	Lake Sh 4s 1928	93	93	93
5	M, K & T 1st 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
5	N Y Cen 1st 3½s 1997	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
3	do deb 4s	93½	93½	93½
3	N Y G, E, L, H & P 1st 5s, 48	102½	102½	102½
1	do 4s	87½	87½	87½
10	Norf & West conv	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Nor Pac 1st 4s 1997	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3	Pac T & T 5s	97½	97½	97½
10	Pennsylvania 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	do conv 3½s 1915	96½	96½	96½
3	Pub Serv Corp 5s	93½	93½	93½
78	So P-C P conv	95¾	95½	95¾
10	South Ry 1st 4s	75¼	75¼	75¼
22	Third Ave ctfs stpd 4s	63½	63½	63½
55	Union Pac conv 4s	101¼	100⅞	101¼
14	U S Rubber 6s	103½	103½	103½
96	U S Steel 5s	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
2	Wabash 1st 5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
25	do ext 4s	57¾	57⅝	57¾
29	Wab-P T 1st 4s '54	42	42	42
10	do col tr ctfs	41	41	41
2	W Maryland conv 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
2	N Y City 4½s Nov '57	108½	108½	108½
2	do 4s int 1957	100	100	100
1	do 4¼s 1960	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refine and raw sugars are unchanged. London beets steady, Sept. 18s., unchanged, Oct. and May 2¼d. higher at 17s. ¾d., and 16s. 8¼d. respectively.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; except unsettled Sunday on the south coast.

Weather conditions—The area of high pressure that was central over the lake region yesterday morning has moved eastward and is now central over New England. It is producing pleasant weather in the eastern sections. It is followed by a small disturbance and that is now central over upper Michigan. This disturbance is producing cloudy and unsettled weather in the upper Mississippi valley and the western portion of the lake region. An area of high pressure moving in from the northwest is producing low temperatures, with snow in Montana. Havre, Mont., reported about five inches of snow.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	65	12 noon	69
2 p. m.	69		

Average temperature yesterday, 69¼.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo	70	Albany	76
Nantucket	66	Pittsburgh	74
New York	78	Chicago	68
Washington	80	Des. Moines	78
Jacksonville	88	Denver	82
Philadelphia	80	St. Louis	74
San Francisco	64	Portland, Me.	74

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Sun rises ..... 5:32 High water.
Sun sets ..... 5:42 11:49 a.m., 11:58 p.m.
Length of day..12.10

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN

Year ended June 30—		Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,293,562	$120,143
Operating income	199,938	13,207
Total income	244,429	22,255
Surplus	13,186	25,474

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Second week September.	$399,461	$21,222
From July 1	4,077,497	258,340

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC

		Increase.
Second week September.	$72,105	$20,379
From July 1	607,018	60,576

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

Second week September.	$168,180	*$541
From Jan. 1	5,442,299	213,014

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

Second week September.	$38,428	*$6,685
From July 1	371,088	*51,400

*Decrease.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept.	.94⅞	.95¾	.94¾	.95¾
Dec.	.98⅝	.99⅜	.98¼	.99⅜
May	1.04⅝	1.05½	1.04¼	1.05⅜
Corn—				
Sept.	.68½	.68¾	.68¼	.68¾
Dec.	.64⅝	.64⅞	.64	.64⅛
May	.66⅛	.66¼	.65⅞	.66⅛
Oats—				
Sept.	.45¼	.45¾	.45	.45⅜
Dec.	.47⅛	.47⅝	.46⅞	.47⅜
May	.49⅜	.50	.49½	.49⅞
Pork—				
Sept.	14.87	....	....	14.90
Jan.	15.17	15.30	15.17	15.27
May	15.25	15.25	15.17	15.25
Lard—				
Sept.	9.45	9.52	9.40	9.25
Oct.	....	9.50	9.40	9.50
Jan.	9.00	9.02	8.97	9.00

THE GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The session was in decided contrast with yesterday in regard to activity. Price changes were also small, and lacked snap. There was a disposition to regard the sharp advance of yesterday as discounting the rejection of the proposed reciprocity agreement. Foreign news was bearish during the day, cables being disappointing in reflection of the continuance of good weather conditions in the principal wheat-growing countries abroad. Northwest receipts were liberal. Flour advices were not altogether bullish, it being claimed that, while prices were advanced, buyers are still reluctant.

Corn—Prices were heavy during the day on a continuance of liquidation. Weather conditions are generally favorable and export demand has subsided materially. Sentiment is in favor of higher prices, but demand at current levels is not good. Old corn is rather scarce, but new crop stuff will soon be available.

Oats—Steady and slightly easier, due due to the trend of other markets. Some improvement was reported in cash business as a result of the Canadian election. Movement from country is not heavy.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Bowen & Austin, 27 State st.)

	NEW YORK Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Sept.	10.70	10.72	10.60	10.60
Oct.	10.61	10.62	10.52	10.53
Dec.	10.67	10.68	10.62	10.62
Jan.	10.65	10.65	10.59	10.59
March	10.78	10.79	10.72	10.72
May	10.89	10.89	10.84	10.85

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton unsettled; prices irregular. Middlings 6.44d, off 36 points. Sales estimated 4000 bales, receipts 2000, 1500 American. Futures opened easier, 3 to 3½ decline and closed steady, 1 to 15 off from previous closing: Oct.-Nov. 5.74½; Dec.-Jan. 5.43½; Jan.-Feb. 5.74½; March-April 5.70.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Cincinnati, for Hamburg	Sept. 23
Niagara, for Havre	Sept. 23
*Caronia, for Liverpool	Sept. 25
*Oceanic, for Southampton	Sept. 23
*St. Paul, for Southampton	Sept. 23
Minnewaska, for London	Sept. 23
*Finland, for Antwerp, via Dover	Sept. 23
*Ocenula, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 23
Cameronia, for Glasgow	Sept. 23
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam	Sept. 26
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	Sept. 26
Madonna, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 26
*Hamburg, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 26
*Alice, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 27
*Campania, for Liverpool	Sept. 27
Toarmina, for Mediter. ports	Sept. 27
*Celtic, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Grosser Kurfuerst, for Bremen	Sept. 28
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Sept. 28
Kursk, for Rotterdam	Sept. 28
*La Provence, for Havre	Sept. 28
*Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg	Sept. 28
Uranium, for Rotterdam	Sept. 28
*Prinzess Irene, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 30
*Olympic, for Southampton	Sept. 30
*Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover	Sept. 30
Minneapolis, for London	Sept. 30
*Philadelphia, for Southampton	Sept. 30
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
Perugia, for Naples	Sept. 30
Principe di Piemonte, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 30

Sailings from Boston

Winifredian, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Zeeland, for Liverpool	Sept. 26
Francisco, for Hull	Sept. 26
Parisian, for Glasgow	Sept. 29
Lancastrian, for London	Sept. 29
Iberian, for Manchester	Sept. 30
Canadian, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 30
Sagamore, for Liverpool	Sept. 30

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Haverford, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Anconia, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 26
Manitou, for Antwerp	Sept. 29

Sailings from Montreal

Albania, for London	Sept. 23
Montcalm, for Bristol	Sept. 23
Teutonic, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Mount Temple, for London	Sept. 24
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool	Sept. 28
Megantic, for Liverpool	Sept. 30

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Sierra, for Honolulu	Sept. 23
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 27
*Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 27
Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Sept. 27

Sailings from Seattle

*Awa Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 26
*Ortaric, for Hongkong	Sept. 30

Sailings from Tacoma

*Panama Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 29

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Sept. 23
Mongolia, for San Francisco	Sept. 30

Sailings from Yokohama

Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 26
Inaba Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 27

Sailings from Honolulu

Lurline, for San Francisco	Sept. 26
Manchuria, for San Francisco	Sept. 29

Sailings from Manila

Ning Chow, for Tacoma	Sept. 29

Sailings from Sydney

Zealandia, for Vancouver	Sept. 25

Sailings from Papeete

Mariposa, for San Francisco	Sept. 27

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23

Mails for:	Via—	Mails close at Boston P. O.	Supple.
Newfoundland, via Halifax	A. W. Perry	Sat., 23.... 11 a.m.	

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m.; for other countries mail closes one hour earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturday, at 5:30 p. m., also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, close to 5:30 p. m., Sept. 17, and Oct. 1, and 7 p. m., Sept. 18 and Oct. 2.

Parcels post for Newfoundland forwarded only on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcels post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York every Thursday.

Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York every Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m. Germany 5 p. m. Monday. Italy 5 p. m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. Norway, Sweden and Denmark 5 p. m. Wednesday. Newfoundland 5 p. m. Friday.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for:	Conveyed by—	Via—	Mails close at Boston P. O.
Samoan islands, also specially addressed for Australia and New Zealand	Mineric	San Fran.	Sun., 24..6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Panama Maru	Tacoma	Mon., 25..6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Orteric	Seattle	Mon., 25..6 p.m.
Hawaii	Virginian	Tacoma	Mon., 25..6 p.m.
Hawaii, also specially addressed for China, Japan and Korea	Siberia	San Fran.	Fri., 29..6 p.m.
Australia, except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe, Fiji Islands, Samoa and New Zealand	Makura	Vancouver	Fri., 29..6 p.m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacle marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts

For the week 5872 pkgs, last year 3617 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Current Boston wholesale market quotations follow:

Flour — Spring patents $5.75@6.25, spring clears, $4.10@4.60, winter patents $4.25@4.80, winter straights $4@4.60, winter clears $3.85@4.25, Kansas $4.60@5.10.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal $1.47@1.59, granulated $3.80@4, bolted $3.70@3.90, rolled oatmeal $5.30@5.70, cut and ground $5.85@6.30, rye flour, $4.40@5.10, graham $3.60@4.40, rye meal $4.10.

Corn—Car lots, spot No. 2 yellow 78½c, steamer yellow 78c, No. 3 yellow 77c, for shipment, all real, No. 2 yellow 78½ to 79c, No. 3 yellow 77½@78c, lake and rail No. 2 yellow 77½ to 78c, No. 3 yellow 76½@77c.

Oats — Car lots, new No. 1 clipped white 54½c, No. 2 clipped white 54c, No. 3 clipped white 53½c, rejected white 53c, for shipment fancy 38 lbs 54½ to 55c, regular 36 lbs 54 to 54½c, regular 34 lbs 53½ to 54c.

Hay—Choice, $26.50@27.50; No. 1 western, $24.50@25.50; No. 1 Canadian, $23@24; No. 2 grade, $19.50@20; No. 3 grade, $15.50@16.50; rye straw, $15@16; oat straw, $8.50@9.

Millfeed—Car lots, spring bran, $26.50; winter bran, $27; middlings, $28.25@30; mixed feed, $27.75@30; red dog, $38; cottonseed meal, $30.50; gluten feed, $29.60; hominy feed, $30.50; stock feed, $29.50.

Butter—Choice northern creamery, 28@29c; western creamery, 27½@28½c; firsts, 23@24c.

Cheese—York state, 14@15c; Vermont, 13@14c. Liverpool quotes 70s 6d for colored and 70s 6d for white.

Eggs—Choice henery, 35@36c; eastern extras, 30@31c; western, 20@25c.

Beans—Carload lots, pea beans, $2.50 2.65; medium, $2.50@2.55; yellow eyes, $2.35@2.40; California small white, $2.70 @2.75; foreign pea beans, $2.40@2.45; Scotch green peas, $3.25; Lima beans, 7c; jobbing prices, 10c to 12c higher.

Apples — Duchess, $1.75@2.25 bbl; Gravensteins, $2.25@3; Harveys, $2@2.50; Porters, $1.50@2; Pippins, $1.50@2; Alexanders, $2.25.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—2088 tubs, 350 boxes, 134,149 pounds butter, 289 boxes cheese, 1546 cases eggs; 1910, 4450 tubs, 284,780 pounds butter, 1430 boxes cheese, 1311 cases eggs.

Friday—5749 tubs, 930 boxes, 329,786 pounds butter, 3031 boxes cheese, 2338 cases eggs; 1910, 3079 tubs, 630 boxes, 176,142 pounds butter, 2354 boxes cheese, 3277 cases eggs.

For the Week, 1911—26,603 tbs—7790 bxs—1,480,899 lbs—butter, 5774 bxs—cheese, 14,811 cs—eggs. 1910—29,175 tbs—7230 bxs—1,685,137 lbs—butter, 6074 bxs—cheese, 13,265 cs—eggs.

Last Week, 1911—23,521 tbs—10,820 bxs—1,333,233 lbs—butter, 4289 bxs—cheese, 14,398 cs—eggs. 1910—28,296 tbs—8478 bxs—1,571,585 lbs—butter, 6497 bxs—cheese, 12,892 cs—eggs.

New York Receipts

1911—5126 pkgs butter, 1164 bxs cheese, 6936 cs eggs; 1910, 5473 pkgs butter, 2211 bxs cheese, 6292 cs eggs.

Friday, 1911—6879 pkgs, 3079 bxs cheese, 12,524 cs eggs; 1910, 7054 pkgs butter, 1958 bxs cheese, 7928 cs eggs.

For the week—1911, 48,420 pkgs butter, 17,475 bxs cheese, 82,223 cs eggs; 1910, 51,150 pkgs butter, 20,830 bxs cheese, 70,450 cs eggs.

Last week—1911, 49,815 pkgs butter, 17,196 bxs cheese, 79,330 cs eggs; 1910, 49,643 pkgs butter, 20,085 bxs cheese, 71,890 cs eggs.

New York Market by Telegram

Butter market firm; spec 27½c.
Cheese market firm; spec 14¼@14½c.
Egg market steady; ex lsts 23@25c, lsts 20@22c.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian, colored 70.6, white 70.6.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly bank statement shows the followirg changes:

Excess cash reserve, increase	$1,120,450
Loans, decrease	995,000
Specie, increase	3,252,000
Legal tenders, decrease	1,324,000
Deposits, increase	2,933,000
Circulation, increase	186,000
Total loans	1,931,594,000

The surplus of the banks is $24,459,400, as compared with $19,233,200 a year ago and $10,319,125 two years ago.

ACTUAL BANK STATEMENT

		Decrease.
Loans	$1,925,643,000	$8,194,000
Deposits	1,800,116,000	5,337,000
Circulation	49,660,000	*184,000
Specie	349,784,000	*36,000
Legal tenders	82,966,000	2,138,000
Cash reserve	432,690,000	2,102,000
Cash reserve req'd	408,394,900	1,193,750
Cash surplus	24,295,100	908,250
Banks' cash in vault	369,097,000	2,157,000
Tr. cos. cash in v'lts	63,593,000	*55,000
Tr. cos. cash in bks.	58,279,000	407,000

A year ago there was an actual surplus of $17,963,700 held by the banks alone and two years ago there was a surplus of $7,295,600.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR NEXT MONTH

The principal, dividend and interest disbursements, payable in Boston in October, are estimated at $29,229,083, against $28,617,500 a year ago. The increase of $611,583 over a year ago is due principally to the larger disbursement by the American Telephone Company and maturity of over $1,000,000 city of Boston bonds, which offset the reduced payments by Boston & Maine, Maine Central and copper companies.

Total copper company dividends for October are estimated at $2,005,583. Six months ago there was $4,015,254 paid in dividends on copper shares; a year ago $2,504,751.

The city of Boston and the commonwealth pay $1,636,774 and $226,821 respectively in interest and principal on their bonds on Oct. 1, compared with $594,189 and $211,680 last year. The city of Boston retires $1,052,500 20-year sinking fund debt and commonwealth retires $37,500 state highway serial bonds.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company makes the largest distribution next month with a payment of $5,519,696 as a quarterly dividend of $2 a share on 2,759,848 outstanding shares, compared with $5,197,188 a year ago and $4,313,554 two years ago, increase being due to issuance of additional shares.

The payments to be made in October are always large locally, owing in part to the fact that the 23 Boston national banks make semi-annual and quarterly dividend payments on Oct. 1, while the semi-annual interest on a large amount of national, state and city bonds falls due for payment next month.

BANK CLEARINGS AGAIN INCREASE

Bank clearings indicate a seasonable volume of payments through the banks at most centers, total exchanges this week at all leading cities in the United States being $2,615,849,435, 5.5 per cent more than the corresponding week of last year. There are substantial gains at New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco, while at Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis and Kansas City losses are reported.

Compared with the corresponding week in 1909, substantially the same comparison is made, except that the large loss at New York city, due mainly to the difference in stock market trading, is in larger measure the cause of a considerable loss in the total. Trade is of a hand-to-mouth character, and yet settlements through the banks are apparently close to normal.

OPTIMISTIC ON STEEL OUTLOOK

NEW YORK—A Berlin cable says that the arrival of Charles M. Schwab coincident with the coming of Tung Chen, Chinese minister of finance, leads to the belief there that he has business with China, probably in connection with warship contracts.

Mr. Schwab is said to be on his way to the far east over the Trans-Siberian railway. He is highly optimistic over the steel situation in this country, and says the slump in prices of securities is entirely unjustified by the state of trade.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
Amal Nevada	6½c	6¼c	6¼c
Bay State Gas	20c	17c	17c
Bohemia	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Calaveras	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Crown Reserve	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Corbin	99c	95c	95c
East Dome	24c	22c	24c
Goldfield Consol	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
La Rose	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Lion Hill	57c	56c	57c
McKinley	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Mines of America	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Massoletti	9½	9½	9½
Majestic	31c	31c	31c
Mexican Metals	2⅛	2	2
Nevada-Utah	55c	52c	55c
Porcupine Northern	85c	85c	85c
Rhode Island Coal	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Ray Central	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Porc Northern	85c	85c	85c
Raven	27c	27c	27c
South Lake	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
United Verde Ext	40c	40c	40c
Vulture	5	5	5

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

The exchanges and balances for the day and week compare with the totals for corresponding period in 1910, as follows:

Saturday—	1911.	1910.
Exchanges	$23,836,185	$23,700,035
Balances	1,708,058	1,164,391
For week—		
Exchanges	147,341,132	142,593,512
Balances	7,635,889	8,343,719

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of $253,542.

CARNEGIE SAFE DEPOSIT

NEW YORK—State Superintendent of Banks George C. Van Tuyl announced today that he has taken possession of the Carnegie Safe Deposit Company. He appointed Special Deputy George W. Egbert to liquidate its affairs. The company, which had headquarters at 115 Broadway, has been doing business at a loss, according to the superintendent.

IOWA STATE AND SAVINGS BANKS

DES MOINES, Ia.—Deposits in Iowa state and savings banks and trust companies increased $5,967,714 between Sept. 14, 1910, and Aug. 30, 1911. Since May 29, 1911, deposits have increased $2,931,041. There have been 33 state and savings banks established in Iowa since Sept. 14, last year, and seven since May 29, 1911.

DIVIDEND PROSPECTS FOR SOME OF THE INDUSTRIALS

No Immediate Likelihood of Reduced Disbursements for Most of the Leading Companies as Large Surpluses Have Been Accumulated

NEW YORK—American Can Company for current year will show increased earnings, if business holds up as it has for first seven months. The company has been paying 5 per cent on the preferred stock since 1904. The stock is 7 per cent cumulative, and there is already 30 per cent accumulation on it, amounting to about $12,500,000. As the company has not earned the required 7 per cent any year since organization, it is not likely that the stock will be put on the 7 per cent basis for some time, although it is not improbable that it will be increased to 8 per cent within a year. Last year the company showed net earnings of $2,822,972, equal to 6.84 per cent on the preferred stock. This year at approximately the same increase the company should show about $3,000,000 net earnings, or about 7.25 per cent on the stock.

With electrical trade showing a falling off so far this year, it is conceded that General Electric and Westinghouse will show decreased earnings for current year. It is estimated that the earnings of the General Electric will fall from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 below those of 1910. This, however, should have no effect on the present dividend rate, which is 8 per cent annually, as the General Electric has a large surplus. Westinghouse, though paying the full 7 per cent on preferred will not start common dividends until in the judgment of the officials it would be a wise policy. There need be no immediate danger of the preferred payments being reduced, as the company last year earned 12.34 per cent on the common stock after 7 per cent on preferred was paid.

United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company passed its quarterly preferred dividend due Sept. 1, on account of poor business, and now is not earning 4 per cent on preferred. While this company has $1,800,000 in a special reserve which can be applied to the payment of preferred dividends, the management thinks best to wait better markets and larger business before going ahead with the payments. The last dividend paid was at the rate of 5 per cent annually.

Dull steel business for 1911 so far will have a downward tendency on earnings of Cambria Steel Company. Fiscal year ends Dec. 31, practically embracing the worst of the steel depression. Last year the company earned 10.12 per cent on $45,000,000 outstanding stock, compared with 5.64 per cent on the same amount of stock for 1909. This year it is not expected that this record will be held up on account of the dulness and small profits due to slow steel year. Paying 5 per cent annually, it is not expected that the rate will be changed.

Crucible Steel Company of America will show net earnings of about $3,000,000 for fiscal year ending Aug. 31, compared with $3,535,882 earned last year. This company is paying 7 per cent on cumulative preferred stock. Crucible steel is not dependent upon the general steel trade like most other iron and steel concerns, as it makes a grade of steel used at all seasons in nearly the same quantity, such as material for high carbon tool, steel cutting edges of all kinds, etc. It has surplus large enough to take care of dividend payments for some time to come, should a heavy falling off in earnings compel. Net earnings of $3,000,000 for current year will be equal to 12.44 per cent on stock so that there is no immediate danger of rate being cut.

Despite the inactivity of the railroad equipment market during the past year and its extreme dulness at present, current dividend rates on the stocks of the various equipment companies in all probability will be maintained for the remainder of the year.

It is unlikely that any of the large car and locomotive companies are fully earning their preferred dividends, there being less business placed with them this year than in 1908, when the American Car & Foundry Co. was the only one to show a surplus on the common stock. This company's dividend is assured for at least a year at the present rate of 2 per cent per annum as a fund of $600,000 set aside for this purpose in 1908 still remains intact. Dividends on the preferred stocks of concerns such as the American Car & Foundry, American Locomotive, Pressed Steel Car and the Baldwin Locomotive companies should be kept up for some time whether earned or not, for the reason that these concerns have set aside large enough sums during periods of prosperity to tide them over periods of depression. The cash assets back of these stocks are as follows: American Car & Foundry, $6,485,429; American Locomotive, $2,865,851; Pressed Steel Car, $1,610,819, and Baldwin Locomotive Works, $1,861,194.

Accessory supply concerns such as the Railway Steel Spring, Union Switch & Signal, Standard Coupler, Safety Car Heating & Lighting, United States Light & Heating and American Brake Shoe & Foundry companies have fared much better, lack of orders for new equipment being made up to a great extent by large increases in buying of spare parts for repairs and renewals of old rolling stock. All the companies above-named are undoubtedly earning their current dividend requirements.

The freight car construction end of the Pullman Company's business has been almost a negligible factor during the past year while the passenger car output has been almost up to normal. The equipment construction receipts constitute, however, only a small part of total earnings of which almost 90 per cent come from the transportation department. The income from this department has been fully up to normal this year and as for continuance of dividends at the present rate of 8 per cent, the $8,798,996 required is being earned from transportation receipts alone.

One of the few industrial concerns which has not felt the recent decline in business is the National Biscuit Company, which is doing the biggest business in its history. The demand for its goods is growing so fast that new plants and other facilities for increased output are being planned by the company's management. Therefore instead of any reduction in the present rate of 7 per cent each on the preferred and common stocks this year, an increase in the disbursement on the junior issue in the near future is a possibility, as it is estimated that a surplus of at least 11 per cent will be earned on this stock for the current fiscal year.

SHIPPING NEWS

Although several vessels are tied up at T wharf today only four of them are new arrivals, the steam trawler Foam having 45,900 pounds of groundfish, schooner Valentine 7500, Appomattox 22,500 and Lillian 8000.

Dealers' prices per hundredweight at T wharf today were: Steak cod $8.75 market cod $5.75, haddock $3.25, pollock $3.25, large hake $2.75 and medium hake $1.75.

Down at Gloucester the fishing schooner Rex is fitting for the winter season for haddock fishing and will sail within a short time under command of Capt. Burns Firth.

On her way to this port the White Star liner Canopic is expected to reach quarantine at 6 a. m. tomorrow from Genoa, Naples and the Azores. She was reported by wireless Thursday evening as being 800 miles east of Boston light. The vessel is bringing 94 saloon, 188 second cabin and 586 steerage passengers.

Bringing 295 cabin and 201 steerage passengers, the All

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BUDGET TO PROPOSE NO NEW TAXATION OR LOANS FOR FRANCE

Deficit of 178,165,036 Francs Will Be Met by Resources of Treasury With First Repayment From Railway

"EASTERN" TO PAY

M. Klotz, Finance Minister, Gives Details of Plan to Cabinet and Sends Facts to Commission President

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—At a meeting of the cabinet just held at the Chateau of Rambouillet under the presidency of M. Fallieres, M. Klotz, the minister of finance, explained the provisions of his budget for the year 1912.

He made known to the cabinet the contents of a letter addressed to M. Cochery, president of the commission of the budget, in which letter of some 18 pages are set forth all the details in a concrete form of the present financial situation as well as the estimates of the results to be expected during the financial year.

No Loan Needed

It is claimed that by a clever utilization of the present income and the resources of the treasury it will not be found necessary to create any new taxes or to have recourse to the usual loan, a condition of affairs that has not been experienced for many years and one which is extremely happy for France.

M. Klotz lays great stress on the importance of the 1912 budget being passed by the end of December, 1911, and he goes to some length in his letter to explain the means by which he saves the taxpayer from additional contributions.

It appears that the total estimated expenditure for the financial year amounts to f.4,503,817,387 and the receipts are estimated to produce f.4,325,652,551, showing a deficit of f.178,165,036.

Deficit to Be Met

M. Klotz proposes to meet the balance in the following manner: the taxes payable under the existing law on the transfer of both real and personal property are to be more rigorously enforced, as at the present time much fraud exists in this department. He is of opinion that the increased attention of the administration to this department will produce an increase of at least f.2,500,000.

M. Klotz proposes also that taxes shall be collected on the transactions passing through the Bourse de Commerce in the same way that they are collected on ordinary transactions on the bourse and anticipates that from this source another f.4,000,000 will be obtained; also that an equitable readjustment of the taxes on precious metals shall be made which will produce a further sum of f.1,900,000, and that as all oils, both vegetable and mineral, are taxed, whether they be used for producing light or power, it will be necessary, so as to equalize taxation, that a similar tax be imposed on gas and electricity. This will raise another f.15,000,000. Thus, from these various sources altogether f.23,400,000 will be provided towards the deficit.

A further idea for providing the balance of the deficit which is a very simple one is the following. One of the debtors of the state is the Eastern Railway Company, which has received from time to time advances from the government to enable it to pay the interest on its capital, the same being state-guaranteed. It is known that during the last few years, owing to a number of causes all tending to produce a state of economical and industrial prosperity, the Eastern Railway Company has accumulated a large surplus which it has put into improvements which have not been capitalized.

It is now arranged subject to the consent of Parliament that it shall reimburse the government to the extent of f.150,000,000 and an agreement has been made to that effect providing for the same to be repaid by 12 monthly payments.

This money will enable such an adjustment of the floating balance of the treasury as will not only furnish the balance required for the financial year of 1912, but will also adjust matters at the treasury in such a way that no prejudice will be felt by these arrangements for the budgets of the succeeding years of 1913-1914.

M. Klotz states that the railway company has already made arrangements to borrow the necessary sum to enable them to pay to the government the above sum, and what is very significant is that they have done so at the remarkably low rate of 3¾ per cent, notwithstanding that they have been paying the government 4 per cent per annum on this indebtedness.

The budget commission is convoked to meet shortly under the presidency of M. Cochery and the examination of the 1912 budget will be immediately proceeded with.

COLORED STONES IN ROWS ARE TRENCHES TO SCOUTING AIRSHIP

Clever Ruse by General Von der Goltz of German Reds Misleads Invading Blues as to Strength and Place

EMPEROR WATCHES

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The annual imperial maneuvers have begun and will last in all probability nearly a week. An unusually laconic plan of action has been issued which runs as follows: "A red army starts from the line of Bremerfohrde, Hamburg, Lubeck and advances in a southeasterly direction. A blue Elbe army retreats on both sides of the river."

The red army, which is obviously the attacking party, is commanded by the Kaiser's cousin and brother-in-law, Prince Friedrich Leopold, son of the famous "red prince," Friedrich Karl of Prussia, while the commander of the blue army is the eminent general, Field Marshal von der Goltz, whose skilful strategy is a good deal feared by his opponents.

As a matter of fact General von der Goltz has already scored by means of a clever ruse. At various intervals he has filled simulated trenches with round stones the color of the soldiers' helmets. This was done to deceive the aeronauts of the enemy. The airship "Military I." in the service of the blues promptly fell into the trap. She crossed the lines at considerable altitude, saw the supposed trenches, and returned to headquarters to report.

On the other hand, a Taube monoplane belonging to the red army, flew early in the morning over the blue forces, noted all the positions and returned safely to the camp with much valuable information.

The Kaiser has made Boitzenburg castle his headquarters. It is the residence of his majesty's old friend Count Arnim, and he was warmly welcomed by the whole family. The Kaiser motored to the scene of action this morning and mounting his horse rode to the front, watching proceedings for a couple of hours from the summit of a hill. All his majesty's sons, with the exception of the sailor, Prince Adalbert, are participating in the maneuvers.

RENARD ROAD TRAIN TO WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Aus—The Railway Department is making a road from Inglewood towards Texas for the Renard road train, which will then be regularly employed in the conveyance of goods between the two centers and in carrying timber from the Catfish Creek country for use on the lines of railway now under construction east and west of Warwick.

MR. EDISON'S NEW STORAGE BATTERY AS VIEWED BY EXPERTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The new storage battery invented by Mr. Edison is attracting a considerable amount of attention, and this is in no way surprising since if the battery fulfils expectations it will revolutionize business.

Referring to the question an expert on electric matters explained, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the Standard, that Mr. Edison had announced his storage battery before and that it appeared some three years ago but was withdrawn from the market within three months. It is for this reason, he continued, that the invention is now being looked upon with some scepticism.

Edison Name Tells

He added, however, that Mr. Edison has so far never launched an invention that had turned out a commercial failure, a point which must not be overlooked. He further mentioned that he understood that Mr. Edison had stamped the present contrivance with his special approval, which, he said, "he has not given without putting it through a series of the most exacting tests that he has ever undertaken.

"One battery, for instance, has been subjected to the roughest kind of usage imaginable; it has been knocked about, shaken for days at a time, exposed to inclement weather, and, on top of that, has been emptied and recharged repeatedly. It has also been subjected to an absolutely impartial test of its present capacity for creating energy, and has been found to be practically as good as at the beginning. That is why I think Mr. Edison has at last found the means of overcoming the last obstacle to the final triumph of electricity over all means of power."

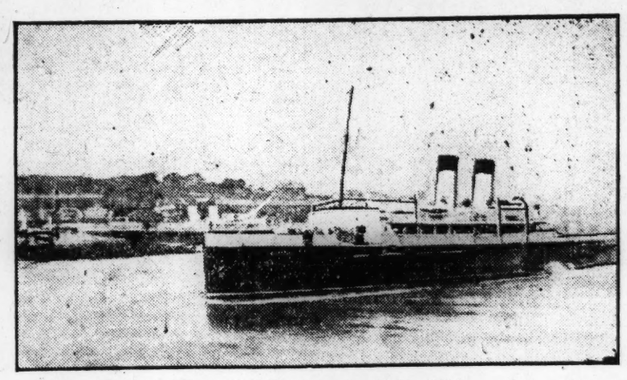
Another View Cautious

The views expressed by the head of a large manufacturing firm on electric appliances were not quite so sanguine, however. He pointed out that Mr. Edison "is always inventing things that are going to change the complexion of the whole world."

"It will be years," he added, "before so radical a departure as the universal employment of electricity for traction and lighting power comes about. There are scores of difficulties that stand in the way outside its mere theoretical working. The Edison battery may be only two-thirds as big and one half as heavy as the lead battery, but even that is still a great deal in the construction of a big van.

"I have faced the problem of electrifying vans and large wagons, and I have found that in a vehicle of, say, three or four tons, almost a ton of weight would be taken up by the battery. And the room it would occupy would necessitate the designing of an entirely new chassis from the style now in use. That is only one practical difficulty."

STEAMERS SKIM OVER SEA ONCE FURROWED BY ROMANS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Dieppe boat, one of channel's fast liners, putting to sea from Newhaven harbor

COMMERCE FLEETS NOW EAGER RIVALS IN BRITISH CHANNEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Blue water has solved the problem of more than one great empire, and the English channel, first and last, has probably seen more history in the making than other seas of 20 times its size. Geology has described its formation and the consequent separation of England from the mainland of Europe some time subsequent to the close of the glacial period, but the earliest reference to it, definitly chronicled so that it may be read by us today, is to be found in Caesar's account of his passage to Britain with the legionaries in 56 B. C.

Centuries later came the Saxons, steering their white-winged ships around the Kentish cliffs and beaching them by scores on the shore of Sussex; next came the shieldgirt vessels of the Vikings filled with northern warriors from Scandinavia; and, later still, Duke William with his Norman knights and Hastings followed shortly afterward.

Events Work Change

These events were bringing about radical changes in national life and character, for on each occasion a number of small kingdoms had been cast into the melting pot, and each time the bond of unity became more closely welded.

The crash of battle and the coming and going of fleets was, however, still to be the experience of the channel, until as age succeeeded age a new phase was gradually developed and ships of commerce became as numerous as ships of war; for not long after Spain's great armada had surged up channel with Drake following closely at its heels the sturdy Dutchmen in their well-built seagoing craft, were entering business as the carriers of the world. With the spread of international trade the channel ports, both north and south, doubled their importance; Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Portsmouth, Dover, Greenwich and the Thames became full of shipping—a new era had begun in the history of the English channel.

Strides Are Realized

Standing today on the deck of some channel steamer, as she skims across the 21 miles of sea that separate Dover from Calais, one grasps more clearly the enormous strides that progress has made during the last few centuries. The triremes of Caesar, the massive hulls of the Spanish galleons, and the splendid old frigates and three-deckers of Nelson's day, have one and all long since vanished.

Today great liners and merchantmen pass up the channel and down the channel from one year's end to the other and there is little they are not freighted with, of both manufactured goods and raw material, fruit, cotton, wool, leather, iron, timber, coal and bullion, the imports and exports of that immense trade that flows to and from either side of this narrow strip of sea. Surely the world in general represents one vast exchange.

BEAUTIES OF TATTERSHALL CASTLE NOW THREATENED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is considerable alarm among the people of Lincolnshire lest Tattershall castle shall be dispoiled of its beautiful fireplaces, thus taking from it features that make it specially interesting to archaelogists.

Some five years ago the castle was sold by Lord Fortesque to a syndicate. It is a huge square pile of brickwork, 87 feet long by 69 feet wide, and the parapet of its angle turrets is no less than 112 feet above the level of the ground. This castle was built by Lord Cromwell, lord treasurer of England, after which it reverted to the crown, was granted by Edward VI. in 1551 to the Earl of Lincoln and towards the end of the seventeenth century passed as a dowry into the Fortesque family.

What is left of the fifteenth century structure only represents the keep of earlier days. There are 48 separate apartments in the building, four of them being very large rooms, and among the most interesting relics in the castle are the fireplaces.

The fireplace in the hall of state, on the second floor, has a row of heraldic shields and badges in circles. First the treasurer's purse, then St. George and the dragon, Tattershall and Cromwell impaling Deincourt.

In what was probably the state bedroom, and also on the fourth floor, there are beautiful fireplaces. Captain Cragg, J. P., told a representative of the Daily Chronicle that there was a report that these fireplaces were to be sold, and that they were already surrounded by scaffolding.

The Lincolnshire Archaeological Society has sent a protest to the commission which has the care of ancient monuments, and have made an appeal to the prime minister. Lord Brownlow is also issuing an appeal for funds to buy up the castle and the monuments.

ENGLAND ENJOYS RECORD UNINTERRUPTED SUNSHINE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The year of the coronation of King George V. has been quite a famous one. It has enjoyed a greater record for untinterrupted sunshine than any other year; it has witnessed the delivery of the first letters by aerial post, the conquering of the English channel by a swimmer, and one of the most remarkable of strikes, a railway strike affecting the entire kingdom, successfully organized and started, and yet suppressed so quickly as not to injure any industry, or interfere with the carrying on of business for more than a few hours.

As well as this, this remarkable summer has accomplished quite unique effects among fruit and vegetables, making prices vary in an unwonted way and making the rare prolific and the prolific rare.

A positive famine has been experienced at Covent Garden in green vegetables of all kinds; the homely cabbage which at this time of year scarcely aspires beyond the humble sum of a penny apiece, is now among the rarest and most unattainable of luxuries, while marrows, cauliflowers, lettuce and beans will soon be within reach only of the proverbial millionaire.

This shortage is counter-balanced by a royal supply of fruit. Plums, pears and apples are in abundance. Most of the things, indeed, that grow high above the ground have done well. Fruit is positively lading the branches down, while it ripens and expands in the genial atmosphere. Many of the root crops have come to very little, except potatoes, which have happily escaped the general depression and promise a fine harvest.

The Londoner is emulating the American in his insistent demand for ice, large quantities of which will, it is probable, in future become part of the equipment necessary for the passing of an English summer.

BELGIUM FRIENDLY TO AUSTRALIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—A party of 24 Australian military cadets, under the command of Captain Russell, has arrived in Belgium, and has been placed under the guidance of Captain van Teghem, who is showing the cadets various institutions and works of interest from a military standpoint.

Among other things they will be shown the fortifications of Antwerp, Namur, and Liege, which, as already reported in these columns, are being placed in a state of preparation in view of the European crisis.

ORION TO MARK NEW DREADNOUGHT EPOCH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The new British battleship Orion, which has just entered on her official trials, marks an epoch in the dreadnought period even more striking than that which the completion of the dreadnought itself ushered in.

The heavy guns of the dreadnought were no greater than those of the ships which had preceded her, so that, even if these ships were at a disadvantage in engaging a dreadnought, they were at any rate in a position to make an effective, if somewhat modified, reply. The Orion, however, with her 13.5-inch guns, is able to remain at a range where a dreadnought could make no effective reply, and quietly proceed to sink her.

Range Is Great

It will consequently be understood that the Orion could hardly act effectively with ships carrying 12-inch guns, as in order to get the full advantage out of her heavier armament she would have to leave such ships at a shorter range and place herself out of effective range of the enemy's dreadnoughts. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that three ships of the Orion class, the Thunderer, the Monarch and the Conqueror are nearing completion, being due for commissioning on March 31 next.

For some years before the completion of the dreadnought, British battleships had been armed with four 12-inch guns. The dreadnought carried 10 of these weapons, three of the five turrets in which they were placed being on the center line of the ship and one on either beam. This allowed of eight guns being fired on a broadside.

Turrets in Center

In the Orion, however, the whole five turrets have been placed on the center line, the second turrets from forward, as well as the second from the stern, being raised so that the guns mounted in them can fire over the outermost turrets. In this way the Orion can fire four of her heavy guns ahead or astern, and 10 on either broadside.

The 13.5-inch gun carried by the Orion fires a shell of 1250 pounds, with a muzzle energy of 70,000 foot tons, as against a shell of 850 pounds, with a muzzle energy of 47,697 foot tons, in the case of the 12-inch guns of the dreadnought.

Again, while the dreadnought's guns can penetrate 17 inches of Krupp steel at 3000 yards, the Orion's are credited with the power of penetrating 26 inches. Moreover, at 10,000 yards the Orion's 13.5-inch guns are said to be able to pierce the best and thickest armor carried by any battleship afloat.

Figures Compare

The figures which follow will show at a glance how the new ship compares with the dreadnought:

	Dreadnought.	Orion.
Date of completion	1906	1911
Length	490 ft.	545 ft.
Beam	82 ft.	88.5 ft.
Displacement	17,900 tons	22,500
Designed horsepower	23,000	27,000
Designed speed	21 knots	21 knots
Thickest armor (Krupp)	11 in.	12 in.
Armament, main	10 12-in.	10 13.5 in.
Anti-torpedo	24 12 prs.	20 4-in. 31 prs.
Broadside fire	6800 lbs.	12,500 lbs.

As the Orion is the first vessel to carry guns of such a caliber she is at a great advantage compared with any other battleship afloat, but other navies are at the present moment engaged in building vessels carrying 14-inch guns, so that the superiority of the Orion will be only temporary.

It can hardly be believed that we have reached the high water mark in the size of the guns carried by ships of war; indeed, there is a report that it is intended to provide the British battleships of next year's program with 15-inch guns.

TIN ORE GAINED IN TASMANIA

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—For the month ending July 31, the output of the Tongah harbor mine was 148 tons 14 hundredweight tin ore.

LIVE STOCK FIGURES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Gratifying Feature Said to Be Advance Shown by Dairy Cattle, and Pigs and Goats Figure Largely

CLIMATE EXCELLENT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The yearly statistics of live stock in this state have just been issued by the government statist. As a whole they show a decided improvement on last year's figures, although the development of the frozen meat trade by the government has resulted in the reduction of the flocks of wool-bearers.

On Dec. 31, 1910, sheep numbered 6,267,477, as against 6,432,038 for the previous year. The effect of closer settlement is seen in the decrease of flocks inside counties while an upward movement has taken place in the number outside the closely settled areas. The total head of cattle was 384,862 compared with 344,034 in 1909.

A gratifying feature of this increase is that 8871 is represented by dairy cattle, showing the advance which is being made by this important industry.

Horses numbered 249,326, an increase of 18,921, chiefly of the draught stamp needed for farming operations. The herds of pigs, goats and other stock all show substantial increases. In view of the expansion of darying, it was naturally expected that pigs would be kept in larger numbers, as they become an item of considerable profit when fed on surplus products from the dairy.

The climate of South Australia is excellent for animal life—the mildness of temperature enabling stock to graze in the open fields throughout the whole year, with but little artificial shelter and feeding.

FIRST AIR POST IN ENGLAND HAS SPECIAL BOXES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The final arrangements for the inauguration of the air post have been made. It is fully expected that no fewer than four aeroplanes will be requisitioned on the opening day. Each aeroplane will carry a minimum weight of 100 pounds, and several aeroplanes will be held in readiness in the event of the mail being large enough to necessitate the employment of more than four aeroplanes.

Special letter-cards and envelopes have been made for the occasion, being printed in three colors, green, brown, and red, and a number of aerial-post boxes have been established at some of the larger shops in London.

The day on which the mail starts will be celebrated at the Hendon Aerodrome by an aerial gymkhana which has been arranged by Mr. Gates, the managing director of the Aerodrome Company.

LABOR DISPUTES BILL EXPLAINED BY ITS AUTHOR

Will Crooks, M. P., Proposes to Give Any Ten Men Right to Demand Inquiry Into Work Conditions

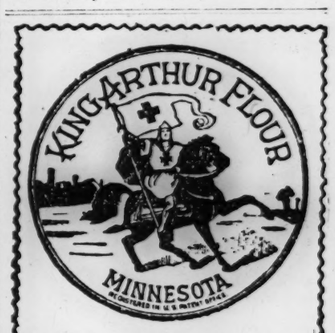
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Will Crooks, M. P. for Woolwich, explains in the Woolwich Pioneer the principal features of his bill which was introduced only recently into the House of Commons with the object of settling labor disputes.

The bill proposes that a trade union, or any body of men over 10 in number, shall be able to demand an inquiry into their wages and conditions of work, and so obtain an award. It will still, however, reserve to the men the right to strike.

On the other hand, no employer will be able to lock out his men with the object of subduing them. The employer must make good his action before a lock-out can be justified.

A friend wrote to Mr. Crooks asking him, in regard to the bill, if he meant to give up the 30 shillings minimum under it. Mr. Crooks replied emphatically "No," and added, that if a court of investigation, as was proposed, existed, the 30 shillings minimum would come all the sooner, while its existence would give confidence and security all round.



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¶The young people will find something to please them in every issue of
Saturday's Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

Grazing in the Meadows of the Sea

IT is a surprise to most people to hear that the floors of the ocean are really great meadows, and that although the vegetation of the sea is often microscopic its great quantity makes it really more abundant than the vegetation of the land. There are millions of animals, too, that depend on this ocean pasturage for support. All sea life uses oxygen, which is obtained from the water that by vertical circulation carries the oxygen down. In some places this vertical circulation is absent, for one reason or another, and this explains the absence of sea life.

Old-Time Mansion Charmingly Furnished

There is a charming description of the old Washington Irving house in New York given in the Delineator by the woman who makes her home there during the winter. She describes how she strove in furnishing it to make everything in the house fit rightly into the quaint old-time dwelling and she says that not even a mirror has been placed without a definite reason for being in exactly that spot.

There are scores of little touches which show the artist hand at work. For example the placing of the electric lights has been carefully studied. Instead of a glaring group in the middle of the ceiling, the lights are in sheltered corners of the fireplace, beside the reading desk, one each side the toilet table, and so on.

Those who live in apartment houses and flats where a blundering formality places all the lights where they will do the least possible good—as for example so high above the dining table that the cloth is criss-crossed by shadows of the ornamental parts of the chandelier—appreciate the idea of a house with single lights set where they will not only be beautiful but really useful.

The furniture and draperies are old-fashioned, selected largely in France, of the period contemporary with the original life of the house itself. The stiff old bay window in front of one living room is turned into a charming little conservatory by a marble floor, a raised curb and a plashing fountain.

Heaven and earth, advantages and obstacles, conspire to educate genius.—Fuseli.

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POMPEIOPOLIS IS CLOSED BOOK



(Drawing made specially for the Monitor)
COLUMNS ON SITE OF ANCIENT ASIA MINOR CITY

OF all the towns which stand along the coast of the Mediterranean, one of the most beautiful and least spoilt is Merseyne on the wooded and mountainous coast of Caramania. The town itself offers very little amusement, but the "piece de resistance" is the enchanting buried city of Pompeiopolis. While being almost entirely in ruins, it is so full of interest that to see it alone seems worth the long journey from England, even if the scenery were not beautiful also.

The best way to visit it is by steam launch from Merseyne, taking a small boat in tow to land in; for owing to the fact that during the past centuries the sea has eaten away the wonderful basalt quays and piers of the erstwhile famous harbor, there is no landing place. One has consequently, to climb into the tiny boat, row about 500 yards and then be carried bodily from the boat over the rough stones and through the surf to the beach, which consists of lovely bright green pebbles worn smooth by the waves. This experience is not agreeable, but it is inevitable, for women and men alike. Then follows an exciting scramble over the rough, pebbly ground, through thorny bushes and over rocks, but there is much to interest one in the really wonderful details of Greek carvings, pottery and other remains lying everywhere around.

A Syrian, who accompanied the writer from Merseyne, described how a relative of his amassed a fortune through buying spikes of pure gold which the Arabs used to pick up among the ruins. He sold them in Holland, where they were thought to be the tops of a temple railing or altar. The gold was almost unalloyed and very soft, but when found by the natives looked like black metal spikes of no particular value. Owing to the various restrictions on the part of the Turkish government no one is now permitted to excavate here, and yet one feels that systematic work might yield untold results.

The chief thing one sees above ground nestling at the base of the mountains facing the cerulean blue sea, is a row of really superb columns, marvelous in beauty of design and proportion. These must have belonged to an immense temple dating from about B. C. 100 or earlier. The details of carved heads, fruit and flowers positively defy description. The local people believe the ruins to be Roman, but they very strongly resemble the wonderful ruins of Heliopolis or Baalbek in Syria, which all the civilized world knows about.

Among the many relics of past grandeur which lie about on the surface of the ground, and which are generally broken beyond repair, are parts of amphorae, iridescent glass or parts of bottles. The reds, blues, greens and purples on these are wonderful and may be likened to the finest black and fire opals obtainable in Queensland. An indefinable charm pervades the place. There are aqueducts and colonnades, unaccountable stone buildings nearly covered with earth, presumably dwelling houses of priests or bygone Roman nobles, mosaic scraps of pavements, stone walls and so on. No city could have a lovelier site, and the riot of trailing vines, colored wild flowers and blackberries show how fertile the land might be. The climate is hot, but quite delightful when tempered by sea breezes and under the shadow of the tree-clad mountains. Being near the home of Paul of Tarsus in Asia Minor adds great interest to the place, and one only marvels that it is so little visited as yet.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING EFFORT

AN effort is to be made to simplify English spelling. British and American societies, which have this matter in hand, are to meet in the council room of University College to discuss a scheme for bringing about this particular reform. William Archer, the well-known dramatic critic, who is secretary to the Simplified Spelling Society in England, in an interview with a representative of the Daily Chronicle, said that the society, which had been established three years, had been preparing the ground for this conference so that it might cooperate with the American movement.

Their difficulty was to find a scheme of simplification which should be acceptable, and which should effect the large economy in the time required to educate a child, which is the great object of the movement.

This is the difficulty the conference is about to face. It will consider a scheme in which every sound will have its definite symbol, used for that sound and no other. It is not proposed to introduce new letters of the alphabet; the end will be attained by the present letters and combinations of them.

LONDON'S SMALLEST SQUARE

ORME square, which faces the west end of Kensington gardens in the Bayswater road, and is the smallest residential square in London, has been offered for private sale. The site was originally the property of Lord Orme, whose heraldic eagle may be seen on a column at the entrance to the square. Among the famous people who have lived here have been John Sterling, the friend of Carlyle, Sir Roland Hill and John Toole, the actor.

The square is about a century old, but as the houses were built at intervals the style of architecture is more varied than is generally the case in the majority of London squares. In the event, however, of there being a sale the houses will probably be pulled down.

TABLETS FOR ILLUSTRIOUS

ONE hundred and twenty houses in London bear tablets in memory of the great men who have lived within their walls. The London county council has lately affixed one on 17 Red Lion square, the famous house where three great members of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Burne-Jones and William Morris once lived.

Up to 1901 this work was carried on by the Society of Arts, but on the recommendation of the historical records and buildings committee it was handed over in that year to the county council and is now being very thoroughly pursued by it. Many a mean street is dignified by the memory of some figure well known in the history of the country, some statesman, artist or writer who once dwelt in its midst, and the uncertainty often existing in the mind of the passer-by as to which house was his home has deprived it entirely of interest. This is now being rectified, for where the houses of great men, men whose names survive the test of time and still retain their greatness, can be verified, they are being labeled.

These three pre-Raphaelite artists join a great company, for on the houses already bearing tablets, are to be found such names as Dickens, Lord Macaulay, William Pitt, Constable, Sir Isaac Newton, Thackeray, David Garrick and Carlyle and many another. The London county council publishes a small pamphlet as a guide to the houses and their notable residents.

Corot really struck but one chord his life long, but from striking that one many times he became its master.—J. C. Van Dyck.

SPAIN AND ITS LITERATURE TODAY

LILY HIGGIN begins her survey of Spanish novelists of today in the Fortnightly Review, with a protest against the "foolish parrot-cry" reiterated by the hasty traveler and sometimes even echoed by the people themselves: "Nothing ever changes in Spain." Nothing can be less true of a country which has been completely revolutionized within the last 40 years. And Spanish fiction mirrors complete these changes.

The modern novels of Spain are very much of our time, but it is a far cry from Fernan Caballero to Leopoldo Alas and Blasco Ibanez.

The woman who wrote under the penname of Fernan Caballeró achieved great popularity during the early days of Isabella II., with books written for the young person, but lifelike enough in their own monotonous fashion. Of the same mild school was Antonio de Trueba, whose short stories of country life attain a height of naivete that the foreign reader is frequently in danger of mistaking for mere childishness.

Didacticism of a sterner sort is revealed in the writings of Jose Maria de Poreda, a native of Asturins and always a hater of cities and a passionate advocate of the simple life.

In Armando Palacio Valdes, Juan Valera, Perez Galdos and Emilia Pardo Bazan Spain has produced a little band of writers whose fame is international. First place is assigned to Valera on the strength of his masterly study, "Pepita Jimenez." With that masterpiece our writer ranks Valera's "Comendador Mendoza." Similar in theme to "Pepita Jimenez" is "Dona Luz."

The solid reputation of Galdos is based on his "Episodios Nacionales," a formidable series of novels covering the entire history of Spain. His "Dona Perfecta" has become a school classic abroad. His foreign reputation, however, is due primarily to his anti-clerical play, "Electra," about which bitter strife has raged.

Blasco Ibanez, the best-known of the new generation of writers, is a preacher of socialism, but a disillusioned preacher. His concern is with the lower classes. His best known story, "La Catedral," has recently been translated into English.—New York Post.

LOVE'S SOLVENT POWER

THE winning of a bloodless victory, the triumphant issue of a conflict which secured to a nation a long promised inheritance, through strict obedience to the word of the Lord, is vividly set forth in the history of the siege of Jericho and the utter downfall of the city, as recorded in the sixth chapter of Joshua.

The long years of wandering in the wilderness were ended, but the children of Israel were still on the farther side of Jordan from the promised land when the command had devolved upon Joshua. Apparently he shrank from the responsibility of leadership, even as did Moses, but reassurance came to him as he waited before the Lord: "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee: I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee. Be strong and of a good courage." The waters of the Jordan stretched far and wide before them, the high walled city of Jericho towered in the plain beyond, but He who had divided the waters of the Red sea before His chosen people and thrice given them the victory over their enemies, would surely redeem His promise and establish them in their inheritance.

So the people made ready as Joshua commanded, and when the word came to go down to the bank of the river, they obediently followed the priests who bore the ark of the covenant. Even as the priests' feet were wet with the overflow from the bank, the waters parted, and once more the Israelites walked dry shod from shore to shore, once more it was demonstrated that the hand of the Lord is mighty to save.

Evidently this marvelous passage of the Jordan was seen by the watchers on the walls of Jericho, and confirming as it did the report which had for years been current of the miraculous deliverance of the Israelites from the hosts of Pharaoh at the Red sea, it is not to be wondered at that the Canaanites were smitten with fear. Of what avail were walled cities and great armies against a people whose God delivered them in such unheard of ways! But surely never before was such strange warfare waged and all rules of martial procedure set at naught, as at the siege of Jericho, and the inhabitants must have been sorely puzzled by the tactics of the commander of the Israelites.

The women and children were left in the camp at Gilgal, the place of memorial in the plain before Jericho, and day after day the army circled the city as commanded and then returned to the encampment. The host of armed men and the people who from the camp watched them made no outcry; there was only the sound of the trumpets blown by the seven priests who marched before the ark of the covenant which witnessed to the presence of the Lord with His people. The seventh day of this apparently fruitless endeavor had come, and six times on that day they had marched about the city, still in silence; but as for the seventh time the circuit was made, Joshua commanded that all the people shout at the blowing of the trumpets, for then the Lord would give the city into their hands. As the mighty shout went up, great was the triumph of their faith and patient obedience, for, lo, the seemingly resistless walls were leveled before them!

Centuries have intervened since the walls of Jericho went down before the mighty hand of the Lord, and the world at large looks upon this bloodless victory, this capitulation without an open conflict, as a special interposition of divine power in behalf of a chosen people. Even the Master's mighty works, wrought through the same divine power, as he went about all Galilee healing the sick, cleansing the lepers, giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the palsied tongue, and strength to the impotent limbs, are likewise regarded as a limited dispensation for a specific purpose, so prone are mortals to doubt and disbelieve that the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who succored His children Israel, the God of love whom Jesus invoked at the tomb of Lazarus, still hears and answers the prayer of the righteous that availeth much.

Like the children of Israel, we have wandered long years in this modern wilderness of doubt and fear, but we too have been led to the borders of the promised land, the kingdom of heaven on earth here and now, and we have but to follow in our God-appointed path to enter upon and possess our inheritance of freedom and happiness. The world of science and theology doubted, but it remained for the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science to prove the invincibility and immutability of divine Love, the conqueror before whom the citadels of sin, disease and death must inevitably surrender; that even as the walls of Jericho were leveled by divine power under the siege of faith and obedience, so must pride, self-will, malice and envy, all the besetments of error, go down before "the universal solvent of Love" (Science and Health, p. 242), if we are but faithful, obedient and confident.

To the sufferer or his friends who are unacquainted with the demands of divine Science, to attack the citadel of disease with only a silent declaration of the utter nothingness of error, whatever its form, before the divine allness of God, omnipotent good, may not seem a very effective mode of warfare, any more than to march around a walled city, striking no blow, making no demand, would seem likely to accomplish its downfall; but if we make this declaration in the same supreme confidence as did the Master, know of a surety that the prayer of faith is heard of the Father, sooner or later Love's solvent power will accomplish its purpose, and as the error we have been laboring to resolve crumbles and vanishes into the nothingness whence it came, we shall see for ourselves the truth of our Leader's declaration of its unreality and consequent powerlessness.

If, however, as Mrs. Eddy tells us, "Love is not hasty to deliver us . . . because Love means we shall be tried and purified" (Ibid., p. 22), we must not murmur or rebel, but "let patience have her perfect work," let the very delay in receiving the desired blessing spur us on to greater endeavor, through prayer and striving, to show ourselves deserving. We must go forward to breast the waters with the same confidence as did the priests that bore the ark, and we shall see them divide before us. The divine assurance, "I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee," still rings in our ears; and remembering the Master's promise, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," we must besiege the strongholds of sin and disease with the unseen weapons of Spirit, the prayer of faith that neither knows nor acknowledges any limitation of infinite power and goodness, the sword of Truth that severs every Gordian knot of error's illusive bonds; and there is no barrier that will not go down if we, as Mrs. Eddy bids us, "act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being" (Ibid., p. 264).

Landscape Painting a Modern Art

LANDSCAPE painting is a comparatively modern form of art, and modern discoveries concerning light and atmosphere have so transformed our view of nature that, were it not for this element of design, which has no naturalistic origin, modern landscape painting would have been in danger of losing all touch with the past and thereby losing, also, that power of evoking memories of former pleasures which is one of the great pleasure-giving resources of all art. Fortunately the first great innovators in modern landscape were lovers of the past, and master designers. The detailed study of natural forms, the mystery of atmospheric effect, the glow of color or the delicate rendering of gradations of light were, with Rousseau and Corot, but the clothing of a pattern which was traditional and classic. It is this persistence of pattern which gives their work its air of permanence and finality—which makes it a part of the art of the world and of all time. With Corot, especially, the classic feeling was so strong that his pictures give you everything noble and lovely that has been done, of Titian and Giorgione, fathers of landscape painting, no less than of the severe grandeur of Poussin and the clear grace of Claude.—Kenyon Cox in Scribners.

Why Not Today?

Tomorrow we will seek relief
Or remedy for melancholy;
We'll make our present troubles brief;
No more we'll chronicle the grief
Resultant from our folly.

Tomorrow we'll bid sorrows soar,
Oust them and let the sunlight enter;
Make positive of joy's rich store,
Do better things than done before;
On right our [hearts] we'll center.

Tomorrow we will prove as wrong
Our thoughts of self. And we will borrow
Strength for our weak ones from the strong;
And things will be as they belong
When we awake—tomorrow!

—N. Y. Tribune.

How a Man's Thinking Changes as He Advances

IT has been said that the measure of a man's character is what he would do if he knew it would never be found out. There is nothing mortals shrink from more than the idea of having all their mental doings, their thinking, plainly declared to the world. As they advance there comes a period when they would perhaps be willing to have their wrong thoughts exposed if the good thoughts could have equally fair hearing. Then comes the time, and it must indeed be a place of rest beside still waters, when a man never harbors for a moment any thought that can injure himself or another; when every mental act is in accord with the divine Mind, God, in whom all things are forever perfect.—M. L. Stanhope.

Taught of God

PRAY and read and read and pray, for a little from God is better than a great deal from men. There is nothing that so abides with us as what we receive from God; and the reason why Christians at this day are at such a loss as to some things is because they are content with what comes from men's mouths, without searching and kneeling before God to know of Him the truth.—John Bunyan.

DRESS AND CUSTOMS IN INDIA

IN EVERY Indian city you meet Hindus riding on bicycles, with dhotis—sheets—tied about their legs. How on earth do they manage their wheel? you may well ask yourself. But they not only do this—they evidently take great pleasure in cycling.

One evening, in an out-of-the-way village in the Punjab, I saw an Indian youth on the highroad, bare-legged, barefoot, wearing a scarlet military jacket with big brass buttons over his shirtless body, and a narrow breech-clout, while over his beturbaned head he carried a lady's black parasol. It developed that the poor lad had bought the coat and parasol at an auction for a few pennies.

The dress of the educated Indian, though not so bizarre, is a curious combination of the east and the west. Comparatively few have adopted the full European costume, most of them retaining their native headdress, even if the rest of their garb is faultlessly occidental. The educated Mussulmans, especially those who harbor Pan-Islamic aspirations, affect the Turkish fez, while their Hindu brethren appear in a multitude of different colored turbans. In the case of the Sikhs, who are not permitted to cut their hair, the swathing of yard upon yard of cotton or silk about their heads is a positive necessity. But the average Indian wears only a modification of English clothes. His coat, as a rule, is far too long, and its sleeves far too short. Even when the regular European coat is worn the shirt is not tucked inside the trousers, but hangs outside, two or three inches of it showing below the jacket. Many Indians adopt the occidental trousers and coats, but draw the line at the collar and tie.—St. James Gazette.

Narrowness in Personal Experiences

DISCUSSING the old question of the relation of a singer's expressive power to personal sorrows, a writer in Musical America says with great common sense:

Why any one should think that an artist would desire constantly to reflect on "personal experiences," I can hardly understand. Great stars are not so very different, after all, from common people, and who in the common walks of life would care to do their daily work to the remembrance of past trials? Rather go out of one's self and enter into the larger life of the world.

Old-Time Mystery Origin of Modern Pageant

From the beginnings of the pageant in the old mystery and miracle plays of the twelfth century to the elaborate and highly artistic productions of the twentieth is indeed a far cry, says a writer in the Four Seas. Not only was the work of these early actors far below modern histrionic standards, but the stage setting, although the most complicated effects were attempted, was of the crudest. The mysteries were performed in the town squares on two-story scaffoldings. Saints and angels descended from above on very visible ropes. The Flood and the Red sea were represented by a hole dug in the square and filled with water, and so small that a rowboat might, only with difficulty, turn around therein. Here sea voyages were made from Marseilles to Palestine with one shove of the oar. These were the properties; irrepressible medieval imagination did the rest.

The mystery plays were dramatizations of the Bible performed by the different trade guilds of the town, each guild giving the part of the story established as its own by immemorial custom. The fishwives and prentices from all the country round thronged into York or Chester whenever a pageant was to be given. Royalty frequently graced the performances.

Grassi is possessed of a marvelous skill of this sort, one of his feats having been the engrossing of 17,000 words on a post-card of usual size.—Rome Tribuna.

Just the same, we're glad Grassi isn't one of our correspondents.—"Life."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 23, 1911

Wondrous Opportunity for Leadership

SPEAKING generally, the political situation in the United States at present is not pleasing. Party discipline, so long a steadying influence, has in large measure been forced to relax its hold upon the public, and, for the time being, at least, is superseded by disorganization and disorder. In many quarters the old leaders have withdrawn from all activity and those who have taken their places have not yet developed strength sufficient to win an unquestioning following, either for the issues they represent or for themselves. This statement is equally true whether applied to national or to state politics.

Not only is party discipline ignored, but party alignment is largely disregarded. Men who have not regularly voted the Republican ticket in the past, and who have no intention of regularly voting it in the future, are frequently foremost in declaring what its policy must be. Men who have only recently found themselves in sympathy with Democratic ideas of government and who are uncertain as regards the length of time this sympathy shall continue, are frequently foremost in declaring what the future policy of the Democracy shall be. Independent of these, and often overshadowing them completely, are other men, neither Republicans nor Democrats, nor in harmony with the doctrines or platforms of either, who nevertheless take part in the councils of both and contribute in no small measure toward increasing the embarrassments and complicating problems of each.

Such organization as still exists in either of the principal parties is doubtful of its strength and too timid to take steps toward the restoration of strict party discipline. Political insurgency has cowed the old-line managers. They are permitting things to run loosely, fearing that a tightening of the reins will increase the probabilities of a general upset. The insurgents are aware of this and take more and more liberties with the regulars. Claiming to be Republicans or Democrats, as the case may be, they refuse to be counted with their parties on many present issues. The President of the United States, titular head of his party, finds it difficult during his trip through the West to determine whether the Republicans he is addressing are in or out of agreement with what he regards as Republican policies. As a consequence, his speeches are becoming uncertain in tone and less and less satisfying to those who believed he, at least, would take a positive position and cling to it at any cost.

In the very nature of things there must be a change from all this. The mixed and muddled situation must clear. There are issues to be decided within the next fourteen months upon which men must take sides. Mere insurgency will not do; mere regularity will not do; there must be real organization and real leadership, whether insurgent or regular. Party and party managers will be forced to assume their functions and their responsibilities. Wabbling and compromise must cease because, as the issues are defined and become acute, earnest men will insist upon knowing what the parties and the party leaders and the party candidates stand for and what they oppose. There is a growing demand even now, and in all parts of the country, for something more definite than has lately been issuing from any political party or faction headquarters. This demand must have response. Present disposition to confuse or to ignore the questions with which the public welfare is chiefly concerned seems at best short-sighted and hazardous. The time is ripe for leadership.

The Portuguese Republic

THE anniversary of the struggle which replaced the Braganza dynasty by the present Portuguese republic is approaching, and looking back over the year which has intervened, it is possible to gain some idea of the manner in which the new regime is developing. It may be said at once that the prophecies of the immediate dissolution of the republic have been falsified, and though no doubt much remains to be done to secure the foundations of the new government, a sufficient time has none the less elapsed to prove that there was something more than a mere effervescence of unrest in the outbreak of October, 1910. The year which has passed has been remarkable for a steady consolidation of the republican ideals. The election of the new President has been immediately followed by the recognition of the republic by the European powers, and this is itself a proof that those powers consider that the stability of the republic is sufficiently assured to warrant the action they have taken.

The difficulties confronting the new government need not, however, be minimized, though the most pressing does not lie, as is popularly supposed, in the danger of a monarchical attack from outside. The prominence which has been given in the press to the gasconading of Captain Conceiro is altogether fictitious. The idea of an army of seven to twenty thousand men, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery, encamped on the Portuguese frontier, and quietly collecting its supplies from the surrounding country, is a journalistic dream, dependent for its acceptance on a more than unusual innocence on the part of the public. The idea that such a force could be collected on Spanish soil, without the connivance of the Spanish government, is absolutely ridiculous; and the possibility of the connivance of the Spanish government is not seriously to be considered. That a certain number of poverty-stricken and ignorant Portuguese peasants have crossed the frontier, under the temptation of money supplied by the monarchists, and are lurking in Spanish territory, is probably the sole excuse for the legend. That an attempt was made to fit out some sort of a naval expedition, which met an untimely fate in English ports, is, so far at it goes, accurate. Those, however, who know most of the manner in which these expeditions, much commoner than is usually imagined, are equipped, know that the guns are frequently of much greater danger to the purchasers than those against whom they are to be employed; and are, therefore, best able to calculate the exact effect which would have been achieved in an engagement with the republican warships. The simple truth is that the monarchist paymasters, who have no doubt been finding considerable sums to finance the counter revolution, have been demanding some show for the expenditure, and this show has taken the form of the "mystery ships" of the Thames and Barrow, and the phantom legions of Captain Conceiro.

A more serious difficulty in the path of the republic lies in the irreconcilable attitude of the advanced wing, under Dr. Costa. When the presidential election was taking place, the more moderate section of the Republican party took the patriotic course of withdrawing its own candidate, Senhor Braancamp, in order to nominate Dr. Arriaga, as a head of the state under whom all parties might unite. In proof of the genuineness of their intentions, the premiership was offered by the majority to Dr. Costa. Unfortunately, as it seems to the outsider, he declined the offer, and announced his intention of forming an opposition party, the policy of which would be directed to the carrying out of a more advanced program. Such an attitude was only made possible by the absolute absence of any monarchical opposition. Because, however, this opposition was lacking in the chamber, it by no means proves that it does not exist in the country. On the contrary, that it does exist in the northern, and, in a less degree, in the southern part of the republic, is certain, and it would have seemed to be a wise thing for the Republican leaders in the early days of the new regime to have held more thoroughly together. The peculiar and unpleasant form of administration known as Rotativism, by which, in both the countries of the Iberian peninsula, two parties succeed one another in enjoying the spoils of office, might have been broken once and for all in Portugal by the offer of the present cabinet. As it is, the attitude of the opposition is almost sure to be interpreted by the people as a perpetuation of the old system, and is likely to prove anything but popular with them.

Applying Recall to the Umpire

IT HAS long been expected that the progressive baseball fans would not be content until they had succeeded in putting the umpire where they could reach and dispose of him on short notice. Ever since the introduction of the recall, in fact, it has been plain to close observers at the league games that the umpire would not be permitted much longer to hand down decisions unacceptable to friends of home or other favorite teams. Fans whose sense of right and justice the umpire had frequently offended were overheard to say, from almost the first day of the recall, that the time had come at last when the arbitrary decision would be questioned and when the umpire who undertook to set himself on a pedestal above the plain people in the bleachers would be pulled down.

When the more conservative element undertook to interpose on the ground that to attack the umpire was to commit assault on the national game, the radical fans asked why the umpire should be considered a person beyond popular criticism and correction, and why his conduct, like that of all other servants of the public, should not be subjected, if and when necessary, to the operation of the referendum and the recall? It has taken time to bring the conservatives around to a point where they would consent to listen to talk like this, but they have been forced to put up with it to such an extent that now, when it is proposed that a certain percentage of fans may recall an obnoxious umpire at any time, they are silent and apparently helpless.

This illustrates present-day tendencies and the power of persistent effort in any given direction. Of course, no umpire has yet been recalled; when an attempt is made to recall one, it may be found that those who are opposed to umpires in general, and to certain umpires in particular, will see that the game cannot go on without him, and refuse to sign the petition. But the fact will be established, nevertheless, that an umpire can be recalled and this should go far toward humbling him and showing him his place.

New Hampshire Forests Purchasable

IF $3000 soon finds its way into the treasury of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, no axe will mar the timber adjacent to Kinsman notch and the beautiful cascades of Lost river, and these charming features of the mountain district never will be spoiled by vandals. Present owners of the land, who otherwise in due time might convert the trees into pulp for newspapers, have had twinges of conscience and promptings of generosity, and now they are willing to share in the state's effort to protect the mountains from spoliation by lumbermen. They have made a reasonable offer, which the forest protection society will accept providing the public comes to its aid. It has a legacy of $5000 that is available for such use, and will apply this sum to clinch the purchase. New Hampshire citizens of means surely can take care of so small a sum.

THOSE who demand that business men should take a more active interest in politics should be satisfied with the candidacy of Alexander McGregor for Governor's council in the fourth district. Along this line the Malden Evening News editorially says: "A big vote for Mr. McGregor means the encouragement of big business men to run for office. If the people indorse Mr. McGregor, they will indorse scores of others just like him and we shall have better men in public office." It is common report that Mr. McGregor will be the choice of district 4.

IT IS said almost in the same breath that Champ Clark is blamed for and credited with the Canadian decision. Personally he regards the incident as closed and refuses to be interviewed.

MAKERS of aeroplanes should not permit themselves to be affected by the agitation against high prices. What they should do is to put goods on the market that will go up and stay up.

A BROOKLYN magistrate has decided that cucumbers are fruit. Here is another argument for uniformity of legal decisions. In most states cucumbers are pickles.

THE planters are still being urged to hold their cotton. The question is whether there are enough who can, as against those who can't, to stiffen the market.

MAINE will see in the result of the Canadian election that the way she used to do things herself in the old days is still popular in some parts.

WE HAVE now reached the trust that is fully conscious of and confident in its own rectitude, and has the courage to stand pat.

SPEAKER CLARK'S Canadian annexation joke seems to have been taken seriously.

THERE are those who believe that the Hawke should have a sharper eye.

The Business Situation

ALTHOUGH the commercial skies still seem to be somewhat beclouded and important financial interests seem obsessed with gloomy thoughts, there has been steady improvement in several different lines of trade. The feeling of unrest and anxiety is not confined to any particular locality or country, but seems to be world wide. So far as can be seen there is no cause beyond the remedy of man for the disturbed condition of affairs, and for that reason it should not be of long duration. Once the trend of things starts the other way, business generally should expand by leaps and bounds. It seems reasonable at least to assume that, if there could be improvement in any direction under present circumstances, when the pressure of fear is removed there should be much buoyancy in trade activity.

Too much stress should not be placed on the downward trend of the prices of securities. Stock markets are supposed to reflect business conditions to a certain extent, but prices are often higher than conditions warrant and frequently lower than justified by the business complexion. There has been a considerable reaction and yet prices of many securities are still higher than warranted by earnings of the companies. Many large interests hold the belief that there should be a general liquidation of commodities and securities before business should be expected to expand to any great extent. For a time there was liquidation in commodities and lower prices prevailed, but recently there has been an advance in some lines and this is really the most unfavorable aspect of the situation. The cost of living is still too high. It seems almost certain that prices of commodities will once more start downward, for there is apparently nothing to warrant high prices now prevailing in view of the fairly bountiful crops the world over.

Without ignoring the adverse factors of trade upon which too much emphasis already has been placed for the good of business, it is gratifying to know that there have been recently favorable developments. Railroad net earnings during August and the early part of September show gains of three to four per cent. The idle car surplus, according to the last fortnightly report, was considerably reduced. Bank clearings have been making increases, indicating a steadily growing volume of business throughout the United States. The August trade statement indicated excess of exports of $18,415,000. This compared with an excess of imports of $3,692,000 in August last year. There is still a good volume of business in iron and steel. The textile industry is beginning to shake off its apathy. There has been a good deal of activity in the building line, operations throughout the country having been on a larger scale than usual. The disquieting influence occasioned by the threatened dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation and other companies has overshadowed the favorable developments this week in the minds of the people and sentiment is depressed. However, the sun still shines. The business structure, we feel, will eventually be on a sounder foundation as a result of what some of the corporations are undergoing.

Primaries and Patriotism

LAWMAKERS under popular pressure having given Massachusetts a direct primary law that abolishes caucuses and conventions as part of the nominating machinery, it is now to be determined whether the people really wanted what they said they did. A light poll next Tuesday may lead to an effort to repeal the law ere it has had time really to prove its effect. Here obtrudes a phase of contemporary political life which calls for sober consideration. Now is a time of ferment, unrest, experimentation, and swift change in theories and in practises. The temptation of many an innovator in theory is to get new statutory expression of his desire without facing squarely the duties that will fall upon him if change comes. It is far easier to revolt, to tear down, to abolish, than it is to create, operate and make effective new modes of government.

Citizens whose denunciation of caucus and convention rule of political parties has led the Legislature to provide the direct primary have an especial reason for voting next Tuesday; and all patriots are under obligations to do so in order that the method may be given a fair test. More rather than less responsibility for civic action now devolves on the voter. As democracy becomes more direct in its methods it calls for a more alert and more intelligent electorate. The direct primary, conceived of and projected as a device for promoting majority rule, should be so fully utilized that it cannot turn out to be a facile weapon in the hands of a minority prompted by self-interest or class covetousness.

MONA LISA has now become mostly a monotone.

The Dahlia Has Come Back

MANY years ago a plant was found in Mexico that seemed to be without name or present family connection. It appealed to its discoverers, however, was classified in Latin, and named in honor of the Swedish botanist, Andrew Dahl. Thus we have the dahlia, concerning the popularity of which books published ten years ago speak in the past tense. "Dahlias," says one of them, "have been very popular, being conspicuous for their varied and exquisite colors and regularity of form, but less attention is paid to them now than they received some years ago." This, no doubt, has reference to their popularity among those who have fads in flowers. As a matter of fact, the dahlia has never been out of favor with lovers of flowers in general, and it has now come back into favor with those who are enthusiastic only about one flower at a time, and then for no very protracted period.

At all events, the dahlia is a society as well as popular favorite just now, and its constant friends are pleased with the recognition it is receiving and the admiration it is compelling. When it shall have ceased to be a fad, these constant friends will be as fond of it as ever, and the fact that it once more bloomed in and for society will tint its varied and exquisite colors with a touch of romance.

The dahlia's charms might be named by the hundred and dwelt upon by the hour, but there is one characteristic that is especially appealing to those who cultivate the flower. This is that it comes in the early summer and stays until winter lays upon it a chilling hand. Its blossoms actually glisten smilingly when the early frosts nip and blight its bedfellows. Throughout the northern tier of these states it is, veritably, the last flower of summer

. . . left blooming alone;
All its lovely companions are faded and gone.